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11
HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES OF AYR AND WIGTON.

11 VOL. I.—KYLE.
11 Part II. 11

BY JAMES PATERSON,
AUTHOR OF "KAY'S EDINBURGH PORTRAITS," ETC. ETC.

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PARISHES OF OLD AND NEW CUMNOCK.

PARISH OF CUMNOCK (OLD).

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &C.

THE name of this parish may have been derived from the British *Cwm*, a hollow, and *Cnoc*, a hill ; or, which is essentially the same, the Celtic *Com*, a cavity, and *Cnoc*, an eminence. *Comenoc*, or *Cumnock* as it is now pronounced, would therefore signify the hollow, or bosom of the hill, which is precisely characteristic of the locality. The village stands—about sixteen miles from Ayr—in the valley formed by the junction of the Glasnock and Lugar waters. The parish is bounded on the north by Auchinleck and Muirkirk ; on the east by Dumfries-shire ; on the south by New Cumnock ; and on the west by Ochiltree and Auchinleck. It is about ten miles in extreme length, and two in average breadth, forming in shape a sort of oblong square. The surface is of an undulating character. None of the heights are very abrupt or prominent. The highest, Knockdon, bounds the south-west ; and the rise is gradual from the north to the south sides of the parish. The soil in general is clay upon a strong till ; but in some places bog, and in the holms light and dry mixture of sand and gravel. Adorned and sheltered by numerous belts of wood, the district presents a variegated and cultivated appearance. There are about 13,000 Scotch acres in the

parish, 2000 of which are moorland, 200 under plantation, and the remainder arable. Much of the moorland, however, has recently been reclaimed; and agricultural improvements, by tile-draining and otherwise, have made rapid progress within these few years. The parish is well watered. The Lugar, formed by the junction of the Bella and Glenmore rivulets, about two miles above the town of Cumnock, rises on the east of the parish, and, joined by the Glasnock, enters the Ayr at Barskimming, after coursing a distance of about ten miles. "The scenery on the banks of the Lugar is of the most romantic and picturesque description. There is also another rivulet called the Glasnock water, that intersects the town of Cumnock, and flows into the Lugar at the lower end of it. This stream has its source in a lake that lies on the south boundary of the parish. It is worthy of notice that this lake flows out at both ends. At its southern extremity, it sends its waters into two other small lakes in New Cumnock parish, that flow into the river Nith; and at its northern extremity it forms the Glasnock water, which, as we have already said, empties itself into the Lugar at Cumnock. From these facts it is evident that this lake stands on the summit level between Ayrshire and Dumfries-shire; while it also forms an inland link of communication between the friths of Clyde and Solway."* The whole parish abounds in minerals, coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and black-band. A vein of lead runs through the limestone. Coal is wrought in the upper part of the parish; and the limestone is much celebrated for its hardening quality under water: hence the demand for it in building bridges and other aqueous structures. A good mine of antimony has been found in the Nipes Hills, the property of the Marquis of Bute, west of the village. It also exists in the old lead mines at Dalleagles. The great business of the parish is, of course, agriculture; but there are one or two branches of industry carried on in Cumnock which add considerably to the income of the district. One of these

* New Statistical Account.

is the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, upon the principle of the invisible hinge, and other fancy articles of the same material. "There is a pottery in the town, where brown ware of very superior quality is made. There is also a manufactory of thrashing-machines, cheese-pressers, &c. The thrashing mills made in it are of the very best construction, and are held in high repute in the west of Scotland. A considerable number are sent to Ireland."* The chief dependence of the inhabitants is weaving. Cumnock parish was originally much larger than it is now, that portion of it called New Cumnock having been separated from it in 1650. The South-western Railway, which passes within a short distance of Cumnock, has much improved the district.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The village of Cumnock, which gradually sprung up round the church, was created a burgh of barony by James IV., in 1509. It consists chiefly of a square, formed round the church, the area having anciently been the burying ground. Besides this there are various narrow lanes; "and, on the whole," says the *Gazetteer of Scotland*, "it is irregularly built. Yet it occupies a picturesque site, is clean and healthful, overlooks some beautiful woodlands in the parish, is romantically interspersed with fine old trees, and altogether presents a picture on which the eye of the traveller may delight to rest. The village contains good shops in all departments, a gas-work, and branch offices of two banking companies; and, owing to its advantageous position in relation to the surrounding country, transacts much retail business. Of the sixteen bridges in the parish, three are in the village. Four annual fairs are held here, respectively in February, in May, and July, and in October o.s. Here, also, are two public libraries, three friendly societies, and a savings-bank." If the memoirs of John Welsh

* Statistical Account.

are to be implicitly relied upon, it would appear that Cumnock suffered dreadfully from the plague about the year 1600. Two travelling merchants, each with a horse and pack, came to Ayr, but were denied admittance by the magistrates, on the assurance of Mr. Welsh, who was minister of Ayr at the time, that the plague was in their packs. The merchants proceeded to Cumnock, and having there sold their goods, such a plague, it is said, broke out in the town that "the living could hardly bury the dead." The Rev. Mr. Bannatyne, in the Statistical Account, says—"There are still traditions of this melancholy event to be found among the people ; and the place is pointed out where those who died of the plague are reported to have been buried, at a short distance from what was then the churchyard. But I have not heard of any remains of human bones having been found there."

Of the ecclesiastical state of the parish, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, gives the following account :—"Cumnock was of old a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the barony of Cumnock. In the reign of David II., the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, belonged to Patrick Dunbar, the Earl of March, who resigned them, in 1368, to his eldest son and heir, George, to whom at the same time he resigned the earldom of March. George, Earl of March, resigned the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, to David Dunbar, who obtained charter thereupon, from the king, in March 1374-5. In the fifteenth century the rectory of Cumnock was converted into a prebend of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, with the consent of the patron, who continued to hold the patronage of the rectory and prebend. After that event, the church of Cumnock was served by a vicar, who had a fixed stipend ; and the remainder of the revenues of the church went to the rector, who was a canon or prebendary of Glasgow. There belonged to the church of Cumnock lands, extending to two merk lands of old extent, upon which stands the village of Cumnock. In September, 1509, James Dunbar, of Cumnock, the proprietor of the barony, and patron of the parish, obtained

a charter from James IV., creating the church lands of Cumnock into a free burgh of barony, and granting license to Sir Thomas Campbell, the prebendary of Cumnock, and his successors, to let the lands of his glebe, in burgh roods, for building. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Cumnock, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value. About the year 1562, Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, made a return to the Reformed Rulers, that the parsonage and vicarage of Cumnock, which was held by him, was by common estimation worth 500 merks yearly, but that the whole was let on lease by him, to Patrick Dunbar, friar of Cumnock, for the payment of £40 yearly, which was less than an eighth part of the real value, and even of this small rent he could not get payment; for the two half years past then remained unpaid. This official return he subscribed thus:—‘Mr. John Dunbar, parson of Cumnock, *with small profit.*’* Before the Reformation there was a chapel on the lands of Borland, in this parish, the vestiges of which are still extant, and the farm on which it stood bears the name of *Chapel-house*. About the year 1612, the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the church, was sold by John Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield; and after passing through several hands, it came, in the reign of Charles II., into the possession of the Earl of Dumfries. The barony and the patronage have continued since in that family, and belong to the Marquis of Bute, who, as Earl of Dumfries, is patron of both the parishes of Old and New Cumnock. * * The old church remained till 1754, when a new church was built for the parish of Old Cumnock, which stands at the burgh of barony of Cumnock.”

In the square of the church there is one of the old crosses which few burghs were without. It was removed from the eastern part of the town to where it now stands. It has the Dumfries arms carved upon it.

The parochial records have not been preserved, or perhaps never existed, before 1704; and, even then, not regularly.

* MS. Rental Book.

MEMORABILIA CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

Within the burgh an old house exists called the *Blue Tower*. It has the date 1666 upon it, and was the inn, in 1688, where, as Wodrow tells us, the soldiers lodged with their prisoner, the Rev. Mr Houston, the night before he was rescued by a party of countrymen at the Bellapath, on the banks of the Lugar, in the parish of Auchinleck. This story is well recorded in “Songs of the Covenant Times” *—

“The hind had ceased from labour,
The summer sun’ was down,
When a troop of armed cavaliers
Made halt at Cumnock town.”

On the opposite side of the Lugar, where the pass is narrowest, there is a huge stone, said to have been a rocking-stone. Like the one already described as existing on the Craigs of Kyle, it rests upon two stones—the centre one, or pivot, having been removed, or, more probably, never placed.

The remains of Alexander Peden, well known as one of the “Scots Worthies,” rest within the new churchyard of Cumnock. They were thrice interred: first in the Laird of Auchinleck’s aisle at Auchinleck, from whence they were brought in a putrid state, by a troop of dragoons, to be hung in chains at Cumnock. At “the earnest intercession, however, of the Countess of Dumfries, and the Lady Affleck, the Earl of Dumfries interfered, and told Murray that he had erected the gibbet for murderers and malefactors, and not for such men as Peden. The body was therefore re-interred at Cumnock gallows foot, beside other martyrs.”† When the churchyard was removed from the square, they were again exhumed, along with the bones of the other martyrs, and deposited in the new burying ground adjacent to the town. There are several other martyrs’ graves in the parish. “One of the name of MacGeahan lies in the farm of Stonepark, on the

* Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo, 1861.

† New Statistical Account.

estate of Logan; and there are three others whose dust reposes out in the moor that forms the south-west boundary of the parish. New monuments have recently been erected over both of these, as the former ones had become very much dilapidated.”*

The celebrated “Laird of Logan” belonged to this parish. “There is a stone near to the house of Logan, which goes by the name of *Logan’s Pillar*, where, it is said, he was much in the habit of sitting and cracking his jokes with those around him.”† Mr. James Taylor, who for many years superintended the Dumfries mines in this parish, was the inventor of the application of steam to the purposes of navigation. It was originally tried on the lake of Dalswinton, in 1787, Mr Taylor being then tutor to the family of Mr Millar of Dalswinton.

ANTIQUITIES.

The ruins of *Terringzean Castle* stand on the banks of the Lugar, within the pleasure grounds of Dumfries House. It seems to have been a small building consisting chiefly of a single tower, built on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by a moat, at a bend of the river. It



Terringzean Castle.

belonged at one time to the family of Loudoun, and still gives them the title of Baron Terringzean.

* New Statistical Account.

† Statistical Account.

The remains of *Boreland Castle* are traceable on the south side of the parish, and not far from them the vestiges of the small chapel which gives the name of Chapel-house to the lands upon which it is situated. This farm "has been occupied by the same family as tenants, in regular succession, for several hundred years."*

CUMNOCK (NEW).

As previously mentioned, the parish of New Cumnock was erected in 1650. It forms, in outline, nearly an oblong square, being twelve miles in length, and nearly eight in breadth. It is bounded on the east by Dumfriesshire; on the south by Galloway; on the west by Dalmellington; and on the north by Auchinleck and Old Cumnock. The surface is hilly, if not mountainous. The lowest ground in it is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Black-Craig, the highest of the eminences, rises more than 1600 feet above the level of the Nith. The next in height are the Knipe and Corsancone. "The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith—a river which, rising in the south-west extremity of the parish, intersects it from west to east, and, on leaving the parish to irrigate Dumfriesshire, begins to form, in that county, the district of Nithsdale. The Nith is here shallow and sluggish, highly tinctured with moss, and about fifteen feet broad. Flowing northwards, of local origin, and falling into the Nith, the small stream called the Afton forms a beautiful valley, and is overlooked by richly sylvan banks. There are, on the northern confines of the parish, three small lakes, averaging about half a mile in circumference, but abounding in perch, pike, and water-fowl. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, lies in beds twelve feet thick, and is wrought at Benstone, Mansfield, and Polquhortor. * * * Freestone,

* Statistical Account.

for the most part of a dingy white colour, and coarse in the grain, is plenteous. Ironstone is found in bands and balls, but has never been wrought. Alternate seams of smith's coal and cannel coal appear to pavement the eastern district, and are in considerable request: the former for making gas in Dumfries and Catrine, and the latter for chemical purposes, in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and other places. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought. There are, in the parish, three villages or hamlets: Pathhead, Afton Bridge-end, and New Cumnock. Two great roads traverse the district, both through New Cumnock: the one from north to south, along the valley of the Afton; and the other—the great road from Glasgow to Dumfries—a short way due south, and then from east to west, making an extraordinary debouche in consequence of the hilly configuration of the surface.”* Considerable progress has been made in agricultural improvement in the parish, and a great portion of meadow land has been reclaimed. The south-western railway also intersects the parish. It is said that Sir William Wallace frequently found a refuge in the district; and, if Barbour is to be relied upon, the more mountainous part of it was in all probability the scene of Bruce's encounter with the overwhelming force of “Walence Schyr Amer,” who

“With a few gret chevalry,
Baith off Scottis and Inglis men,
With great felny war redy then
Assemblyt for to sek the King,
That wes that tyme with his gadring,
In *Cumnock*, quhar it straitest was.”

As related in the introductory part of this work, Bruce and his little army, outflanked by John of Lorn, were compelled to disband, and retreat into Galloway. During the disturbances consequent on the Reformation, many of the inhabitants suffered for their attachment to the Presbyterian mode of worship. At the south-west corner of the parish, a small monu-

* Gazetteer of Scotland.

ment marks the spot where three persons were put to death by the king's soldiers. About the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants suffered much from the scarcity and high price of grain. At a meeting of the heritors (22d May, 1800), the minute says :—" Mr Logan [of Knock] represented to the meeting that he had been obliged, within this fortnight, to procure grain from Edinburgh, to answer the exigencies of this parish, particularly the poorer sort, some of whom were next to starving ; that the cost and expense of which amounted to thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and fourpence sterling, by vouchers now produced ; that he did this upon the faith and in the belief that the parish funds ought to be applied to such a purpose, and therefore craves to be reimbursed of the said sum advanced by him." The meeting approved of what Mr Logan had done, and ordered the amount to be paid. They also granted £20, on the report of the minister that the common contributions for the poor were not sufficient for their support, the price of grain being so high. At another meeting, in July, a committee were appointed to import grain, and manage it till prices fell.

An association of the store-farmers of the parish was instituted on the 14th of August, 1787. They met annually, and reported all sheep which had been found straying, with the marks. The animals were kept for a time, and, if no claimant appeared, they were sold, the proceeds going to the poor.

The old place of worship, built something in the form of a cross, in 1659, soon after the parish was erected, was superseded by an elegant new church in 1832. The churchyard contains a number of illegible headstones. A large and substantial school-house was built in 1838.

The parish records extend no farther back than 1706, and they were not regularly kept until within these few years.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are some remains of an ancient encampment in the parish ; and some years since a tumulus, on the farm of Polquhaise, was removed. The *Statistical Account* says, "it was found to consist of stones, intermixed with fragments of human bones ; and in the centre of it, close to the surface of the natural soil, was a sarcophagus of large stones, containing fragments of human bones, with a small quantity of black earth."

The site of the *Castle of Blackcraig*, the seat of the Dunbars of Mochrum, was visible, especially the moat by which it was surrounded, until very recently. It occupied the summit of the knoll on which the castle village stands. The stones of the ancient fabric were long ago removed for building purposes ; and those walls, which are said to have frequently sheltered the saviour of Scotland, have now been replaced by a Free Church, the ground having been given for that purpose by the present proprietor. The castle, however, must have been pretty entire in 1784, on the 2d of September of which year the proprietors of the parish met at it to ascertain the march betwixt the glebe and the grounds of Little Mains, or Castle. In the minutes of the meeting, the old byre hole of the castle byre is mentioned.

Near the source of the Nith, some remains of an old baronial residence exist on the property of Sir John Cathcart of Carleton.

About sixteen years ago, "a large number of small coins of Edward I. of England, and Alexander of Scotland, enclosed in a small earthen jar, and in a high state of preservation, were dug up on the farm of Whitehall. They are about the value of fivepence each. Some of them are in the possession of *George Ranken* of Whitehill, the owner of the lands ; the remainder, with the jar in which they were found, are in possession of the labourer who dug them up."*

* *Statistical Account.*

FAMILIES IN THE PARISHES OF OLD AND NEW CUMNOCK.

AVISYARD.

The Mitchells of Dalgain were an old family ; and at the time Dalgain, or Sorn, was formed into a parish, Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain granted a free site for the church, manse, and glebe. But more immediately to our subject.

Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain married Janet, only daughter of Campbell of Whitehaugh, or Fairfield, and had issue—

1. Hugh, W.S., who sold Dalgain.
2. Andrew, D.D., of Monkton, who acquired Avisyard and other lands, which he entailed.
3. Janet, married to Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch.
4. Janet, married to Hugh Logan of Logan.
5. Margaret, married to the Rev. W. Younger of Muirkirk.

Hugh Logan of Logan and Janet Mitchell, second daughter of Dalgain, had issue—

1. Hugh Logan of that Ilk, the last and witty Laird.
2. Margaret, married to — Black, Esq.
3. Janet, of whom after.
4. William.
5. —, married to Mackenzie of —, whose son, Colonel Mackenzie of the — Highlanders, has carried a large family to Australia.
6. Elizabeth.

Janet Logan married Campbell of Auchline, in Perthshire, and had issue—

1. Hugh Goodlet, of whom after.
2. Williamina, who married Stewart of Clochfoldich, Perthshire. Their daughter and heiress married W. Stewart Campbell, son of the late Major Campbell of Glenfalloch.

Hugh Goodlet Campbell of Auchline and Avisyard succeeded, by Dr. Mitchell's deed of entail, in 1819 ; but dying without issue, Avisyard reverted to

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch and Avisyard, whose

mother was Jean, the eldest daughter of Dalgain. At the death of Mr. Campbell, Avisyard went by entail to his second surviving son,

Andrew Campbell of Avisyard, late Colonel of the Bombay Artillery. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Charles Hay, Esq., of the family of Hopes, in East Lothian, and had issue an only son,

Arthur, who died.

He married, secondly, Nicola Anne, daughter of Colonel Maxwell of Birdstown, county Donegal, and had issue—

1. Arthur Maxwell, who died at Valance, on the Rhone.
2. Robert Mitchell, born at Paris, their only remaining son.

Colonel Campbell died at Cheltenham, 25th Dec. 1861, aged 77. He had the rank of Major-General some years prior to his death. General Mrs. Campbell resides at Auchmannoch House.

Arms—Gironry, Ermine and Gules, for Campbell of Loudoun, surcharged with the arms of Mure of Rowallane, in a Canton. A Silver Cup in chief, for Shaw of Halley, and a Bugle Horn in chief, for Hunter of Pisgah. The whole embattled, as a distinction from Auchmannoch.

Crest—A double-headed Eagle, issuing from flame, looking to the sun.

Motto—"I byde my tyme."

BORELAND.

This property was for some time possessed by a branch of the Hamilton family. Anderson, in his "History of the House of Hamilton," says that the first of Boreland was

George Hamilton of Boreland, second son of Sir David Hamilton of Cadyow, and Dame Janet, daughter of Keith of Galston; but he does not quote his authority.* If the state-

* Wood says he was the fourth son.

ment is correct, he must have acquired Boreland about the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.

John Hamilton, "callit of Cumnoek," slain by George Turnbull of Kelsis, in 1577,* was probably connected with the Hamiltons of Boreland. The next met with is

Patrick Hamilton of Boreland ; whose son,

William Hamilton of Boreland, was retoured heir to his father in 1611 "in 10 mercatis terrarum de Borland et Towlach, 2 mercatis terrarum de Garleffin, dimidia mereata terrarum de Sandokhill antiqui extentus, in baronia de Cumnok."

Hew Hamilton of Boreland appears in the testament of Janet Wilson in Bent, 1616.†

John Hamilton of Boreland is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Records in 1650.

Hugh Hamilton of Boreland, on 29th June 1669, executed a procuratory of resignation of his estate in favour of his granddaughter, Margaret Hamilton, only child of the deceased John Hamilton, only son of the said Hugh Hamilton.

In 1670 Margaret Hamilton married

Hugh Montgomerie of Prestwickshaws, descended of the Eglinton family; and in 1673 they got a charter of the estate from the said Hugh Hamilton, her grandfather, in favour of them and their heirs. Margaret Hamilton, spouse to Hugh Montgomerie of Boreland, had sasine of the lands of Boreland, Sannochhill, Smidicland, Rhyderstoun, Nethertoun, Midtoun, Watston, Stay, Boreland Head, Roddinghead, Boreland Muir, and Callochhill, 18th May, 1695. He sold Prestwickshaws to Robert Wallace. He had issue—

William, who succeeded, and seven other children.

William Montgomerie of Boreland married, August 1708, Anne, eldest daughter of John Hamilton of Letham, Bailie of the Abbey of Holyrood House, and Katherine Arbuckle, who subsequently married Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and was by him grandmother of Hugh, late Earl of Eglinton.

* Criminal Trials.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

The witnesses to the contract of marriage are Francis Montgomerie of Giffen, Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, James Hamilton of Olwestot, advocate, Robert Wallace of Holmstone, David Stewart of Physgill, Captain David Ogilvie of the Foot Guards, Alexander Montgomerie, son of Hugh Montgomerie of Boreland, and John Hamilton, brother to the said Anne Hamilton. William Montgomerie of Boreland was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire in 1711. He had issue—

1. John, of whom after.
2. William, major in the army, died unmarried in 1818.
3. Katherine, married to Mr. Stewart, and had issue—
 1. Adam, merchant, Liverpool, married Grissel, daughter of James M'Adam of Waterhead, and had issue, *William M'Adam Stewart*, late of Glenormiston, in Peeblesshire.
 2. Susan, married to Dr. Currie of Liverpool.
 3. Katherine, married to Robert Gladstone.
4. Sarah, married to James Howatson, from Lanarkshire, and had issue.
5. Margaret, married to Mr. Anderson, and had issue.
6. A daughter, married to Mr. Alexander. Had no issue.

In 1751, Mr. Montgomerie, with consent of his son John, disposed the estate of Boreland to Mr. Montgomerie of Coilsfield and Mr. M'Adam of Waterhead, as trustees for their creditors, by whom it was sold to various parties.

John Montgomerie, eldest surviving son, was collector of taxes for the county of Ayr. He was four times married: first, to Mrs. Colonel Maxwell, by whom he had no issue; secondly, to Miss Crosbie, from Dumfries, and had issue—

Four sons, who all died young.

5. Katherine, who died in Edinburgh, unmarried, 1831.
6. Jessie, who married James Kelton of Annan, and left issue.

Mr. Montgomerie married, thirdly, Jacobina, daughter of John Smith of Greenock, by Margaret, third daughter of James Dalrymple, Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire, and had issue—

1. Hamilton Anne, of whom after.
2. Margaret, married to Thomas Gairdner, W.S., second son of Captain Robert Gairdner of Mountcharles.

He married, fourthly, Marion, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, minister of Barr, but had no issue by her. He died in 1811.

Hamilton Anne Montgomerie of Arndean, in Perthshire, only surviving son, a major in the service of the East India Company, married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Duncan of Ratho, who died without issue in 1839.

The property of Boreland now belongs to the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

DUNBARS OF CUMNOCK AND MOCHRUM.

The Dunbars of Cumnock and Mochrum are, according to Douglas's Baronage, descended of the Dunbars, Earls of March and Murray, whose origin the Peerage writers trace to the Princes and Earls of Northumberland, "sprung from the Saxon kings of England." Be this as it may, it is certain enough that the barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the Church, belonged, in the reign of David II., to Patrick Dunbar, Earl of March, who resigned both, together with the title of Earl, to his eldest son and heir, George, in 1368. He had a charter, dated the 25th of July of that year, from David II., of the lands of Cumnock, Blantyre in Lanarkshire, and Glenken and Mochrum in Dumfriesshire. Douglas states, on the authority of the writs of Rowallane, that he married "*Alicia*, daughter of Sir Gilchrist Mure of Rowallane, by Isabel, his wife, daughter and heiress of Walter Cummin, then a considerable family in the west of Scotland." There seems to be some dubiety about this. In "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane," *Alicia*, daughter of Sir Gilchrist, is supposed to have married "Ritchard a Boyle del Culliburne" (Kelburne), an ancestor of the Earl of Glasgow. In the same work it is stated, however, that *Margaret*, a daughter of *Archibald*, son and successor of Sir Gilchrist, was married to *George Dunbar of Cumnock*. This is probably the

more correct of the two statements. George resigned the barony and patronage of Cumnock to

David Dunbar of Cumnock, in 1375. Douglas makes David the eldest son of George, Earl of March; but there is nothing in the charter, which is dated February 3, to warrant this. Had he been the eldest son, he would have had the title also. He had the lands of Blantyre and Cumnock. He is said to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his brother of Mochrum, afterwards

Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He was appointed one of the hostages for James I. in 1423. His estate at this time "was valued at 500 merks sterling per annum, which was a very great one in those days."* His lady had a safe conduct to visit him in England in 1426. Soon afterwards he obtained his liberty, for he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the Court of England in 1428. In 1435 he obtained a safe conduct to that kingdom for himself and twenty persons in his retinue, to negotiate affairs of state.* He died not long after, leaving issue—

1. Sir John, his heir.
2. Patrick, who had a grant from his father of the lands of Park Auchentibber, Drumlocherinoch, which were confirmed to him by three charters under the great seal in 1426.

Sir Patrick was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum, of which latter property he was put in possession during the lifetime of his father. He was designed of Mochrum in a charter of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in 1432. In another charter, after his father's death, in 1437, he is designed *Johannes de Dunbar*, miles, *dominus de Cumnock, Mochrum, &c.* He left issue two sons—

1. Patrick.
2. Cuthbert, who obtained from his brother the estate of Blantyre.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

* Douglas's Baronage.

Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Mochrum. He married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, by whom he had three daughters, his co-heiresses—

1. Euphemia.
2. Margaret, married to Sir John Dunbar, second son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Murray, who got with her the greater part of the lands of Mochrum, which, for distinction, was called Mochrum's Park.
3. Janet, married to Patrick Dunbar, who got with her part of the barony of Mochrum, called Mochrum-Loch, the superiority of which lands Andrew Dunbar, descended of this Patrick—having no issue—disponed to Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, in the year 1550.*

Euphemia Dunbar of Cumnock, the eldest daughter, married Sir James Dunbar, son and heir of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield. They had a charter from James III., dated 23d June, 1474. The lands and barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the Kirk, fell to the share of Euphemia. After the death of his father, Sir James, on succeeding to Westfield, retained Cumnock as his chief title. He had other two charters of confirmation in 1477 and 1479. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by James IV., who also constituted him Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, with the mansion-house commonly called the Castle-hill of Forres, to him and his heirs for ever. The charter confirming the grant is dated at Stirling, the 26th May, 1498. About this time he entered into a bond of mutual aid with the Captain of the Clan-Chattan. The lands gifted to him by royal charter in Murray and Aberdeenshire were very extensive. He died in 1505, leaving by his lady one son and three daughters—

1. Sir James, his heir.
1. Janet, married to Sir William Keith of Inverruggie.
2. Christian, married to Alexander Innes of that Ilk.
3. Elizabeth, married to John Ogilvie of Strathern.

Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, heritable Sheriff of Murray, was served heir to his father in 1505; and, upon the resignation of his mother, he had a charter,

* Douglas' Baronage.

under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Cumnock, with the patronage of the Kirk, dated 12th September, 1505. He had also another charter—27th September, 1509—erecting the kirk lands of Cumnock into a burgh of barony. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ogilvie of Deshford, by whom he had two sons—

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
2. James, who died without issue.

Sir Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield succeeded his father in 1535. He was called the Bold Sheriff, from his valour and intrepidity. In 1550, he and Patrick Dunbar, his son and heir apparent, were sureties for Alexander Brodie of that Ilk, and a number of others, for “umbesetting” the way of Alexander Cummyng of Altyre, and americiated in consequence of the non-appearance of the parties to underly the law. In 1551 he was denounced as a rebel, for “inter-communing, resetting, and supplying Norman Leslie, formerly master of Leslie, the queen’s convicted traitor and rebel.” “James Dunbar of Cumnok,” probably his second son, was one of his securities. The family seem to have entered deeply into the feuds of the district. In 1554, “Patrick Dunbar, young laird of Cumnok,” along with several others, was denounced rebel, and put to the horn, for the slaughter of Thomas Russell, committed in the house of Balnageiche. One of his securities was “George Dunbar of Cumnok,” probably his relative, the parson of that parish. In the same year, both the old and young Lairds of Cumnock were put to the horn, along with thirty-four others, for the slaughter of James Cummyng in Dollacebrachty, son of Alexander Cummyng of Altyre. In 1555, the young Laird was in turn beset by the Cummings, and he and several of his servants wounded. The Cummings had to find surety to underly the law. In 1556 Sir Alexander Dunbar was one of the grand jury of Elgin; and in the same year he had to find security, “under the pain of 1000 merks, to appear before the queen at Aberdeen, on 26th September.” The nature of his offence

is not mentioned. He was twice married, and by his first lady, whose name is unknown, had—

1. Sir Patrick, his heir.
2. Norman, who died without succession.

He married, secondly, *Janet*, daughter of John Leslie of Parkhill, by whom he had another son and a daughter—

3. John, of Moyness.
Margaret, married to Robert Munnro, fourteenth Baron of Foulis.

Sir Alexander had a charter of certain lands in 1561, and another in 1564. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Patrick Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield. On his father's resignation, he had a charter, dated 24th June, 1547, "of the office of Sheriff of Elgin and Forres, with the manor-place and mansion of the Castle-hill; also of the barony of Cumnock," &c. He married *Jean*, daughter of Alexander, Master of Sutherland, sister of John, the fourteenth Earl, by a dispensation of the Pope, dated 1557; and by her he had issue two sons—

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. Patrick of Boghall. While acting as Sheriff, during the nonage of his nephew, Sir Alexander, he was unfortunately slain, with the Earl of Murray, at Dinnibristle, in 1592. This feud, which created a great sensation at the time, is thus related in *Birrell's Diary*:—“(Feb. 7, 1591-2.)—The Earll of Huntly came to the howfs of Duni-*bristole in Fyffe*, quher the Earll of Murray with a few nonnber, wes for the tyme, being his anen honff. The chieffe mane that wes with him wes Dnmbar shriffe of Murray. The Earll of Hnntly sett the said honss in fyre: The Earll of Murray being vithin, vist not quhither to come ont and be slaine, or be bnrned quicke; yet, after advysment, this Dnmbar says to my Lord of Murray, ‘I vill goe ont at the gaitt befor your lordshipe, and I am sour the peopell will chairge one me, thinkeing me to be your lordschip; sna, it being mirke vnder night, ye sall come ont after me, and looke if that ye cane fend for your selne.’ In the meine tyme, this Dnmbar, Tutor to the shriffe of Murray, came furth, and rane disperatly amonge the Earle of Hnntlies folks, and thay all rane vpon him and presently slew him. Dnriug this broylle vith Dnmbar, the Earll of Murray cam rnnning out at the gaitt of Dnnebrissell, quhilk stands besyde the sea, and ther sate him doune amonge the rocks, thinking to have

beine saue; bot unfortunatly the said Lord's enapescull-tippet, quhe-
rone ves a silk stringe, had taken fyre, vich bewrayed him to hes
enimies in the darkness of the night, himself not knowing the same;
they came doune one him on a suddaine, and ther most creuelly,
without mercy, murthered him.

Sir Patrick died in 1577, having survived his father only one
year, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, hereditary
Sheriff of Murray, &c. He was served heir to his father and
grandfather in the years 1577 and 1582. He married Janet
Carmichael, by whom he had one son and three daughters—

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
1. Dorothea, married to her cousin, Alexander of Boghall, afterwards of
Westfield.
2. Janet, married to William, brother of James Dunbar of Tarbat.
3. Marjory, married to Robert, son of John Dunbar of Moynes.

Sir James disponed his whole estate, except the Sheriffship,
to his three daughters, failing his son's issue. He died in 1588,
and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield, who,
dying without issue, in 1603, the representation devolved
upon his cousin,

Alexander Dunbar of Boghall, who succeeded as hereditary
Sheriff. The three sisters served themselves heirs to their
father and brother, while Alexander served himself heir to
his grandfather and great-grandfather. By his marriage with
the elder sister, *Dorothea*, he got possession of her share of
the lands; and, by his prudence and economy, recovered a
considerable portion of the estate from the other sisters and
their husbands. He was accused, in 1608, along with his
step-father, Alexander Tulloch of Tannachies, of maltreating
one of the king's messengers, and taking from him the
summonses of horning with which he was charged against
certain parties. He was unhappily slain by Alexander Dun-
bar of Kilbuiak, and a party, at Forres, in June 1611. Having
no issue, he was succeeded by his brother,

John Dunbar, designed of Cumnock and Westfield,

hereditary Sheriff of Murray. He sold the barony of Cumnock, together with the patronage of the parish, about 1612; and from that period Cumnock ceased to be one of the titles of the family. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, by whom he had a son, *Alexander*, who succeeded him in 1622, and carried on the line of the family until it ended in a female.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant, Argent, within a border of the last, charged with eight Roses of the first, for Dunbar; second, and third, Or, three Cushions within a double treasure, flowered and counter-flowered, Gules, for Randolph.

Crest—A Right Hand, Pamme, proper, reaching to two Earl's Cornets tied together.

Motto—"Sub Spe."

Supporters—Two Lions, Argent, standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, "Præcipitatus attamen tutus."

DALLEAGLES.

The Craufurds of Daleglis were an ancient family, probably the oldest of all the lesser branches of the Craufurds. There are, however, very few records of them extant; and it would be useless to attempt drawing up anything like a regular genealogy of the family. The first of whom there is any record is

Roger de Craufurd of Daleglis, who obtained a charter of part of the barony of Dalmellington from Alan de Cathkert, in 1384. "He" (Alan de Cathkert), says Wood's Peerage, "entered into an indenture with Roger de Crawford of Daleglis at Sundrum, the Thursday after Christmas-day, 1384, by which part of the barony of Dalmelyntoun was pledged to Rodger, for £46, 3s. 4d. sterling, paid by him to Alan de Cathcart in his great necessity." Robert III. confirms a charter by Robert II.—*Rogero de Craufurd et Elizabeth*

sponsae sui terrarum de Chevylle, which Lord Auchinleck in his notes supposes to be Sheel, part of the estate of Drongan. The charter confirmed is on the resignation of Reginald de Awbine, and is dated 4th August 1390.

John Craufurd of Daleglis, son to Roger Craufurd of Daleglis, had a charter from Robert, Duke of Albany, dated 24th July 1406, of the lands of Schevyll.

It may thus be presumed that Roger of Daleglis was the progenitor of the Craufurds of Drongan. The next of the family mentioned is

William Craufurd of Daleglis, who married, probably, as Robertson supposes, about 1660, Janet, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. John Craufurd, younger of Daleglis, had sasine of the four merk land of Daleglis, &c., 15th July 1698; and William Craufurd, second lawful son to Mr. William Craufurd of Daleglis, had sasine of an annuity of 20 lib. Scots furth of Nether Boig, parish of New Cumnock, 15th September 1699.

William Craufurd of Daleglis was amongst the number of gentlemen of Ayrshire who, in 1701, petitioned parliament in reference to certain grievances under which the nation laboured.

John Craufurd of Dalleagles is mentioned in the Presbytery books of Ayr in 1727.

Adam Craufurd of Dalleagles was seised in the eight merk land of Eastern Polquhairn, with the manor place, and the 33s. 4d. land of old extent of Knockguldron, in Ochiltree parish, on precept from Chancery, dated 23d February 1756.* He sat as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire in 1755. He was the last of the Craufurds of Dalleagles.

* Sasine Books of Ayr.

CUTHBERT OF DALLEAGLES.

This family is apparently the only existing branch in Scotland of the ancient house of Castlehill, Inverness-shire, from which it derived its descent in the reign of Charles I. Previous to this, the family of Castlehill is said to have given off that of Colbert, the great minister of Louis XIV. of France. His family were peers of France—Marquis de Segnelai, de Croissy, &c. The arms are the same as Castlehill.

Walter Cuthbert of Towcorsburne lived in the time of Charles I., and is mentioned as a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Lanark during that reign. His son,

James Cuthbert of Towcorsburn, married Margaret, only daughter of Lyon of Auchentiber, Renfrewshire, and had issue—

1. James, who was lame.
2. William, married Agnes Burnhill.

James Cuthbert, born at Auchentiber in 1672, married Marion, daughter of Henderson of Over Johnstone, by Marion, daughter of Andrew Miller of Temple, in Ayrshire, and had issue—

1. Samuel, of whom after.
2. James, a Virginian merchant, married his cousin, Margare Lyon.
3. Margaret, married John, son of Speir of Wardhouse.
4. Janet.
5. Agnes.

Samuel Cuthbert, a Virginian merchant, married at Ayr in 1749, Agnes, daughter of William Reid, formerly of Rudeland,* by Elizabeth Lindsay, from Forfarshire, of the family of Balcarres, and had issue thirteen children, of whom survived—

* He possessed the properties of Auchmillinghill, Barnwheys, and Auchmillington, in the parish of Mauchline. His affairs having fallen into confusion, these lands were disposed by the trustees, about 1780, to Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch.

1. William, who died in Virginia.
2. James, of whom after.
3. Samuel, died in St. Lucia.
4. Elizabeth, died in 1787.
5. Susannah, died in 1819.
6. Agnes, married in 1795, the late William Cowan of Corsehill, managing partner of the Ayr Bank, Provost of Ayr, and had issue—
 1. William, married Anne Jane, daughter of Colonel James M'Haffie of Torhousemuir, Wigtonshire.
 2. Hugh, W.S., died in Edinburgh.
 3. David, of Messrs. Hunter, Blair, and Cowan, W.S., Edinburgh.
 4. Cuthbert, married Eliza, daughter of ——— Tingcombe.
 5. Agnes, married to C. D. Gairdner, son of the late Captain Gairdner of Mountcharles.
7. Janet.
8. Marion.

Mr. Cuthbert died in 1777.

James Cuthbert of Dalleagles succeeded his uncle, William Reid, in the premises of the Ayr Wine Company. He had the honour of supplying his late Majesty with sherry. He married, in 1805, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch. Issue, twelve children,

1. James.
2. John.
3. Robert.
4. Arthur Andrew.
5. Burella.
6. Jane.

Mr. Cuthbert died 8th January 1836.

James Cuthbert of Dalleagles went to Australia. He sold the lands, retaining the superiority, in June 1836, to Mr. George Campbell.

Adam Craufurd Newall, son of David Newall of Knockreoch, by Mary Craufurd of Dalleagles, succeeded his uncle about this period. He sold the property in 1791 to Hugh Ross of Kerse, and was thereafter designed of Polquhairn.

Ross of Kerse sold Dalleagles to James Cuthbert, wine merchant, Ayr, in 1805, whose son, *John Cuthbert*, is now in possession of the property.

Arms—Or, a Fesse, Gules; in chief, a Serpent, gliding, proper.

Crest—A Dexter Hand, holding an ancient Spear.

Motto—"Nec minus fortiter."

CRAUFURDS OF LEFNOREIS OR LOCHNOREIS, NOW DUMFRIES HOUSE.

The Craufurd family is divided into two great distinctive branches—those who have for arms, Gules, a Fess Ermine; and those who wear, Argent, a Stag's Head, crased, Gules. The Craufurds of Loudoun, who were heritable Sheriffs of Ayr, and possessed extensive lands in Kyle, were distinguished by the former. If Nisbet is correct, the Craufurds of Lefnoreis, whose arms were, Gules, a Fess Ermine, with two Stars, Or, in chief, must have been descended from the Loudoun family. At what time they branched off is unknown; but it seems to have been at a pretty early period. The first we find any notice of is—

— *Craufurd* of Lochnorris, whose daughter, Elizabeth, was married, probably about 1440, to Sir Robert Hamilton of Brentwood.*

William Craufurd of Lefnoryis, probably his son. He is mentioned in *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials* as the father of

William Craufurd, in all likelihood his successor, who, in 1510, was concerned in the taking of Loch Doon Castle from the Kennedies. He was also engaged in the slaughter of the Laird of Corsintoune, at the Kirk of Cumnock, in 1512.† He had a confirmation of a charter from James IV., in 1511, in favour of his son and *appeirand* heir,

George Craufurd, afterwards of Lefnoreis. The charter comprehended the four merk land of Lefnoreis, the ten

* Douglas's Baronage.

† Criminal Records.

shilling land of Blackettle, and eight merk land of Beauch, together with an annual rent of ten shillings out of the barony of Dalmellington.* George was in the array of the Campbells of Loudoun, who slew the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick, in 1527. His daughter, or perhaps sister, *Agnes*, married David Cathcart of Duchray about 1520 or 1525.† He was succeeded by

William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who, in 1533, (16th April,) had a charter from James V., to him and Agnes Craufurd his spouse, of the two merk land of Nather Beaux, and the two merk land of Craigmair.* This lady was in all likelihood the “Agnes Craufurd, lady of Lefnoreis,” whose abduction was effected by a party of Craufurds and others, in 1550, when she was carried away and confined for some time. If so, the probability is that her husband died in early life, without leaving issue ; for the next successor was

George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who became security for the aggressors, which he would not have done had he not been cognizant of her removal. He may be presumed to have been a brother of William, and to have succeeded accordingly. He had a charter from the king—May 17, 1539—of the two merk land of Nether-Garraive, and the two merk land of Dalhannay, the house and yard, and half a merk land of Garcleuch, on an apprizing against Alexander Dunbar of Cumnock. In 1554 he was charged with intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane, then at the horn. In 1557 he had a charter, on an apprizing, of the barony of Ochiltree.* He had a daughter, *Isobel*, married to John Dalrymple of Stair, he appears to have been succeeded by a

William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who married Isobel, fifth daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, which event, according to the *Peerage*, might occur about 1560. If this statement is to be depended upon, he must have died not long afterwards, without issue, for we find

* Lord Auchinleck's Notes.

† Douglas and Nisbet.

George, afterwards *Sir George Craufurd* of Lefnoreis, security—December 9, 1561—for certain parties accused of convocating the lieges in Kirkwall. He was appointed by Parliament, in 1572, along with Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, John Loekhart of Bar, and John Blair of that Ilk, *astiturent*; and again, in 1574, along with Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, and John Wallace of Craigie, to regulate the weapon-shawing in Kyle. He married, some time after this, Mary Stewart, fifth daughter of Andrew, master of Ochiltree. He was succeeded by

William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, most likely a brother. He is mentioned in the testament of “vmqle Andro patersoun in burnehous, wt.in the parochine of Tarboltoun, Quha deceist, vntestit, Apryle tent, 1601,” as one of his creditors. “Item * * * To Williame Crawford of Lefnoreis, his maister, for the farmes of his landis in burnehous, of the sixteenth hundreth zeiris crop sevin bollis meill and sevin bollis beir,” &c. He appears to have been twice married. His first lady’s name is unknown to us. That of his second was *Jeane Houstoun*, daughter of Patriek Houstoun of that Ilk.* The following extracts from her latter will are not only interesting in themselves, but important in a genealogical sense:—

“Testament, &c., of vmqle Jeane Houstoun, spous to Williame Craufurd elder of Lefnoreis, within the parochin of Cumnok, the tyme of hir deceis, quha deceist in the month of September, the zeir of God 1608, ffaithfullie maid, &c., be ye said Williame Craufurd, hir spous, in name and behalf of Patrik Craufurd, onlie laut.full sone procreat betuix the said vmqle Jeane and the said William, executor, &c.

Debtis awand to ye deid.

Item, thair was awand, &c., be yo tenantis of the fyve pund land of Tagland Fullertoun, for ye ferme of ye said lands, &c. Item, be ye tennantis of ye four mark lands of Drumdow, ye said crop, &c. Item, be tennantis of ye tua mark land, of the said crop, &c. Item, be Jeane Fullertoun, spous to Robert Wallace in Galrigis, ane taiblet of gould, pryce thriescoir sax pund xiiis. iiiid. Mair, be the said Robert Wallace, ane arabie ducket, pryce

* Robertson supposes that Janet Houston, daughter of Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, married Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis; but this, it will be seen from the Commissary Records of Glasgow, could not be the case.

fiftie pund. Item, ane harie nobill, pryce ten li. Item, ane dowbill souerane, pryce tuentie pund. Item, ane ryder crowne, pryce sax pund. Item, ane Spanies peice, pryce sax pund. Item, mair be ye said Jeane, twentie ells of small borclathes, pryce of ye elne saxtein schillingis. * * Mair be hir, saxtein elnes servitor. lyming, pryce of ye elne viiis.

Debtis awand be ye deid.

Item, thair was awand be the said ymple Jeane and hir said spous, ye tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, to *George Craufurd, fear of Lefnoreis*, addettit be thame to him, conforme to ane contract of mariage maid betuix ye said Wm. and ye said George, *his son*, on the ane pairt, and Andro Stewart, Lord Vchiltrie, and Margaret Stewart, his dochter, on the vther pairt, out of the saidis landis of Knokdones, threttein scoir rough scheip, pryce of ye peice orheid fourtie schilling; suma, fyve hundrith twentie pund. Item, mair to ye said George, seven ky out of the lands of—, pryce of ye peice xiii*lb*. vis. viiid., &c.

From this it is evident that George Craufurd, *fear of Lefnoreis*, was the elder son of William Craufurd of Lefnoreis, by a former marriage—his only lawfull son by *Jeane Houstoun* being Patriek. He had also, by his first marriage, *Hugh*, the second son (who got Templand in 1603), and *Matthew*, of Drongan.

George, afterwards *Sir George Craufurd* of Lefnoreis, seems to have succeeded before the death of his father. He is styled “of Loehnoreis” in the testament of Issobell Moir, in Bruns-toun, one of his tenants, who died in 1607. In 1613, he is designated “*fear of Lefnoreis*,” in a similar document; and simply “of Lefnories” in 1616. “*Patrick Craufurd*, sone lauhfull to ye Laird of Lefnoreis, elder,” ooeurs in a testamentary document in 1616. The old man seems to have been alive in 1621, when “Lefnoreis and his eautioners” are mentioned in the will of the deeeist Henrie Stewart of Barskyming, as owing his son, Adam Stewart, one thousand merks. *Sir George Craufurd* of Lefnoreis also ooeurs in the same document. He had, the same year, a charter of the barony of Drongan, in which he is styled *yunger* of Lefnoreis. During the lifetime of the elder Lefnoreis, that property had become greatly alienated, and the remainder so much burdened that it had soon afterwards to be almost wholly parted with. In 1622, there is a charter eonfirming to Mr. Andrew Dal-rymple, Notar, servant to Hugh, Lord Loudoun, a charter

granted by him to Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, in special warrandice, of the merk land of Heidmark, in the parish of Ochiltree, and the thirty shilling land of the Mains of Lefnoreis, until the said lands be redeemed by Mr. Hugh Craufurd, brother to Sir George ; as also the lands of Nether-Beaux, under reversion to Sir George himself, on payment of £2420 Scots. In the same year there is a charter to Mr. Matthew Craufurd, "Now of Drongan," of the barony of Drongan, extending to £10, 6s. 8d., A. E., and of the four merk land of Drumdow, on the resignation of Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis, his brother. There is also in the same year a charter to David Dunbar of Enterkin, of the four merk land of Beauchs, two merk land of Brunstoun, which are part of the eight merk land of Beauchs, the thirty shilling land of Lefnoris, and the ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, all on the resignation of Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis.* Lefnoreis itself, or part of it, passed about this time from Sir George to his brother, *Matthew Craufurd of Drongan*. This appears from the testament of his wife, from which the following is an extract :—"Testament, &c., of Jeane Ros, spous to Mr. Matthew Craufurd, *now* of Lefnoreis, and bailze of Munk-toun, the tyme of hir decis. quha deceist in the monethe of —, the zeir of God 1620, ffaythfullie maid and gevin vp be Johnne Ros, hir brother-germane and exr. dative, dewlie deernit to her guidis and gcir be decretit, &c., Nov., 1624."† In 1649, "Mr. Mathew Crawford, brother-germain to Sir George Crawford of Lefnoreis, Knyt.," is mentioned as one of her debtors in the testament of "Lady Armillane, elder," so that Sir George appears to have continued to be styled of Lefnoreis, although the greater portion of the lands had previously been disposed of. In 1635, William, Earl of Dumfries, had a charter of the four merk land of Lefnoreis, with the Ward, and ten shilling land of Blackwoodhill, on the resignation of Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, Sir George

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

† Glasgow Commissary Records.

Craufurd of Lefnoreis, Mr. Mathew, his brother, and *William* his *eldest son*.* From this period we lose sight of the Craufurds of Lefnoreis. The *Retours* lead to some confusion as to the subsequent descent of the property. In 1649, John Portrefield of Hapland, heir of Gabriel Porterfield, his father, was retoured in “4 mereatis terrarum de Lefnoreis.” In 1653, his brother Alexander was retoured in the same lands. In 1654, James Creighton of Castlemains was retoured, as heir to his father, in the four merk land of Lefnoreis. In 1695, Thomas Dauling, son of John Dauling in Leith, heir special of Thomas Dauling in Edinburgh, was retoured in the same lands; and, in 1697, John was retoured heir to his brother; while, in 1696, Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, was retoured as heir of entail to William, Master of Crichton, in the lands of Lefnoreis.

The *Arms* of the Lefnoreis Craufurds, as formerly stated, were—Gules, a Fess Ermine, and in chief, two Stars, Or.

Lefnoreis was situated on the banks of the Lugar, not far from Cumnoek. It consisted of a tower, as described in the charters, called the Ward. No part of it now exists.

CRICHTONS AND STUARTS, EARLS OF DUMFRIES, &c.

Lefnoreis, as we have seen, was acquired by

WILLIAM, EARL OF DUMFRIES, in 1635. He was the seventh Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, descended from a family of considerable antiquity in the county of Edinburgh. He was created Viscount of Air in 1622, and Earl of Dumfries in 1633. He married Eupheme, daughter of James Seton of Touch, and had issue—

1. William, Second Earl of Dumfries.
2. Hon. Sir James Crichton of St. Leonard's.
3. Hon. John Crichton, a Colonel in the German wars.

* He had also a daughter, *Margaret*, married to John Campbell of Shankston.

1. Lady Mary, married to Edward Swift, Viscount of Carlingford, in Ireland, and had issue.
2. Lady Catherine, married to Sir John Charteris of Amisfield.

William, second Earl of Dumfries, was a privy councillor to Charles II., during whose reign he acquired the barony of Cumnock. Having resigned his honours into the hands of William III., he obtained a new patent of them, in 1690, to himself, for life, and after his death to his grandson, William, Lord Crichton, and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, to Penelope, eldest daughter of his son, Charles, Lord Crichton, deceased, and the heirs of her body to be legitimately procreated, succeeding to the family estates ; which failing, &c. He died in 1691. By his wife, Penelope, daughter of Sir Robert Swift, of the county of York, Knight, he had issue—

1. Robert, Lord Crichton, died young.
2. Charles, Lord Crichton.
1. Lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglinton.
2. Lady Penelope, died unmarried.
3. Lady Mary, died unmarried.

Charles, Lord Crichton, the only surviving son, died before his father. By disposition, dated 4th October 1686, he settled his estates on his son and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, on his four daughters successively. He married the Hon. Sarah Dalrymple, third daughter of James, first Viscount of Stair, and had a son,

William, third Earl of Dumfries ;

and four daughters—

1. Penelope, Countess of Dumfries.
2. Margaret.
3. Mary.
4. Elizabeth.

William, third Earl of Dumfries, succeeded his grandfather in 1691, and died, unmarried, in 1694.

Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, inherited the title in virtue of the patent of 1690. She married, in 1698, her cousin, the Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure, second son of John,

first Earl of Stair. She died at Clackmannan, 6th March 1742, having had issue by him, who survived till 3d December 1744—

1. William, Earl of Dumfries and Stair.
2. Hon. John Dalrymple, a Captain of Cadogan's Dragoons, the favourite nephew of John, Earl of Stair, who died, unmarried, at Newliston, 23d February, 1742.
3. James, third Earl of Stair.
2. Lady Penelope Crichton Dalrymple, died unmarried.

William, fourth Earl of Dumfries, the eldest son, had a Cornet's commission in his uncle the Earl of Stair's regiment (the 6th) of Dragoons, 1721; served in that regiment, and in the Third Foot Guards, twenty-six years; had a troop of the 6th Dragoons, 1723; succeeded his mother as Earl of Dumfries, 1742; served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen, 26th June 1743; was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, 1744, and, on the abolishing of heritable jurisdictions, 1747, got, for the sheriffship of Clackmannan, £2000, and for the regality of Cumnock and Glenmure, £400; in all £2400, in full of his claim of £17,000. He was invested with the order of the Thistle, 1752; succeeded his brother, James, as fourth Earl of Stair, 1760; and was thenceforward styled Earl of Dumfries and Stair. He died at Dumfries House, on the 27th July 1768, without surviving issue, and was succeeded in the title of Dumfries by his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Freugh: and in that of Stair by his cousin, John Dalrymple. His Lordship married, first, Lady Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of William, second Earl of Aberdeen, and by her, who died at Edinburgh, 15th April 1755, had one son,

William, Lord Crichton, who died in his tenth year.

His Lordship married, secondly, in 1762, Anne, daughter of William Duff of Crombie, advocate, but had no issue.

Patrick Macdowall of Freugh succeeded his uncle as fifth Earl of Dumfries, in 1768. He was an officer in the army, and had a company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, 1762. He was chosen one of the representatives of the Scot-

tish Peerage, at the general election, 1790 ; re-chosen 1796 and 1802 ; and died in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the 7th of April 1803, in the 77th year of his age. His Lordship married, 12th September 1771, Margaret, daughter of Ronald Crauford of Restalrig, in the county of Edinburgh, and by her, who died 5th May, 1799, had two daughters. The youngest died an infant ; the eldest,

Lady Elizabeth Penelope Crichton, born at Dumfries House, 25th November, 1772, was married there, 12th October, 1792, to John, Viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of John, then Earl, afterwards Marquis of Bute. He died 22d January, 1794 ; and she, dying in the lifetime of her father, at Southampton, 25th July 1797, in the 25th year of her age, was buried on the 16th of August, at Cumnock, leaving two sons—

1. John, sixth Earl of Dumfries.
2. Hon. Patrick James Herbert Stuart, a posthumous son, born at Brompton Park House, 20th August, 1794.

John, sixth Earl of Dumfries, the eldest son, born 13th August 1793, succeeded his grandfather, Patrick, the fifth Earl, in 1803. On the 26th August 1805, he obtained the king's licence to assume the surname of Crichton, in addition to and before that of Stuart, and bear the arms of Crichton quarterly with the arms of Stuart, pursuant to the proviso and condition expressed in a deed of tailzie of his great-uncle, William, some time Earl of Dumfries and Stair, deceased. His Lordship inherited the Marquisate of Bute and Earldom of Bute, with minor titles, at the decease of his paternal grandfather, 16th November 1814. He married, first, 28th July, 1818, Maria, eldest daughter of George-Augustus, third Earl of Guilford, who died without issue ; secondly, Lady Sophia Hastings, second daughter of the late Earl of Moira.

The Marquis of Bute died, 18th March, 1848, leaving issue by his lady, who died 28th December, 1860,

John-Patrick, present Marquis, born in 1845.

Creations—Lord Crichton, 1488 ; Viscount Ayr, 1622 ; Earl of Dumfries, &c ; 1633 ; Baronetcy of Nova Scotia,

1627 ; Earl of Bute, &c ; 1703, in Scotland. Baron Mountstuart, 1661 ; Baron Cardiff, 1776 ; Marquis of Bute, &c ; 1796, in Great Britain.

Arms—Quarterly : first, quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a Fess, chequy, Azure and Argent, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory Gules, for Stuart ; second and third, Argent, a Lion, rampant, Azure, for Crichton ; second, Stuart ; third, Windsor ; fourth, Herbert.

Crests—First, a Demi-Lion, rampant, Gules, and over it the motto, “Nobilis Ira,” for Stuart ; second, a Wivern, wings elevated and endorsed, fire issuant from the mouth, all proper, for Crichton.

Supporters—Dexter, a Horse, Argent, bridled, Gules ; Sinister, a Stag proper, attired Or.

Motto—“Avito viret honore.”

Seats—Dumfries House, Ayrshire ; Mountstuart, Isle of Bute ; and Cardiff Castle, Glamorganshire.

GARRALLAN.

This property formerly belonged to the Campbell family.

Hugh Campbell, brother of John Campbell of Shankston, was infeft in the lands of Bogeoroeh (now called Boig) in 1556, and obtained a charter of the lands of Garrallane from Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun in 1562. He died in 1602. He married a Katherine Baird, but of what family does not appear. This appears from his testament, which was made “the threttein day of Deeenber, the zeir of God Jai. vi^o and twa zeirs, quharin he nominatis and eonstitutis Katherine Baird, his spous, his onlie exeeutor.” By way of legacy, he left “to Hew Campbell, his eldest sone, the haill stand beddis wthin. the hous of timbir. The testament was subscribed “befoir thir witness, Thomas Campbell of Middilwelwoode,” &c.,* from which it would seem that the Campbells of Gar-

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

allan and Wellwood were nearly related. The testator was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son,

Hew Campbell of Garrallane, who, in 1609, was one of the prosecutors of Thomas Jardane of Birnok and son, notorious reivers, for the slaughter of William Campbell of Wellwood, whom, with their accomplices, they attacked at the kirk of Douglas, in 1597, and injured so severely that, after a lingering illness, he died in 1606. Hew Campbell of Garrallane is mentioned in various testamentary documents connected with the families of the district—Dalhanna, Glasnock, Logan, &c. In 1605, he had sasine of the 40s. lands of Garrallan, on precept of clare constat by Hugh, Dominus de Lowdon ac Baronie de Taringzeane. He was then styled “Hugh Campbell of Bogcorroche, son and nearest and lawful heir of Hugh Campbell of Garallan. One of the witnesses to the document was “William Campbell, brother-german to the said Hugh.” He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Dunbar of Barmuir,* and had two sons—

1. Hugh, who married Sarah, daughter of Charles Campbell of Horsecleuch, but died, without issue, before his father.
2. John, married to Margaret Campbell. He died before his father, and had a son and daughter, the latter of whom survived.

Margaret Campbell of Garrallane succeeded in 1648. She married *George Douglas*, son of George Douglas of Waterside, a descendant of Douglas of Parkhead, and had two sons and one daughter—

1. Hugh, who succeeded.
2. Robert.
3. Margaret, married to John Chalmers of Bonnieton.

Hugh Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1676. He married Margaret, only daughter of Craufurd of Cumlarg, and had three sons—

1. John, who died at Darien.
2. Hugh.
3. Alexander.

* Contract of marriage, dated the 7th February 1588. By this contract *Hugh*, junior of Garallan, was to have the property of Bogcorroch.

Hugh Douglas of Garrallan, the second son, succeeded in 1719. He married *Katherine*, daughter of the Rev. *Patrick Hume*, minister of *Kirkmichael*, in *Dumfriesshire*. He had five sons and four daughters—

1. *Elizabeth*, married to *R. Nelson*.
2. *Hugh*, a Captain in the Dutch service, who died before his father, without issue.
3. *Patrick*, his heir.
4. *Margaret*, married to —— *Reid*.
5. *William*, who emigrated to *America*, and settled in *Virginia*, where his descendants still remain.
6. *Penelope*, married to *R. Nasmyth*.
7. *Charles*, who went to *Jamaica*, and died unmarried. On his estate situation had been provided for the Poet *Burns*, when he intended going to the *West Indies*.
8. *Katherine*, married to *Alex. M'William*.
9. *Archibald*, who died young.

Patrick Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1776. He was surgeon in the *West Lowland Fencible Regiment*. He married, first, *Margaret*, daughter of —— *Campbell* of *Skerrington*; secondly, *Janet*, daughter of —— *Stuart*; and had one daughter,

Jane.

Jane Douglas of Garrallan succeeded in 1819. She married *Hamilton Boswell*, Collector of Taxes for *Ayrshire*, only son of *John Boswell* of *Knockroon*, and had two sons and six daughters—

1. *Jessie*, who died young.
2. *Christian*, married to *Alexander Dunlop* of *Clober*.
3. *John Douglas*.
4. *Katherine*.
5. *Patrick Charles*, who went to *New South Wales*.
6. *Jane*.
7. *Margaret*.
8. *Janet*.

John Douglas Boswell, now of Garrallan, married *Christian*, daughter of Captain *William Hamilton* of *Dowan*.

Arms—Argent, a Heart ensigned, with an Imperial Crown, proper, between two Buckles, Azure, within a Bordure, Gules ; on a chief of the third, three Stars of the Field.

Crest—A Heart, proper.

Motto—"Fortis et Fidelis."

GLASNOCK.

The modern mansion of Glasnock is delightfully situated among trees, south of the Dalmellington road, about a mile from Cumnock. No remains of the old house of *Glaisnok* exist. On the authority of a MS. at Gilmilnsroft, Robertson states that the Campbells of Glasnock were the last in the entail of Lord Loudoun, in 1613 ; but how descended from that family he could not discover. The property originally belonged to the Dunbars of Cumnock. *James Dunbar of Glasnock* died, without issue, before the middle of the sixteenth century. The first of the Campbells mentioned is

William Campbell of Glasnock, who had a daughter married to Alexander Farquhar of Gilmilnsroft. The marriage contract is dated at Cumnock, 17th December 1586. He was succeeded probably by his son,

William Campbell of Glasnock. His name occurs, in 1603, in the testament of Margaret Baird, spouse to Johne Wilsone in Muirdykes, and is described as their master.* Little is known of him farther than that he was married and left a son,

Charles Campbell of Glasnock, who succeeded in 1608. In the retour he is styled "*Carolus Campbell de Glasnock, haeris Willielmi Campbell de Glasnock, patris.*" He appears to have been twice married : first, to a daughter of Gilmilnsroft, the marriage contract, mentioned among the Gilmilnsroft writs, being dated at Mauchline, 18th July 1615 ; † secondly, to Helen Lockhart, but of what family does not appear. This lady died on the 9th of June 1626. In her

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

† Robertson.

testament she is styled "Helein Lockhart, spous to Charles Campbell of Glasnock." It proceeds thus:—"At the place of Glasnock, the twentie ane day of Merche, 1625, the qlk day Helein Lockhart, spous to Charles Campbell of Glasnok, maid hir testament as follows : In the first I nominat, &c., the said Charles Campbell, my husband, onlie exr., &c. Item, in ye first, I geve and leif to be wairit and bestowit vpone the school of Cumnock, twentie pundis money. Item, I geve and leive to ye said Mr. James Cvnyninghame, minister, fourtie mks.," &c.* Charles Campbell of Glasnock died, without leaving any male issue, in August 1629. The following is from his latter will:—"Legacie.—At Glasnok, ye twentie day of August, 1629 zrs. The quhilk day I, Charles Campbell, nominat, mak, and co'stitute Robert Farquhair of Gilmilscroft and William Campbell of Vnderwelwod, execrs. and vnirsall. intrors. wt. my haill guidis, &c. Item, I ordane and appoynt Johne, Lord of Lowdoune, and Sir Williame Cvnyng-hame of Capringtoun, Knyt., and Mr. James Cvnyng-hame, minister at Cumnok, to be orsears. in all things. Item, I give and leive to Williame Campbell of Wellwod, ane of the exeors. fairsaids, the haill insyt. vtincills and domicills of my hous as it stands. Item, I give and leive to Robert Farquhair, zounger of Gilmilscroft, twa hundrith pundis. Item, I leive to Mgrat. Campbell, my doehter, and Johnne Beg, my oy, twa hundrith pundis eqully. betuixt yame. Item, to Hew Campbell in Quhythauch, fiftie mks. To Williame Campbell of Midlewelwod, fiftie mks. To Sara Campbell, his sister, ten dollors restand awand to me be Mgrat. Campbell, hir mother. Item, to Jonet, Margaret, and Kathrein Campbells, my sisters, ilk ane of theme twa bolls meill and ane boll beir. * * * Item, to Christien Beg, my oy, fiftie mks. money. Item, to Hew Farquhair, my sister's sone, twa hundrith fiftie mks. Item, I leive to the remanent of ye frie geir above wrtin. to ye said Robert Farquhair of Gilmilscroft. And this testat., wryttin be the said Robert Lockhart," &c. Johne Beg of

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

Weltries is one of the witnesses; and Johnnē Farquhair, zounger of Gilmelscroft, cautioner. From this latter will it appears that Charles Campbell of Glasnock left a daughter, married, as we should infer, to John Beg of Welltrees; and that he had several sisters, one of whom, who married Mungo Fâquhar of Lightshaw, was the mother of Hew Farquhar, mentioned in the will. There was thus a double connection between the families of Glasnock and Gilmilnscroft, which afterwards gave rise to considerable litigation.

William Campbell of Underwellwood succeeded his uncle, Charles Campbell, in the property of Glasnock. His retour is dated 1629,^a and he is styled "*Willielmus Campbell de Underwode, hæris Caroli Campbell de Glaisnock, patris.*" He was succeeded by

William Campbell of Glasnock, who does not appear to have ever been married. He died on the 3d of October 1683. Robertson states, from the MS. formerly alluded to, that "a few years before he died he made a settlement of his whole property: the moveables, undivided, to his full cousin, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft; and the lands, under trust to him, to be given up to Campbell of Middlewellwood, who at this time was under a cloud, as expressed in the writs—in all probability being concerned in the Bothwell Brig insurrection. But while on his death-bed, he altered this arrangement into what he conceived to be a less challengeable form, constituting Gilmilnscroft sole heir of the whole, heritable as well as moveable, but taking him bound to give Middlewellwood the sum of forty thousand pounds Scots instead of the estate. He soon after died. These different deeds, however, having been both purloined, gave rise to a lawsuit that lasted for more than thirty years—viz., from 1684 till 1717, betwixt Gilmilnscroft on the one side, and Charles, Lord Crichton, the superior of the lands, and his representatives, conjoined with George Campbell of Gareleuch, and his wife, Sarah, on the other side, which ended in favour of the latter party, who divided the estate betwixt them. * * * It appears farther from it (the MS.) that the rental of Glasnock was

2600 merks (fully equal to £1000 sterling, in modern times), and that the funeral expenses, &c., of the last Glasnock amounted to more than £1000 Scots. That Garcleugh was one of his own tenants, and his wife, Sarah, a very distant relation of the family. She, however, is retoured heir in the following extract from the printed record :—‘1683—Sarah Campbell, the wife of George Campbell of Garcleuch, heir to William Campbell of Glasnock, *filii fratris avi.*’”

The property of Glasnock was acquired, previous to 1730, by John Dick, afterwards styled of Glasnock. He sat as a Commissioner of Supply in 1737. He was married to Sarah, daughter of John Reid of Ballochmyle. They had a daughter, *Sarah*, born 7th September 1733, and baptised on the 15th November. There were present at the ceremony John Reid of Ballochmyle, Mr. George Reid, minister of St. Quivox, Adam Reid, merchant, Glasgow, and Robert Foord at Sornbeg.*

The estate passed into the hands of the late ALEXANDER ALLASON of Glasnock—who died 30th June 1833—about 1797. He was succeeded by his brother, the late JAMES ALLASON of Glasnock, whose son, Dr. Allason, is now in possession.

KNOCKSHINNOCH.

This property belonged to a branch of the Dunbars of Cumnock; but at what period the family branched off from the main stock is uncertain. The first of them we have met with is

John Dunbar of Knockshinnoch, who died in 1551. In his testament he constitutes, as his executors, “*Patricium Dunbar meum filium and heredem apparentem, William Hamiltoun de Blantyrferme,*” &c. He left his son Patrick *viii*l. by way of reward, to be uplifted from the lands of Makalaxastone; to his son William Hamiltoun, by appoint-

* Parochial Books of Cumnock.

ment, viiii. ; and to John Dunbar, his son, "vnam vaccam," a cow. He, no doubt, was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Dunbar of Knockshinnoch ; but of whom we know nothing farther. The next we meet with is

John Dunbar of Knockshinnoch, whose existence is ascertained from the fact that his successor,

George Dunbar of Knockshinnoch, was retoured in 1611 as "heir of John Dunbar of Knockshynoch, *patris*, in 20 solidatis terrarum de Knockshynoch antiqui extentus in baronia de Cumnock." He had, however, succeeded his father several years before this ; for, in 1605, he had sasine of the lands of Pencloe from George Craufuird of Schankistoun. In 1609 he was on the assize at the trial of Jardane of Birnok ; and from that period his name appears in various testamentary documents down till 1618. He died in 1628. In his latter will he appoints "Johne Dunbar, his sone and appeirand air, to be his execr. and onlie Intror.," under the surveillance of certain parties whom he nominates as "o'searis." "Item, I give and levis and ordanes my said execr. to pay to *Sara Dumbar*, my eldest vnprovydit dochter, vi^c. mks. Item, to *George Dumbar*, my secund sone, fyve hundrith punds, &c. Item, to *Margaret Dumbar*, my dochter, and her spous, twa ky, &c. And finallie, I declair the foirsaid twa thowsand mks. above namit, left to my said wyf and bairnes, to be full satisfactioun and contentatioun of ye jajli., conteint in ye contract of marriage maid betwixt me and my said spous," &c.

John Dunbar of Knockshinnoch succeeded his father. He is mentioned in the Presbytery Books of Ayr in 1645.

Hugh Dunbar of Knockshinnoch granted a precept of clare constat, with consent of Lord Crichton, to Hugh Douglas of Garrallane, in 1676, of these lands.

The property was soon afterwards acquired by Thomas Logan, who married the widow of Campbell of Wellwood. His son,

James Logan of Knockshinnoch, was born 8th December 1708.* He married *Margaret*, daughter of John Begg of

* Headstone in New Cumnock Churchyard.

Dornel, who was born 15th February 1721, and who died in 1800. James Logan of Knockshinnoch is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Books in 1728. He died in 1790. He had several children—*John*; *Wilhelmina*; *Sarah*, married to Thomas Moffat of Muirbroch, died at Cumnock, 5th March 1818; *Thomina*; *Grizel*; *Susan*; and *Janet*, married to George Rankin of Whitehill. He was succeeded by his son,

John Logan of Knockshinnoch. He married Martha, daughter of Gilbert M'Adam, son of M'Adam of Waterhead. His name appears frequently in the sederunts of the heritors, down to the period of his death, which occurred on the 9th March 1816. His eldest son, *James*, died on the banks of the Ganges, aged 22, in 1801; *Thomas*, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in 1813. Major *John*, C.S. Ayrshire Cavalry, who disposed of the property, died 27th March 1828, aged 46. His daughters—

1. Margaret, married to William Hyslop of Blackcraig.
2. Catherine, married to Dr. Campbell.
3. Jane, married to Thomas Ranken.
4. Sarah.
5. Martha.

Knockshinnoch and Little Mains were purchased by the late SNODGRASS BUCHANAN, Esq., formerly of Cuninghamehead, and it now belongs to *Neil*, his second son.

LOGAN.

The mansion-house of Logan is beautifully situated on the left banks of the Lugar, about a mile and a half farther up than the village of Old Cumnock. Robertson, in his Ayrshire Families, says that "*William Logan*, a grandson of Robert [of Restalrig, near Edinburgh], who was forfeited in 1609, was bred a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and acquired property in that profession. He purchased, about the year 1660, a considerable part of the ancient barony of Cumnock, in Ayrshire. This he called *Logan*." In this statement Robert-

son must be greatly in error : as there were *Logans of Logan*, in Cumnock parish, long before the period he writes of. There were, besides, other places called Logan in Ayrshire. It is very possible, at the same time, that the *Logans of Logan* may have been connected with the Logans of Restalrig. The first of the Logan family in Ayrshire of whom we find any mention was

George Logan of that Ilk, who, in 1600, was dilaitit, along with several other Ayrshire proprietors, for “abiding from the Raid of Dumfries.”* This was nine years before the forfeiture of Robert of Restalrig, consequently it could not be a grandson of that Robert who was the first of Logan. The same *George Logan* of that Ilk is mentioned, in 1604, in the testament of *George Guide* of Barschrum.† His name occurs in a similar document in 1616 ; and, in 1619, he was on the assize at the trial of *John Maxwell* of Garrarie, &c., for treasonable murder.‡ He was succeeded some years afterwards by

William Logan of that Ilk, who may have been the W.S. referred to by Robertson. He had two daughters, *Agnes* and *Janet*, as appears from the following extract :—“Testament, &c., *Agnes Logane*, dochter lawfull to *Wm. Logane* of yt. Ilk, wtin. ye parochin of Cumnock, gevin vp be *Jonet Logane*, spous to *Patrick Craufuird* in Cumnock, and be him for his entries, lawfull sister to ye defunct and execrix. dative, dewlie decernit to hir guidis and geir be decreit of the comissr. of Glasgow vpone ye xxviii. day of Jar., 1626 zrs.” Robertson says, apparently upon family data, that William was succeeded by his son, *Hugh*, who married a daughter of Mitchell of Dalgain ;§ but of this there is no evidence, and we suspect that the *Hugh* referred to lived at a later period. If such a *Hugh* actually existed, he must have died soon after succeeding ; for we find

George Logan of that Ilk mentioned as a creditor in the testament of *Issobell Campbell* in *Loganemaynes* in 1631.|| He appears to have been succeeded by

* Criminal Trials. † Glasgow Commissary Records. ‡ Criminal Trials.

§ The Mitchells and Logans were often intermarried.

|| Commissary Records of Glasgow.

William Logan of that Ilk, whose name appears in 1643 in the testament of Thomas Baxter, his servitour. According to his latter will, he died in June 1647,* apparently without children, as his testament was given up by the creditors. He was succeeded by

Mr. George Logan of that Ilk. He seems to have been a writer in Edinburgh. His name is attached to the petition of grievances presented to parliament in 1701. Robertson says he had two sons, *Alan*, who succeeded, and *James*, supposed to have been of Castle Cumnock, whose eldest son, *William*, purchased Camlarg in Dalmellington parish in 1741. Alan was not the eldest son, but succeeded his brother,

Mr. George Logan of that Ilk, and *Mr. Allan Logan*, minister of the Gospel at Torrieburn, his *second* son, in life-rent and fie, had sasine of the lands of Hiller, parish of Dalgain, 10th June 1704.

Mr. William Logan of that Ilk, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the four merk land of Over and Nether Beochs, Cumnock parish, 13th November 1695. He acquired considerable property in later years. He wrote a deed for Hugh Douglas in 1713, to which he and Hugh † Logan were witnesses. The document was signed at Logan, and Hugh is designed brother-german to William. He was succeeded by his brother,

Alan Logan of that Ilk, who, as we have seen, was educated for the church, and latterly became minister of Culross. Robertson says, "I have seen a discharge under that designation to his tenant, William Logan, for the rent of Nether Beoch, dated in 1731." He was succeeded in Logan by his son,

Hugh Logan of that Ilk. He married *Agnes*, daughter of Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain. He had a daughter, *Janet*, baptized at Logan, 8th April 1732; and a son, *William*, 15th

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

† Hugh Logan, lawful son to the deceased Mr. George Logan of that Ilk, had sasine of the 30s. land of Netherwood, &c., 19th September 1714.

January 1736. He had, according to Robertson, "three sons and a daughter, which daughter was married to James Goodlet Campbell of Auchlyne, a cadet of the Breadalbane family." He had, however, four daughters and two sons. In 1756 Hugh Logan of that Ilk had sasine of Garliffin, the merk land of Holehouse, Netherborgorbreg, the latter on receipt of clare constat by the Earl of Dumfries, dated 25th November 1747; and, in 1759, of the 15s. lands of Barlonachan, 9s. lands of Nether Darmalloch, 10s. lands of Mains of Horsecleuch, on the disposition of James Wallace of Wallacetoun, with consent of his mother and George Allan of Castlebrook. He died about 1760; and his two eldest sons having predeceased him, his only remaining son,

Hugh Logan of that Ilk, succeeded to the property. This was the celebrated "Laird of Logan," whose racy humour was wont to keep the festive table in a roar, and whose extreme hospitality is still spoken of with feelings of palliative respect. His numerous witty sayings gave rise to a collection of anecdotes, entitled "The Laird of Logan." The laird was never married, but he had several children, as the parochial records of Cumnock testify, one of whom, a daughter, is still alive in Cumnock. The laird's hospitality made a sad inroad upon his estate; and he sold the greater part of it to Mr. Hamilton, a merchant in Glasgow, who subsequently disposed of it to William Allason, late proprietor of Logan. The laird died in 1802.* He was succeeded in the unfinished mansion, and some detached farms he had reserved, by his nephew, *Hugh Goodlet Campbell*, who died unmarried in 1814. Robertson states that *Miss Black*, the eldest daughter of his eldest sister, now [1825] represents this branch (but without any part of the estate) of the Logans of Logan.

A branch of the Logans of Logan seem to have followed the law as a profession from father to son. On the 16th July 1714, *Charles Logan*, lawful son to the deceased *Allan*

* A natural son of his was a stationer and music-seller in Paisley, about 1810. He died a bachelor, between that year and 1820.

Logan, writer in Edinburgh, had sasine of the two acres called Isleholm and Ballgreen, parish of Dalgain.

Arms, as recorded in the Lion Register in 1676*—Or, three Piles in Point, piercing a man's heart, Gules.

Crest—A Passion Nail, piercing a man's heart, proper.

Motto—"Hoc majorum virtus."

Mr. Allason, who purchased Logan estate from Mr. Hamilton, was a brother of Allason of Glasgow, descended from the Allasons of Coodham, in Symington parish. He died at the age of sixty-five, in 1826. It is now possessed by *William Allason Cuninghame*, Esq., of the Enterkine family.

SCHANKISTON.

This property, which now belongs to the Marquis of Bute, is situated about a mile from Old Cumnock. It was possessed from an early period by a branch of the Loudoun family, the first of whom we find mention was

John Campbell of Schankistone, whose name occurs in the Books of Adjournal in 1488.† In that year he was one of the witnesses to the summons of John Ross of Montgreenan to appear before Parliament.‡ He was succeeded by

Robert Campbell of Schankistone, who was concerned in the slaughter of Patrick Dunbar of Corsinconne, at the kirk of Cumnock, in 1512. For this crime he was denounced rebel, and put to the horn, and all his goods escheated. His brothers, *George* and *John*, were also denounced.§ The next we find is

John Campbell of Schankistone, whose name occurs as one of the assize on the trial of John Garden, in Penbrek, Glenmuir, for the slaughter of John Reid in Halfpenny Land, in 1558.||

* Nisbet's Heraldry.

† Records of Parliament.

‡ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

§ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials. || Ibid. }

James Campbell of Schankistone was on the assize on the trial of John Hepburn, "callit of Bolton," and others, for high treason, in 1567-8.* In 1577 he had sasine of the 40s. lands of "Mains of Scheilis, with the pertinentis, mansioun place, houss, and zairdis tharof," from William Rankine of Scheilis. In this document he is styled "James Campbell, sone and air apperand to John Campbell, of Schankistoun."†

John Campbell of Schankistone was accused, along with a number of others, of abiding from the Raid of Dumfries, in 1600. They showed, however, that they had permission to remain at home.* In 1602 "Hugh Campbell, lawful son of John Campbell of Schankistoun," had sasine in the 20s. land of the south side of the 40s. land of Pinclouy, of old extent, barony of Cumnock, &c., on charter from George Campbell, younger of Schankstoun, and Marion Kennedie, his spouse. John Campbell of Schankistone married "Isobell Campbell," but of what family does not appear. In 1618 she had charter of liferent from her husband of the two merk land of Denasken, in the barony of Mertnam, Kyle-regis. He appears to have died about this period. He had, as we have seen, two sons—

1. George, his heir, who predeceased his father. He was married to a daughter of John Kennedie of Baltersan, from whom he and his spouse, Marioun Kennedie, had a charter of the lands of Kylestoun, Over Burntoun, &c., in Carrick, in 1603. Kylestoun, however, was restored to Kennedie of Baltersan in 1604, "in consideration of 600 merks." George Campbell, yr., of Schankistone, was accused of being concerned, along with Muir of Auchindraine and others, in the slaughter of Richard Spens, servitour to John, Earl of Cassillis, at the feud fight between Cassillis and Bargany, at Pennyglen, in 1601. He had sasine of the half merk land of Kinmein, "on contract and precept," from John Mure of Auchindraine, in 1604. His name, as well as that of his father, occurs in various testamentary documents connected with the district. He seems to have died in 1608, or the beginning of 1609. In the latter year, *John Campbell, younger* of Schankistone, a grandson of the old laird, and no doubt his son, is mentioned in the testament of John Donald, Smith in Air. George had another son, and a daughter, *Margaret*, who had sasine of the lands of Tardiers in liferent, in imple-

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Mason's Notes.

ment of contract, 25th April, 1608, with Durie of Carpoill. The witnesses to the sasine are "Magro. Carolo Campbell suo filio legitimo, dicto, Georgio Campbell juniore de Schankstoun," &c.

2. Hugh, who had part of the lands of Pinclouy.

John Campbell of Schankstoun succeeded his grandfather, who died at Over Glasnok on the 29th December, 1612. The following is from the "Inventar" of the old laird:—"Item, the said vmqle John, ye tyme of his deceis foirsaid, being ane aidget man not haveing ony rowmes nor possessiounis in his awin handis, had na Inventar of guidis nor geir pertaining to him in his awin handis or possessioun, except the insicht of his hous, wt. ye abuilzement of his body, estimat to xvił. xiiis. & iiiid. * * * Debtis awand be ye deid * * * Item, to John muir, zounger of Hallowchapell, my oy, ane hundreth mks. money, to be payit at mertimes nixt to cum.—Legacie, At Our Glassok ye xxix day of December, 1612 zeiris, The quhilk day Johnne Campbell of Schankistoun nominats, maks, & constituts John Campbell of Montgariswod, his oy & appeirand air, Charles Campbell of horscleuch, Johnne Mr. of Hallowchappell, and hew Campbell in wodsyl, his sone, exris., vniversall Intrors. wt. his guidis and geir, &c.; and ordanes and appoynts ane nobill & potent Lord, Hew, Lord of Lowdoun, to be orsearis to all thingis—that he caus all thingis to be performit and done conforme to this testament and latterwill, as they will ansr. to God. Item, I gif and levis to Johnne Campbell & hew Campbell, my oyes, & sones to the said Charles Campbell of Horscleuch, Twa hundrith markis equallie betuix thame. Item, I leif to ye said Johnne muir, zounger of hallowchapell, ane hundrith marks. Item, I leif to Issobell Campbell, spous to Andro Creichtoun in R . . ., ane hundrith mks. Item, to Rot. Creichtoun, ye sone, ane hundrith mks. Item, I leif to George Campbell, my oy, & son of vmqle John Campbell in bordland, Twa hundrith mks. money. Item, I leif to George Craufuird, my oy, callit brockloche, ane hundrith mks., to be gevin to him qn. he salbe relaxt fra ye horne; and failzeand of him be deceis without lautfull successioun of his awin bodie, I ordane ye samyn to return to ye saids exrs.,

equallie amangis thame. Item, I leif to ye saids hew Campbell in wodsyd ane hundrith marks. Item, I leif to Reid, zoungest dochter of ye said vmqle Win. Reid in Craistoun, xx mks. Item, I leif to Mr. Charles Campbell, my oy, ane hundrith mks. Item, to George reid, my oy, xli. Item, I leif ye remanent of my fric geir, baith of fermes and utheris, pertaining to me, Debts and Legacie beand first payit, To the said John Campbell of Montgarriswod, my oy and appeirand air. And yrfor. I ordane ye said John to big and repair ye mansioun place of Schankistoun, and eftir my deceis to duell yr. intill himself, leving all vrs. his roumes and duelling places, and to remane onlie in Schankistoun, becaus it is ye maist ancient duelling place. And farder, I leif to ye said John Campbell of Montgarriswod, yt he may have ye bettir occasioun to repair ye said place of Schankistoun, my ryt kyndnes tak & possessioun qlk I have of ye corne mylne of Craufuirdstoun; and yis is my Larwill, gevin vp & subscryvit wt. my hand, day, yeir, & place, Befoir yir wits., Mr James Cunninghame, psone. of Cunnok, & Robert Lochart, notar, wter. of ye bodic heirof. Sic subscribitur," &c. We have here considerable insight into the relationship of the various families in the district of Cunnock. John Campbell of Schankistoun, as heir of his grandfather, had sasine of the following lands in 1618:—The 40s. lands of Clonginoch and Neddar Auchingilchie, of old extent, with their pertinents, lying in lordship of Terringzean, Kyle-regis; the 4 merk lands, of said extent, of Benquhat, Dennasken, and Mackubenesyd, commonly called Hingen-kailzaird, with their pertinents, lying in the barony of Mertnam, Kyle-regis; the merkland of said extent of Drumquhill, with its pertinents, lying in the lordship of Kilmarnock and barony of Sundrum, on precept of clare constat by Hugh, Dominus Lowdon, the superior, 29th August, 1617. John Campbell of Schankistoun was admitted a Burgess of Air in 1618. He had a brother, *Hew*, married to Marie Ross, whom he infeft "in the lands and maynes of Schankistoun, extending to ane four merk land of auld extent, with the mansioun place, houses, biggings, woddis, fishingis,

partis, pendicles, and pertinentis thair of," &c. The deed declares the lands redeemable at any Whitsunday or Martinmas, on payment of 3000 merks Scots. John Campbell of Schankstoun appears to have married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir George Craufuird of Lefnorieis, knight. She had a sasine registered 3d February, 1625, of the 40s. lands of the maynes of Schankstoun, "in warrandice of her life-rent of the lands of Montgarswode," as "future spouse of John Campbell of Schankstoun." The Laird of Schankstoun appears in various charters and testamentary documents from this period downwards. In 1631 he is mentioned in the testament of Jeane Boill, Ladie Perstoun, in the parish of Dalmellington, as having in his possession, belonging to her at the time of her death, "twa feddir beddis, twa feddir bowsteris, &c., ane goun, and ane skirt of figourit velvitt, ane doublat, and ane vaskein of raisit flourit velvot, ane satin schaproune, ane blew scarff of taffatie, ane scarlott wylliccoit, ffour sylvir spones, &c.—all in cumulo estimat to ane hundirthe threthe pund, vis. viiid." In 1632, Hugh Campbell, brother of John Campbell of Schankstoun, had sasine of the Maynes of Schankstoun, in implement of a contract between them, with consent of John Campbell, "eldest son and apparent heir" of John Campbell of Schankstoun. This John of Schankstoun acquired the lands of Ovir Glasnok in contract of wadset from Hew Campbell of Horscleuch, as heir of his sister, in 1633, on payment of 5000 merks. John Campbell, senior, of Schankstoun, appears to have died between 1634 and 1636; and to have been succeeded by his son.

John Campbell of Schankstoun, who, in 1646, is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of Mr. Gavin Stuart, minister of Dalmellington. His name occurs in the testaments of Logan of Logan, and Janet M'Clellane, spouse of John Campbell of Pollosch, in 1647.

Captain John Campbell of Schankstoun had sasine of the 10 lib. land of Stevensoun, Bailliary of Cuninghame, 18th Nov. 1700.

The property of Schankston passed, soon after this, into the hands of the Dumfries family.

CAMPBELL OF SKERRINGTON.

This family claims to be descended from the same stock as the Campbells of Argyll and Loudoun. Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, grandfather of Sir Duncan, who married the heiress of Loudoun, possessed lands in Kyle considerably earlier than that event. This is known from the cartulary of Newbattle, which states that "Sir Colin Campbell, son to Gillespick Campbell, made a donation of twenty merks out of his lands of Symonston, in Kyle, to the abbacy of Newbattle, in the year 1290." The early part of the genealogy of the family is somewhat imperfect. The first who is distinctly ascertained, by writs in their possession, is

David Campbell of Skerrington, or Skellington, who, in 1348, surrendered his lands for a new infeftment. He was succeeded by his son,

Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, who, in a deed in his favour from the Baron of Cumnock, dated 1360, is styled "son to unquhile David Campbell."* He is supposed to have been the Andrew Campbell mentioned as having been taken prisoner at the battle of Durham, in 1346, when King David Bruce was defeated and captured. To Andrew, says Nisbet, succeeded David Campbell of Skerrington, the second of that name, as appears by a charter granted by him to his son, in 1460, running in these terms:—"Omnibus, &c. David Campbell Dominus de Skerrington salutem in domino sempiternam," &c. ; but as this includes a period of one hundred years, it may be supposed that *Andrew*, the father of *David*, was the successor of the preceding Andrew. The descent would then run thus :—

Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, who granted, as already stated, a charter, in 1460, to his son,

David Campbell of Skerrington, who, in the charter, is said to have married a sister of Stewart of Haining. He was succeeded by his son,

* Nisbet.

Andrew Campbell of Skerrington, as appears from a charter granted him by Hodgison of Barshare, of the lands of Craigens, in 1490, running in these terms :—"Omnibus, &c. Joannes Hodgison de Barshare, &c., noveritis me titulo venditionis alienasse honorabili viro Andreae Campbell de Skerrington," &c.,* and several others granted about that time. He is said, in some of these documents, to have been married to a daughter of the family of Kilmarnock. He was succeeded by

Alexander Campbell of Skerrington, who had a charter of the estate granted to him in 1509. In 1512, "Alexander Campbell of Skellington" obtained remission, along with William Crauford of Lefnoreis, for being concerned in the slaughter of the Laird of Corsinconnie, at the kirk of Cumnock.† He married a sister of John Campbell of Cesnock, and daughter of the first Baron of Cesnock, of the Loudoun family, by the Lady Janet Montgomery, his wife, daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton. He was the father of

Andrew Campbell of Skerrington. He had several charters of lands after 1534, and possessed the Barony of Bargour. He died, without issue, before 1550. He was succeeded by his nephew, son of his sister,

Charles Campbell of Skerrington, who, in 1550, was concerned in the breaking of Hamilton Castle for the release of "Mr., *alias* Sir John M'Briar, formerly canon of Glenluce," charged with heresy. He appears to have taken an active part in the cause of the Reformation. Both Nisbet and Burke must be in error in reference to this Laird of Skerrington. The former makes him assume the designation of Horsecleuch, and die about the year 1590 or 1600; and the latter conjectures his death to have occurred "before 1630." Now, as we see that he succeeded before 1550, and as he was then at least twenty, though more likely of maturer age, his death in 1630 would carry him to an unusually advanced period of life. We know that there was a *Charles Campbell* of Skerrington in 1603; so that he could not in 1600, as Nisbet states,

* Nisbet.

† Criminal Trials.

have been succeeded by his son *George*. The probability is that it was not himself who succeeded, as Nisbet says, "about the year 1560—1570," but another

Charles Campbell of Skerrington, his son, or next heir. It was this Charles of Skerrington, if any of them, we should suppose, who changed his designation to *Horsecleuche*—a property held apparently by a distinct family, though very possibly nearly connected. In 1600 there was a *Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche*. He was in that year pursuer against Adam Schaw of Glenmuir "for berring, wering, and sehuting of pistolettis, and hurting and wounding him in the arme."* And in 1603 both *Charles of Skerrington* and *Charles of Horsecleuche* sat on the assize at the trial of John Johnston of Loehhouse, charged with slaughter and houghing of cattle. Whether by purchase or succession, however, the two properties, very soon after this, seem to have been united;† and *Horsecleuche* adopted as the family designation. In 1604, "Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche, and Hew Campbell, his brother," are mentioned in the testament of George Lockhart of Bar. In 1609 Charles Campbell of Horsecleuche is one of the pursuers of Thomas Jardine of Birnok, and others, for the slaughter of William Campbell of Walwoid. His name occurs in various testamentary documents down till 1622, in which year we find his own latter-will recorded in the *Commissary Court Books of Glasgow* :—

Testament, &c., of "*Charles Campbell* of Horsecleuch," Cumnock, "Quha deceist in the monethe of December, 1622 zeirs," &c.

"Legacie—At Horscleuch the third day of December, 1622 zeirs, The quhilk day George [Charles] Campbell of Horscleuch maks his test. as followis, Quhairin I mak and constitute *Christiane Campbell*, my spous, onlie executrix, &c., with my guidis and geir. Item, I leive to John Campbell, son to Wm. Campbell in Ovir Glasnok, yt. xxli. yt. is awand be the Laird of Glenmur., and this my testat. maid and gevin vp as said is, and subt. wt. my hand as follows, &c., Befoir yir witness, Johnne Campbell of Schankis-town, Charles Campbell of Glasnok, Robert Farqr. of Gilmilnscroft," &c. "Hew Campbell, brother to vmqle George [Charles] Campbell of Horscleuch, cautr."

* Criminal Trials.

† A question might here arise as to whether Horsecleuch merged into Skerrington or *vice versa*.

"Christiane Campbell, guidwyf of Horscleuch," is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1624. Whether this Christian Campbell was a daughter of Campbell of Shankston, as the wife of Charles Campbell of Skerrington is said by Nisbet to have been, is a matter of doubt, though very probable. He left issue—

1. George, who succeeded, and
2. William, whose grandsou acquired Little Cesnock. He died 18th December 1623, leaving his wife, Margaret Campbell, his sole executrix, and his "brother, *Horscleuch* and Glasnok, and Mr. James Cunningham, or searis." In his testament he is designed, "Mr. William Campbell, Cumnok."
3. Hugh.

Elizabeth, mentioned in the testament of George Dunbar of Knokschinnoch—"Item, to Eliz. Campbell, dochter to vmqle Horscleuche, ffour scoir (auchti) lib." She died 1628. In her testament she is stated to be Elizabeth Campbell, dochter lauchfull to vmqle Charles Campbell of Horsecleuch, Cumnok, Qnha deceist in the month of August 1628, ffaytfullie maid and geivn vp be Hew Campbell, hir brother and execr. dative, dewlie decernit to his guidis and geir, &c. Inventar, Item, the defunct being ane zoung woman vnmarrit, had ua movabill guidis, except twa schiep and ane lamb, pryce of all ffour pund. Item, the abulieiment of hir body estimat to vi*li*.

Sarah, married Hugh Campbell, younger of Garrallan.

George Campbell of Horsecleuch was retoured heir of his father, Charles Campbell of Horsecleuch, in 1629, seven years after his decease. The property included the lands of Skillingtoun and two merk land of Horsecleuch. He married Mary Gordon, of the family of Viscount Kenmure. He died in 1640, and was succeeded by

John Campbell of Horsecleuch in 1643, and infeft by a charter under the great seal, in the remains of the estates of Skerrington and Horsecleuch in 1644. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Gordon of Skirmers; and secondly, to Jean, daughter of Thomas Nicholson, merchant in Ayr, and was succeeded, before 1705, by his eldest son,

John Campbell of Horsecleuch, who spent most of his life in the army. He was twice married: first, to Jean, eldest daughter of David Boswell of Auchinleck; and secondly, to Abigail, daughter and heiress of William Rankin of Bank-

head. He had issue only by the latter, according to Burke, two sons, *John* and *James*. The parish records of Cumnock, however, show that he had another son, *William*, baptized February 2, 1705, who probably died in infancy.

John Campbell, advocate, succeeded his father in 1725, and resumed the designation of Skerrington. He was admitted a burghess of Ayr in 1739.* He was at this time styled "advocate." He married Wilhelmina, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. of Lochdaw, Governor of Tinmouth Castle, by whom he had one son, *John*, and five daughters, *Eleanora*, *Abigail*, *Grizel*, *Jean*, and *Anne*. In 1763 Mr. Campbell went to Little Cesnock to reside, and changed its name to Skerrington, the original seat of the family. He was succeeded by his son,

John Campbell of Skerrington, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister,

Eleanora Campbell of Skerrington, who married Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, Dumfriesshire, and had, with a daughter—the late Miss Wilhelmina Maxwell of Cowhill—a son,

Dugald-John Campbell of Skerrington, who married, 25th August, 1804, Janet, fourth daughter of the Hon. William Baillie of Polkemmet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, and had issue—

1. Robert.

2. Dugald, born 15th August, 1816.

1. Margaret-Colquhoun, married to Thomas Durham Weir of Boghead, county of Linlithgow.

2. Susan-Dalrymple.

3. Caroline.

4. Jessie, married to Patrick-George Skene of Hallyards, county of Fife.

6. Mary.

Robert Campbell of Skerrington, born 19th December, 1814; married, 25th January, 1843, Anne, only surviving daughter of the late John Carr, Esq., of Dunston Hall, county of Durham. Mr. Campbell is a magistrate for Ayrshire.

The Campbells of Horsecleuch, as merchant burghesses of

* Town of Ayr Records.

Ayr, at an early period took an active part in the town's affairs, and were much respected.

Arms—Quarterly : first, Gyronny of eight, Or and Sa.; second, Azure, three Crosslets fitched, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent ; third, Azure, three Boars' Heads, erased, Argent, between a Lance, issuing out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber Axe issuing out of the Sinister, both erect, in pale, of the second ; fourth, Gyronny of eight, Gules and Ermine.

Crest—A Dexter Hand and Arm in armour, holding a garland of Laurels, all proper.

Mottoes—Above the Crest, “Campi fero præmia belli.” Under the Arms, “Wisdom's beginning is God's fear.”

TORRINZEAN.

Torrinzean is situated on the banks of the Lugar, not far from Dumfries House, anciently called Lefnoreis. Torrinzean belonged to a branch of the Craufurd family, supposed, from their armorial bearing of the Stag's Head, to have been descended from the Craufurds of Dalmagregan. Little is known of them beyond what is stated in Lord Auchinleck's Notes.* He says—

“Torrinzean, once Craufurd,† had ceased to be theirs before the year 1467, when it was granted, with many others, to Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, and Mary, sister to James III. On the forfeiture of the Boyds, it came to the king, in 1469.

“In 1488, it is granted to Thomas Turnbull, for his good services near Blackness in 1488. Extent, twenty merks, A.E.”

In 1497, the life-rent of it is granted to Sir John Ramsay. He sat in Parliament, and was styled “de Trarizeane,” in 1505. Sir John Ramsay, says Robertson, “was a great favourite with James III., and the only one whom the conspirators saved at the famed *Rede of Lauder*. He was the

* Quoted by Robertson.

† It was called *Craufuirdstone*; sometimes *Craufuirdstoun*.

ancestor of the Balmain family, a family that has come down with respect to the present times. He was once Earl of Bothwell."

"In 1534, it is granted to William Ramsay of Balmain.

"In 1546, to Hugh, Earl of Loudon, on the resignation of John Campbell of Bruntswood." Robertson adds that, "in 1587, Hew Campbell of Terringane, along with William Cuninghame of Caprington, and Robert, Lord Boyd, are appointed by Parliament to visie (inspect) the brig of Ayr, also of Irvine; and, in 1595, the same are appointed to inspect the port and harbour of Irvine. [*Parliamentary Records.*] This Hugh Campbell may have been a cadet of the Campbell family; but nothing of it appears in the *Peerage*, nor of any other Campbells of this place, distinct from the Loudoun family itself." He possessed Torrizen in 1577, in November of which year he had sasine of a house in Ayr from John Jamesoun, burgess.* In 1586, he gave sasine of 40*l.* of annual rent to Jonet Campbell, relict of David Cathcart, burgess of Ayr, from the two merk land of Chippilligane. Lord Auchinleck proceeds:—

"In 1621, it is, among a great many lands, granted to Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Master of Loudoun, and Sir John Campbell, her husband.

"In 1644, to John, Earl of Loudoun, and the same lady, his Countess. It was afterwards apprised from that family, and came to the Earl of Dumfries."†

The property, however, had previously passed through various hands. In 1647, Hugh Montgomerie, heir of John Montgomerie of Bridgend, his father, was retoured "in petiis de lie comoune de Craufuirdstone, alias Terringzeane, nuncupatis Knokdone in Browanstone, in parochia de Cumnok," &c.

In 1666, James Reid, heir of William Reid, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, was retoured, amongst others, in the lands of Terringzeane. In 1691, Sir George Campbell of

* Mason's Notes.

† In 1633, on the creation of the first Earl of Loudoun, Terrizen became one of the titles.

Cesnock, as heir of his father, was retoured in Terrinzeane. In 1692 Sir James Carmichael, Bart., was retoured in the property, as heir male of his ancestor, Sir James Carmichael of Bonington.

In 1696, John, Viscount Stair, was retoured in the lands as heir of Viscount James, his father. After this they fell into the hands of the Earl of Dumfries; and now belong to the Marquis of Bute.

WHITEHILL.

This property was acquired in 1760 by

James Ranken, a direct descendant and representative of the Rankins of Scheil, or Scheil-Rankin, in the parish of Ochiltree. The family trace themselves to a Flemish origin. The patronymic, at the same time, is to be found north as well as south of Scotland. The M'Rankins were pretty numerous at one time in Carrick. He married Jean, daughter of William Hutchison in Dalgig, by a daughter of Mitchell of Dalgain, by whom he had a son, George; and a daughter, Agnes, who was married to James Paterson in Glentaggart, and had issue—

1. James, who succeeded in 1807 as heir of entail to his uncle, John Paterson of Carmacoup, in Lanarkshire.
2. Jean.
3. Mary.
4. John, who was a captain in the Hon. the East India Company's Service.
5. Grace, who died in 1824.

James Ranken of Whitehill died in 1779, and his wife in 1790. He was succeeded by his only son,

George Ranken of Whitehill. He married Janet, the youngest daughter of James Logan of Knockshinnoch, by Margaret, daughter of John Beg of Dornel, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters—

1. James, M.D. in the E.I.C.S.
2. Thomas, writer in Ayr, who married Jane Campbell Logan, daughter of Mr. Logan of Knockshinnoch. He died 25th December 1831.

3. George, a settler in New South Wales.
 4. William, M.D., who went to Demerara.
 5. Hugh, M.D., resided at Burnhead.
 6. Andrew, a settler in New South Wales.
 7. John Campbell, a lieutenant in the service of the E.I.C. He fell in battle, from three successive wounds, while leading his company, Madras N.I., to the storming of Wattygoon stockade, near Porome, in the Burmese territory, on the 16th November, 1825.
1. Jane.
 2. Margaret, born June 27, 1785.
 3. Agnes, who died 13th February, 1825.

George Ranken of Whitehill purchased in 1819 the lands of Burnhead, in the parish of Sorn, formerly the residence of his maternal ancestors, the Mitchels of Dalgain and Burnhead. He had previously held these lands in lease, for upwards of thirty years, from his relative, the late Logan of Logan and his heirs.

James Ranken of Glenlogan.

Arms—Gules, three Boars' Heads erased, Argent, betwixt a Lance issuing out of the dexter base, and a Lochaber Axe issuing out of the sinister; both erect.

Crest—A Right Hand and Arm in Armour, grasping a Battle Axe.

Motto—In a scroll above the Crest, "Fortitar et Recte."

There were several families in the parishes of Old and New Cumnock, connected with small properties now extinct. The *Cranfuirds of Auchincors*, the last, apparently, of whom, George, died in 1617; the *Dunbars of Corsencon*; the *Craufuirds of Palosch*; the *Gemmels of Garrive*; *Browns of Polquhirter*; *Howatsons of Craigdarroch*; *Williamsons of Pencloe*, &c. Amongst the still existing, the oldest perhaps is *Campbell of Over Dalhanna*, who, according to tradition, have held their small possession since the days of Bruce. The public records, however, fail to substantiate this. William Campbell, elder, in Over Dalhannah, as heir to his father, had sasine of certain lands, 11th September 1695. The present proprietor is *James Campbell*, road surveyor, Ayr.

PARISH OF DALMELLINGTON,

ETYMOLOGY AND EXTENT.

The name of Dalmellington has been variously derived. In the first Statistical Account, it is said to be a corruption of *Dame-Helen's-toun*, "from a lady of rank, of the name of Helen, who built a castle near the place." Chalmers, author of *Caledonia*, traces it to a Celtic root—*Dal* and *Muileann*, the plain of the mill. With all deference, however, to so great an authority, it may be questioned whether mills were in existence at the time British or Celtic names were topographically applied. If it is admitted that Dalmellington was a Roman station, as there seems some reason for believing, the force of this remark will appear the more obvious. We must therefore look for a derivation anterior to the erection of mills—to an age when *querns* were the only means of grinding corn. If *meallan*, signifying a cluster of hills, were adopted in lieu of *muileann*, we would have the Celtic compound of *Dalmeallan*, precisely descriptive of the natural features of the place—the meadow, or plain of the hills. The affix, *ton*, is Teutonic, and of course must have been added at a much latter period. The parish of Dalmellington is about ten miles long, and on an average fully three miles broad. It is separated, on the south and south-west, by the loch and river of Doon, from the parish of Straiton ; Dalrymple on the west ; Ochiltree on the north ; and New Cumnoek and Carsphairn, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the east.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

"The upper part of the parish," says the New Statistical Account, "is formed by the termination of three ranges of hills, which form ridges of varying though but moderate elevation. Two of these run nearly parallel from the march of Carsphairn, in a north and north-west direction—the one being a continuation of the lofty ridge on the east side of Loeh Doon, and the other rising from the foot of Cairnsmuir. The third ridge is from New Cumnock, and crosses the foot of one of the others. Its direction is nearly south-west. The lower part of the parish is nearly one entire ridge of eminences terminating abruptly to the east, and receiving at its different elevations the names of Benwhat, Benbraniachan, and Benbeoch. The only flat land in the parish is between this ridge and the Doon. It may be a mile in breadth just below the village, and extends about three miles along the Doon, terminating in a point in both directions. The hills are chiefly of easy ascent. In three places only are they for short distances precipitous. Benbeoch terminates the lower ridge to the east in a range of magnificent basaltic columns, nearly three hundred feet in height, and double that extent in breadth. Along the road to Carsphairn—the Dumfries road—for fully a mile, the ridges on either side approach so near as to form a deep pass, through which there is space for only the road and a narrow stream to wind themselves. A still more precipitous pass presents itself on the other side of the extremity of the Loeh Doon range, where the river issues from the loch."

This pass is called the Glen or Craigs of Ness, and, from its romantic grandeur, is the great resort of tourists. The pass is nearly a mile in length; and the almost perpendicular rocks, in some places above three hundred feet in height, frequently approach within thirty feet of each other. Down the centre of this gorge the river Doon, bursting from the loch, brawls with the force of a torrent, leaping from rock to rock with

appalling force. A local poet, Heterick, thus describes the scene:—

“Doon, issuing from her slumbering bed of rest,
Is downward through the rocky tunnel prest;
Then dashed against yon shelvy, pointed rock,
Which, unmolested, stands the furious shock,
And turns the torrent to the other side,
Which, in its turn, resists the furious tide;
Here dashing on the precipices steep,
There boiling in the dreadful caverns deep;
Now madly raging o’er the ragged linn,
Mocking the voice of thunder with its din;
Bathing the margin with the foamy spray;
And thus the tortured waters pass away,
Leaving the caverns, linns, and rocks behind,
For banks and channels of a gentler kind.”

A footpath has been cut along the south side of the glen, and much has been done to beautify it by the present proprietor. Still the chief recommendation to the lover of nature is its unadorned wildness. The glen forms the beginning of the valley of the Doon. “Looking up the valley,” continues the Statistical Account, “from near the foot of the parish, the flat land presents the enclosed figure of a triangle, widening out before the eye till it reaches the high land above the village, beyond which the mountains of Galloway close the prospect. The village, which lies imbedded in a sheltered nook at the north-east corner of the meadow land, is estimated to be 400 feet above the level of the sea. The highest of the surrounding hills amounts not to above 750 feet more.”

There are two lochs in the parish—Loch Muck, within a mile of the south-east boundary of it; and the Bogton Loch. The former is shaped somewhat like a crescent, and covers nearly thirty acres. It lies in the middle of a heathy muir, and abounds in yellow trout.* The latter is formed by the spreading out of the Doon over a piece of low land, about two miles below its source. It is a favourite haunt of water-fowl. The Doon is the principal river in the parish. It separates the districts of Kyle and Carrick, and flows north-west

* Statistical Account.

through an almost level meadow. It escapes from the loch by two tunnels cut out of the solid rock. These tunnels are protected by sluices, so that the discharge of water can be regulated. In its course through the parish the Doon is augmented by the Muck, and several other small streams, which occasionally swell to a great height in winter.

The soil in the valley of the river is chiefly a deep loam. "Upon the hill sides, in the lower half of the parish, it is a wet clayey loam, resting on sandstone, and terminating at the back of the ridge in a broad moss, extending for miles into Ochiltree parish. The upper part of the parish is chiefly a light, dry soil, with a few patches of peat resting on the gray-wacke rock. The ordinary plants are common grass and fog. There is some heath upon the high lands to the south-east, but it is every year lessening in extent." About half a mile below the village is a morass, consisting of 150 acres of peat resting on a spongy bottom. The remains of several large oaks have been found in it. Coal has long been wrought in the parish, and the field of that valuable commodity is ascertained to be extensive. In 1846 there were only two pits in operation—one at Camlarg, and the other near the bottom of the parish. The manner of raising the coals at the former was curious. It is thus described in the Statistical Account:—"The pit is dug in the side of a hill, and has the direction of a small stream turned to its mouth. It is divided into two square compartments, to which water-tight boxes, partly open above, are fitted, and upon which the coal creels are placed. The full creels are raised by running a sufficient quantity of water into the box at the top, upon which the empty creel is placed. The water escapes from the box by a valve in the bottom of it. This valve is opened by an iron-peg fitted to it, striking against a stone at the bottom of the pit; and the water runs off into a level or tunnel to the stream at the foot of the hill. The motion is regulated by means of a lever pressed upon the wheel over which the rope passes. The apparatus is the simplest and safest possible, is managed with the greatest ease, and has worked most successfully."

The iron works commenced in 1847 by the Messrs. Houldsworth & Co. have grown to a great extent. There are five furnaces in constant operation, and numerous coal-pits have been opened, not only for the supply of the furnaces, but for exportation, the railway to Ayr affording the means of ready transit. Numerous workers are employed as miners and smelters, and quite a village has grown up in the vicinity of the works, which are situated in the valley of the Doon, at some distance from Dalmellington.

The parish is chiefly pastoral, the greater part of the land being incapable of profitable cultivation. Still much has been done in recent years to improve the district. The belts of wooding in the vicinity of Berbeth have no doubt been highly favourable to the lands in this quarter; and it is much to be regretted that the surrounding country is not wholly intersected in a similar manner. Much, however, has been done at Bellsbank by Mr. Walker and by his late brother in Drumgrange, in the way of enclosures. Besides admirably kept hedges, separating the home fields, the outer are divided by the most extensive and best built stone fences anywhere to be met in the country. The originator of the principle upon which these are constructed—so great an improvement over the old Galloway dyke—was, we believe, Mr. M'Adam of Craigen-gillan. To assist him in this, by showing an example to the tenantry, he granted a long lease of one of his farms to John Mackenzie,* who had been tacksman of a large tract of country in the south of Arran. The Dalmellington *dykers*, who were taught by Mackenzie, are still esteemed the best in the

* He was born in Arran in the year 1715, where his predecessors had been settled since 1632. His mother having been a Hamilton, he obtained at an early age long tacks of large farms in the south of Arran. To give him possession of these lands, a sept of Macgregors was dispossessed of them, and (although his grandmother had been one of the sept) they, *more Hibernice*, broke into his house, destroyed everything in it, and left him for dead, with a dirk sticking through his mouth, the marks of which wound on each cheek he bore to his dying day. He soon afterwards gave up the tacks, and removed to Ayrshire.

In a note written on a copy of "The Independent Whig," which had belonged to him, he is described as having been "a very handsome man, about five feet ten inches high, very active and enterprising, of a sound judgment and great discretion, possessing a fertile imagination, a sincere lover of

country. Their patron, the old Laird of Craigengillan, was the first to erect enclosures, and otherwise improve the land in the vicinity of Dalmellington. He made several roads where roads had never been before; and was altogether a shrewd, calculating gentleman—in his views considerably ahead of the age. To him the public are mainly indebted for the road between Cumnock and Dalmellington, in reference to which a good local anecdote is told of the Laird of Logan. Craigengillan, with all his public spirit, was by no means very scientific as a road-surveyor; and he would rather go a mile round or over a hill, than destroy an enclosure, or encroach upon a valuable piece of land. Inquiring at the Laird of Logan one day what he thought of the new road to Cumnock, the latter approved of it highly, adding, that he thought it defective only in one point. “What is that?” said Craigengillan, eagerly. “Why,” continued the laird, “if ye had just taken it over the top of Benbeoch (a steep basaltic precipice in the neighbourhood) it would have been *perfect*!” It was to this gentleman (the Laird of Craigengillan) that Burns wrote the following unpremeditated effusion, in reply to an obliging letter he had received from him after perusing the first edition of his poems, for which he had been a subscriber:—

“Sir, o’er a gill I got your card,
 I trow it made me proud;
 ‘See wha taks notice o’ the bard!’
 I lap, an’ cried fu’ loud.

“‘Now deil-ma-care about their jaw,
 The senseless, gawky million;
 I’ll cock my nose aboon them a’—
 I’m roos’d by Craigengillan!’

“’Twas noble, Sir; ’twas like yoursel,
 To grant your high protection;
 A great man’s smile, ye ken fu’ weel,
 Is aye a blest infection.

truth and justice, and of mankind, a great friend of the Reformation, and an ardent admirer of rational liberty, entertaining the noblest and most exalted notions of the Deity, and a warm admirer of genuine Christianity, as contained in the New Testament.”

“Tho’ by his* banes, wha in a tub
 Match’d Macedonian Sandy!
 On my ain legs, thro’ dirt and dub,
 I independent stand aye.

“An’ when those legs to guid warm kail
 Wi’ welcome canna bear me,
 A lee dyke-side, a sybow-tail,
 An’ barley scone shall cheer me.

“Heav’n spare you lang to kiss the breath
 O’ mony flow’ry simmers!
 An’ bless your bonnie lasses baith,
 I’m tauld they’re loosome kimmers.

“An’ God bless young Dunaskin’s Laird,
 The blossom o’ our gentry!
 An’ may he wear an auld man’s beard,
 A credit to his country!”*

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dalmellington is a plaee of some antiquity, and, though a mere village in point of size and population, has long been a burgh of barony. Research, however, has neither discovered when it was erected into a burgh, nor at what time a church was planted there, which no doubt was the origin of the community. “In the beginning of the sixteenth century,” says Chalmers, “when James IV. refounded and enlarged the establishment of the chapel-royal of Stirling, he annexed to it the church of Dalmellington, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel; and a vicarage was established for serving the cure of the church of Dalmellington. In Bagimont’s Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Dalmellington, in the deanery of Kyle, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicarage of Dalmelling-

* Diogenes.

† The small property of Dunaskin, lying north-west of Dalmellington, had not long before been purchased by Mr. M’Adam; and it was to his son and heir, afterwards Col. M’Adam of Craigengillan, that the bard applied the term of “young Dunaskin’s Laird.”

ton was held by Sir John Dunlap, the vicar. The fruits and revenues of the vicarage were let on lease to Lord Cathcart, for the payment of £32 yearly ; of which £20 were paid to the said vicar, and £12 to the curate, who served in the said church. The patronage of the parish church of Dalmellington belonged to the king, who was patron of the prebend of Dalmellington, while the church was connected with the chapel-royal of Stirling."

If Dalmellington is to be regarded as one of the stations of the Romans—the Corda of Dr. Henry—its antiquity in a historical point of view is greatly increased. There can be no doubt, from the remains of the Roman road to Ayr, that the situation had been known to these enterprising warriors ; and it was the scene of several conflicts in later times. The parish, says the Statistical Account, "bore its full share of the hardships of the times of persecution. The traditionary records of these times are by no means scanty ; but a narrative still more full and better authenticated will be found in Wodrow. He gives the history of this parish as a specimen of what was generally practised ; and says, 'Had materials come to my hand as distinctly from the rest of the country as from this parish, what a black view we might have had!' He details minutely the great number of troops frequently quartered upon the people. In 1678 they had 900 Highlanders quartered upon them—a number which, judging from the earliest census we possess, was more than the whole population of the parish. As a specimen of the fines levied for worshipping in interdicted places, he gives a list of ten individuals who had to pay, in the portions severally specified, 600 merks and 260 lib., for hearing a sermon in the chapel in Straiton parish. And this besides the imprisonment of some of them, and the dispersing of the family, and the plundering of the house of one who did not appear. Wodrow quotes frequently and at great length from the diary of Quintin Dick, an inhabitant of this parish, who bore a prominent part both in the sufferings and in the doings of these days. In such exciting times he was a remarkable instance

of sound judgment, steadfast principle, and moderation. After much suffering, and a long imprisonment in Dunottar Castle, he providentially escaped banishment to the Plantations, to which he had been sentenced, and returned to his house in peace. We find him afterwards employed in endeavouring to heal the differences which separated the Presbyterian brethren."

The parish records go back to 7th March 1641. James Nasmythe was minister at the time. The books were carefully kept for many years afterwards. The minutes, however, are not voluminous. The earlier enactments refer to the harbouring of vagabonds, "especially those who be called Egyptians," Sabbath-breaking, selling of drink after the ringing of the bell, &c. Some cases are recorded of parties having been guilty of grinding corn, cutting kail, and otherwise paying disrespect to the Sabbath. The most numerous refer to immoral conduct. The collections for the poor seem to have been carefully attended to. On the 16th of May 1658, a collection was made for "the harbour of Kirkadie, the bridge of Carsphairne, and the kirk of Kirkbride." The sum collected was "7lib. 2s. 4d.," of which "4lib." was given to Kirkadie, "3lib." to Carsphairne, and the remainder to Kirkbride."

The church of Dalmellington originally stood in the centre of the ground still used as the churchyard. The burying-place of the Craigengillan family, recently built, stands on the site of the church, the ruins of which were removed some thirty years ago. The body of the church was not seated as churches now are. Chairs were used ; and so late as 1709 there is a minute in the parish records apportioning these to certain parties. Like most other places of worship after the Reformation, Dalmellington had its *reader*. In 1641, "Johne M'Schell" [Maxwell?] was made choice of as "*reidder*." A new church was built in a different part of the town in 1766 ; but, from the dampness of the foundation, and the smallness of the accommodation, it never was comfortable. A splendid church, however, a short distance out of the town, on a fine command-

ing position, was built about 1846, which is alike comfortable and commodious.

In the churchyard there are no ancient gravestones of any moment. Two flat stones, supported by pillars, but without any inscription, are said to stand over the graves of two persons of the name of Hair, proprietors of Barnhill and Rankinestone, in Coylton parish. Another stone of similar construction records the death of two persons of the name of Cannon—one of Muirdrochwood and the other of Headmark—in 1668. Horatio Cannon, a celebrated chemist in London, was a descendant of these Cannons. A very elegant monument of white marble has been erected to the memory of Captain John Woodburn of the 44th R. Bengal N.I., who fell in battle between Ghuznee and Caboul, in Affghanistan, on the 4th Nov. 1841, aged 39 years.

The manufactures of Dalmellington consist of wool-spinning, weaving of plaiding, tartans, and carpets. There was formerly a bleachfield in the vicinity, but the premises were lately converted into a thread-mill. There are two good inns in the town, a reading-room and post-office. The inns are much frequented in summer by tourists. They supply boats and boatmen to parties angling on the loch.

The village has been greatly improved since the opening of the railway.

ANTIQUITIES.

The most remote antiquity that can be traced in the parish is the remains of the Rôman road, which passed from Kirkcudbright to Ayr, throughout the whole length of it. In Ptolemy's Geography of Britain, the course of the Doon is very correctly traced—a circumstance strongly corroborative of the fact that the road by Dalmellington was one of the great thoroughfares of the Romans.

On the muir called the Common of Dalmellington, which surrounds it on three sides, extending backwards up the ris-

ing ground, an interesting remain exists, popularly called *Pickan's* (or the Pict's) *Dyke*. About five hundred yards of it can be distinctly traced from the village on the eastward to the ridge of the hill. It appears to have consisted of a wall and ditch ; the breadth of both averaging from 21 to 24 feet. The wall, composed probably of a mixture of stone and earth, is still, in some places, two or three feet high, and the ditch correspondingly low. This barrier seems to have taken a south-westerly direction from Dalmellington, entering Galloway by the bend of Alcreoch hill, on the opposite side of the Doon. Eastward it runs into Dumfriesshire, terminating, it has been surmised, in the Solway. It is rather curious that this very distinct relic of antiquity should not have been noticed by any of our topographical writers. The dyke mentioned in the "History of Galloway" as rising from Lochryan, by Minnigaff and Lochmaben, to the Solway, could have no connection with it. The ditch or fosse of the Lochryan wall is described as on the north side, forming a protection to those on the south ; that at Dalmellington is on the south, showing that the enemy to be resisted lay in that direction. It would be useless to speculate as to the period or people to whom such remains are attributable—whether the Damnii against the Romans ; the Alcludensians against the Saxons or Cruithne ; but from the cairns that have been found in the vicinity, there can be little doubt that the *Pickan's Dyke* was erected for a warlike purpose, and that, too, long before the era of authentic history. The Statistical Account says "there have been three considerable cairns or heaps of loose stones in the parish, all above the village. One of these immense heaps, about half-a-mile to the south-east, on the top of a little hill, measured about 115 yards in circumference. The materials of it were, a few years ago [1837], applied by the occupant of the land to the more useful purpose of building dykes. There were found under it several graves covered with flat stones, and containing dry human bones. Some time before, another about a mile from it, in a valley, was applied to the same purpose. Under it also were found graves and

bones. Some remains of a third, called the White Cairn of Carnannock, have been left in the middle of the moor, about half-a-mile from the head of the parish, and as far to the south-west of the Galloway road. It is said to mark the spot where the chiefs of one party were buried, after some severe conflict of ancient days ; and tradition further says the slain of the opposite party were buried under a similar cairn, some miles farther on, in the farm of Holm, in the parish of Carsphairn."

The castle belonging to Dame Helen, from whom the burgh is said to have derived its name, stood a few hundred yards above Dalmellington, on a green knoll, surrounded by a fosse. The lands between it and the village are still known as the Castle Crofts ; and a spring in the vicinity is called the *Lady's Well*, in allusion, as tradition affirms, to Dame Helen. At a short distance is the *Gillie's Knowe*—a name which, we should imagine, could only be given to it from the circumstance of the gillies, or attendants of an army, as at Bannockburn, having been stationed upon it while the main forces were elsewhere in position. The castle evidently had been a small one, and perhaps circular. With respect to its age, there is some reason to believe that it was amongst the oldest in Scotland. "One of the oldest houses in the village," says the New Statistical Account, "from having been built of the materials of the castle, is called the Castle House ; and one of its door lintels bore, thirty years ago, the date 1003." This would carry the building back fifty-four years before the accession of Malcolm Canmore, when no castles are supposed to have existed. There must be some mistake, we should think, on the part of the writer in the Statistical Account. When in Dalmellington, the Castle House was pointed out to us, and on the lintel of one of the doors, an antique looking stone, we could trace the figures, though greatly defaced, "1115"—thus bringing the date of the castle down more than a century. This would agree perfectly with what is called the Scoto-Saxon period of our history, when so many grants of land were bestowed upon foreigners—when castles

began to be built, and the feudal system to usurp the patriarchal. At what time Dalmellington became a barony is uncertain; but it must have been at an early period. In 1373, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum had a charter of the *baronies* of "Sundrum and *Dalmelyngtoun*"—thus showing that the lands so called had existed previously as a distinct possession. Sir Duncan was succeeded in these properties by his nephew, Alan de Cathkert—an ancestor of the Hon. Col. McAdam Cathcart of Craigengillan.

The following notarial memorandum has reference, we should think, to Dame Helen's Castle*:—"Sept. 26, 1589—The qlk day, &c., comperit personalie John Cathcart, sone natural to ane nobill Lord, Alane Cathcart. And notwt. standing of ye feu chartir and infestment maid and gevin be the said lord to the said Johne of ane xld. land of his landis of Castelmk., &c., wt.in the baronie of Dalmellingtoun, &c. Neuiryeles the said Johne, for him and his airis, volinterlie grantit and confessit, That gif it sal happin the said lord or his airis, in any tyme heireftir to big yr castell of Dalmellingtoun ye place quhair the auld castell yrof now standis, wt.in the saidis lands of Castelmk., That the said Johne and his airis salbe content and aggrie yrwt., and sall mak na impediment to the said lord nor his airis in the bigging yrof, Bot be thir pntis. consentis yrto," &c.

An interesting remain of baronial power is pointed out in the beautifully-rounded and terraced mothill, or justice seat, which still exists in nearly the same condition as when the law was promulgated to the assembled inhabitants from its summit. It is situated at the head of the village, between the houses and the site of the castle, and commands an excellent view of the strath of the Doon for several miles. It is generally believed that these mounds were first used when the feudal system was introduced; but the probability is that they were older. We know that the Brehon law of the Scots, if not of the ancient Picts or Britons, was administered in a

* Mason's Notes.

similar manner in the open air. The Gaelic *mod*, a court of justice, is clearly the Lowland *mot*, to which the Saxon word *hill* being added, we have the *mot-hill*, or hill of justice. The oldest mound of this kind of which we have any record is the *mute-hill* of Scone, as it was written of old; believed to have been used for the promulgation of laws and the administration of justice by Malcolm Canmore. It is mentioned in the *Leges Malcolmi*, which, though held to be a fabulous work, is nevertheless indicative of the antiquity of the *mot-hill* of Scone. These hills were mostly artificial, or at least partly so; and being composed of excellent mould, maintained a green appearance throughout the greater part of the year. The one at Dalmellington is peculiarly rich in colour, and striking in form. In days when the fairy world was regarded as a reality, a more inviting knoll for their midnight gatherings could not well be imagined.

On the farm of *Laicht*, possessed by the widow of John Walker, Esq., we were particularly interested by a visit to the site of the old castle of that name, and the field where Alpin, king of Scots, was defeated by the Lowlanders of Ayrshire, then forming part of the kingdom of Alcluyd. Landing at Ayr in 843, Alpin, with a formidable army from Kintyre, is said by our historians to have followed the course of the Doon, burning and devastating the country as he proceeded, until he reached the ridge of hills at Dalmellington, which separates Kyle from Kirkcudbright. He was then met by the assembled warriors of the invaded territory, and a severe conflict ensued. Alpin was killed, and the spot where he was buried afterwards bore the name of *Laicht Alpin*, or the grave of Alpin. Some doubt having been thrown upon the fact, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, is at considerable pains to confirm the circumstance. The information he elicited by queries addressed to the minister of the parish, fully supported his historical views, and at the same time vindicated the accuracy of Wyntown, who says of Alpin that

“He wan of ware all *Gallway*;
There was he slayne, and dede away,

Aught hundyr wynter fourty and thre
After the blyst nativitie."

The grave-stone of Alpin, however, has long ago disappeared, so that it is impossible to point out the precise spot of his interment. The castle of *Laicht*, which, no doubt, took its name from the burial-place, has also been razed to the ground, the greater part of the ruins having been carried away by the proprietor to build enclosures, about the year 1770. The correspondent of Chalmers, the father of Bailie Wight of Dalmellington, (the Rev. Mr. M'Mynne, to whom the letter was addressed, being unwell at the time) says, "the workmen had much difficulty in demolishing it;" the walls were thick, and the stones thoroughly cemented. The site, however, and a portion of the foundation, are still plainly distinguishable. It must have been a place of great strength before the invention of gunpowder. It occupied the inner angle of a deep chasm, called Glenaskin. Thoroughly protected on three sides by the glen, a deep fosse in front rendered it inaccessible.

The tradition of the district is, that Alpin, being on his retreat, slept in the castle the night before the battle which terminated his career. So far as is known, there were no castles in existence at that period. Still the site may have been a stronghold previously. From the form of the trench, which is circular, and the remains of the foundation, part of which is also circular, the castle seems to have been one of the earliest. The position is precisely similar to that of Canmore's tower at Dunfermline, and appears to have been constructed on the same principle. On Pont's map, referred to in Chalmers, the figure of the castle is very indistinct, and the colouring renders it still more so. From a careful inspection of the map, it appears to have been of a different shape from any of the other castles existing in Kyle at the time Pont made his survey. The body of the building is apparently square, and the front semicircular. Owing to its limited site, however, the building could not be very extensive, though, no doubt, advantage would be taken of every

inch of ground—hence its irregularity of form. The cistern for supplying the castle with water was discovered some years ago by the late Mr. Walker, while excavating part of the remaining ruins. It occupied a portion of the north bank, a little lower down than the castle. It was pretty entire, built of stone, and of very considerable dimensions. Seldom have we visited a more peculiar spot. The form of the glen, with its rocky sides partially covered with brushwood, and here and there a solitary tree, while the bleak hills stretch away in solitary majesty, give to the scene an impressive aspect of wildness.

Tradition points to what is called the Green Hill of Drumgrange, a short distance west of the glen, as the scene of the conflict between the men of Kintyre and Alcluyd. The probability is that the main battle was fought near this eminence, on the moor between it and the opposite hill of Kilmain. A better position could not have been chosen by Alpin. The right and left wings of his army would respectively rest upon these rising grounds; while, covering the greater part of his front to the east, lay the impassable glen of Dunaskin, which had afforded him security the night before. His Lowland enemies, approaching in that direction, could only reach him by keeping to the north, above the head of the glen; and they could not possibly come into thorough collision with his forces unless by adventuring themselves in a very hazardous predicament—the glen behind and the strength of his army in front. What makes it still more likely that this was the position of the combatants, is the circumstance of the Roman road, which, within memory, was the only road to Ayr, passing mid-way; for there can be little doubt that it was by this road that Alpin and his army penetrated so far into the interior as Dalmellington. By the admirable choice of a position upon the part of Alpin—a position which would do credit to the military genius of the present age—the Lowlanders were in a great measure deprived of a retreat. They had either to make good their advance, or be driven into the chasm in their rear—hence the fierce nature of the combat

which must have ensued. The very designation, Dunaskin, from the Celtic *Dunascuin*, signifying the hill of the fierce combat, by which the glen, including the Green Hill of Drumgrange, is known, confirms the tradition of the main struggle having there taken place. The gallantry displayed by the Alcluyd, or Lowland army, should of course be estimated in proportion to the disadvantages of their position, and the superior military skill of the Scottish king. The name of the other hill, Kilmain, may be derived from some chief who fell and was interred in the vicinity.

The lands which constitute the farm of Laicht are interesting to the lover of nature as well as to the antiquary. The deep glens, or ruts, present a rich field of exploration for the geologist. The hills rise with a gentle slope northward from the channel of the Doon, gradually becoming bolder, till they form a complete chain of eminences, separating the moor of Ochiltree from the valley. The face of the ridge is diversified by romantic hollows—in some instances assuming the character of a chasm—down which the streamlet rushes or glides in wayward playfulness. Formerly there were five farms on the lands now held by Mrs. Walker under the designation of Laicht, the boundaries of which can yet be pointed out, and the ruins of some of the old steadings are not quite obliterated. The *pound*, where stray cattle were put in ward, is distinctly marked at an angle between the farms of Benquhat and Laicht, formed by the Roman road, nearly two hundred yards of which are here entire. In those days there were no hedges to restrain the cattle—hence the use of the pound, so as to enforce by fine the necessity of attention on the part of their owners. The old drove-road from Galloway to Falkirk passes through part of this property.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DALMELLINGTON.

As already stated, Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum had a charter of the barony of Dalmellington, in 1373. It had previously, in all probability, belonged to the family of the traditionary personage, *Dame Helen*. From Sir Duncan it passed to his nephew, Alan de Cathkert, in the hands of whose descendants it remained till a comparatively recent period. The barony comprised the greater part of the parish of Dalmellington. The next largest property was that of

CAMLARG.

The mansion-house of which lies a short distance north of Dalmellington. It embraced the lands of Laicht. The *Craufurds* of Camlarg were cadets of the Kerse family. The first of them was

Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, third son of David Craufurd of Kerse, who was alive in 1505.* Robertson, proceeding upon Lord Auchinleck's Notes respecting the Craufurds in Ayrshire, supposes that Duncan left no heir male, and that his daughter Margaret married John Craufurd of Drongan. There is at all events a charter of the four merk land of *Camlarg* and Pennyvenzies-wester, and Mill of Dalmellington, on his own resignation, to

John Craufurd of Drongan and *Margaret Craufurd*, dated 5th March 1539. As Camlarg does not occur again among the title-deeds of the Drongan family, it is supposed that that property was succeeded to by a younger son of this marriage. The next on record is

David Craufurd of Camlarg, who is witness to a letter of reversion by Fergus M'Caa, to David Craufurd of Kerse, in 1547.†

* Robertson's Families.

† Family Writs.

Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, in all likelihood the son of David; but at all events the father of

John Craufurd of Camlarg, who was retoured heir to his father, *Duncan Craufurd* of Camlarg, in the thirty shilling land of Balmerloich and Findhaugh, on the 13th July 1578. He seems, however, to have succeeded to Camlarg some time previously, and to have entered deeply into the spirit of those feuds which so long prevailed between the families of Kyle and Carrick. In 1564 he was attacked by the Laird of Kilkerran and a number of others in a fenced court of the sheriff at Ayr. The following is the dittay preferred against the assailants:—"Decr. 2.—Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran, Thomas and David, his brothers, and fifty-one others, delatit for conuocatioun of our souerane ladies lieges, vpone the last day of July last bypast, bodin in feir of weir, &c., to the nowmer of ane hundreth persones, incontrair the tenour of the Actis of Parliament, and cuming within the Tolbooth of Air, quhair Robert Craufurd of Clowlynane, John Dunbar of Blantyre, and Robert Campbell of Ovirtoun, the Schereff deputtis of the Scherefdome thair of, wes sittand in jugement, in ane fensit court, for administration of justice; and thair, oppinlie, in plane face thair of, eftir injurious wordis betuix thame, crewalie invadit Johne Craufurd of Camlarg, and vtheris being with him in cumpany, with drawin swerdis and stavis for thair slauchteris; and thairthrow trublit the said court, and stoppit the saidis Scheref deputis to minister justice in the action and caussis contenit in the letteris criminal direct thairupoun, then depending before thaim." The other pannels of note comprised the greater portion of the proprietors in Carrick, so that the feud appears to have been one of a very serious and extensive nature. The leaders were found guilty. *John Craufurd* of Camlarg, and his brothers David and Quintine, were also found guilty of the same offence by the same assize. In 1572 he was one of the "Prelocutouris" in the defence of *George Craufurd* of Lefnoreis at his trial for convocation, &c.; and he acted in a similar capacity at the

trial of John Craufurd of the Schaw, in 1577.* He was succeeded by his son,

Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg, who is mentioned in the deed of entail executed by David Craufurd of Kerse in 1585. He is the second after William, brother of Kerse, in that document, and is styled "Duncane Craufurd, sone and air apperand of vmqle Johnne Craufurd of Camlarg." He is supposed to have been succeeded by an uncle or brother,

Quintin Craufurd of Camlarg, who, with William, his son and heir, is a "witness to a liferent sasine to Catherine Craufurd, Lady Kerse, on a charter by Alexander Craufurd of Balgregau and Kerse, her husband, dated on the 27th September 1605."† He was married to a Margaret Craufurd, who is mentioned as the spouse of "Quintyne Craufurd of Camlarge," in the testament of Margaret Wallace, spouse to George Schaw of Glenmure, who died in 1602. She survived him, and died at Ayr in 1616. In her latter will she nominated "Bessie Craufurd, her lautfull dochter, hir onlie exerix," &c. She left to "Jeane Craufurd, guidwyf of Drumsuy, ane blak sylk cloik; and to the guidwyf of Carnillarge ane dowblat and ane skirt of blak satein," &c.‡ *Quintin Craufurd* was succeeded by his son,

William Craufurd of Camlarg, who succeeded before 1610. On the 24th of February of that year, "Joseph Smyt., burges of Air, and sumtyme servitour to vmqle. Quinten Craufurd of Camlarg, being in the personall pns. of the ryt. honoll. Alexr. Craufurd of Kers, quha lawfullie warnit him personally apprehendit, to content and pay to the said Joseph, wt.in the paroche kirk of the said burt. of Air, vpoun the tent day of November now nixt to cum in this instant zeir of God Jmvi^c and ten zeris, the soume of ellevin hundreth and fiftie mkis vsuale monie (&c.), as for the laull. redemption (&c.) fra the said Joseph and his airis, of all and haill the said Alexris. sex aikeris of land (&c.) lyand wt.in the territorie of the said burt. qr.intill the said Alexr. hes infest the said Joseph, re-

* Books of Adjournal.

† Robertson's Families.

‡ Commissary Records of Glasgow.

deemable (&c.) This was done (&c.) before *William Craufurd* of Camlarg (&c.)” William is frequently mentioned in testamentary documents. In 1618 he was the assignee of John Gib, a groom of her Majesty’s Chamber, and a Prebendary of the Chapel-Royal, Stirling, to the teinds of the parish of Dalmellington.* He was alive in 1646, in which year his name occurs in the testament of Mr. Gavin Stewart, minister of Dalmellington. Leaving no male issue, he was succeeded by his daughter,

Jean Craufurd, who married John Craufurd, son of Alexander Craufurd of Burne, whose father, Bartholomew Craufurd of Barnegor, was the heir of Janet Craufurd, Lady Barnegor.* She and her husband had an assignation of the teinds of Dalmellington and Kerse from William Craufurd of Camlarg. She succeeded to the property before 1648, in which year her husband, John Craufurd of Camlarg, was appointed one of the trustees in the will of William Gemmell of Templand. It was no doubt this Laird of Camlarg who presented the following supplication to Parliament:—“*Edinburgh, 6th August, 1649.*—SUPPLICATION.—John Craufurd of Camlarg sheweth—that being on the public business, and being on his journey in discharge thereof in September 1648, he was violently beset and a horse taken from him, worth 400 merks, by certain persons, men, women, and children, in the town of Lenrick; among whom was Patriek Orr, indweller in Lenrick, wha did tak the horse and still detains him. The committee reported, as their humble opinion, that the said Patrick Orr should be compelled to pay the said John Craufurd the price of his horse—360 merks (£20 sterling), as sworn to by him as his just and fair price.” The son of this marriage succeeded—

John Craufurd of Camlarg, as appears from a deed among the family writs:—“In 1666 John Craufurd of Camlarg pursued David Craufurd of Kerse and Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon, for payment of the bygone teinds of Kerse; and Jane Craufurd, widow of John Craufurd of Camlarg, dis-

* Robertson’s Families.

charges Alexander Craufurd of Kerse of the bygone teinds of his lands." He had a son, who seems to have predeceased him; for the next successor,

John Craufurd of Camlarg, is retoured, 29th September, 1691, as "heir to John Craufurd of Camlarg, his grandfather." If *Wood* is correct, he was a captain in the army, and married the Hon. Jean Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert, third Viscount Arbuthnot. He was the last of the Craufurds of Camlarg. The property was shortly afterwards acquired by Sir David Cuninghame of Milnraig.

Arms of the Craufurds, according to Nisbet—Argent, a Stag's Head erased, Sable, attired, Or, distilling drops of blood.

Crest—A Dexter Hand issuing out of a Cloud, grasping a Hart by the Horns, and bearing him to the ground—all proper.

Motto—"Tutum te robore reddam."

LOGANS OF CAMLARG.

The estate of Camlarg was purchased from Sir James Cuninghame of Milnraig in 1741, by

William Logan, son of James Logan of Castle Cumnock, supposed to have been a younger son of Logan of that Ilk. He married Agnes M'Adam, daughter of the Laird of Craigengillan, by whom he had three sons—

1. William.
2. George, who was a major in the army, and was killed at Bunker's Hill; and
3. Quintin, born in 1743, but whether younger or older does not appear.*

He sold Over and Nether Laichts and Burnhead to John M'Adam of Craigengillan in 1758. He was succeeded by his son,

William Logan of Camlarg, who was retoured heir to his

* Parish Records.

father on the 16th January 1761. He married, in 1763, Margaret, daughter of James M'Adam of Waterhead, and had issue—

1. William.
2. Alexander, who died abroad.
3. Quintin, a captain in the 37th Regiment, who died in Trinidad, brigade-major to Major-General Sir Thomas Hyslop.
1. Susanna, died unmarried.
2. Agnes, married to Captain Wilson of the Marines.
3. Jane, married to Captain Lewis Mackenzie, eldest son of Colonel George Mackenzie, in Ayr, son of Sir Lewis Mackenzie, Bart., of Scatwell, Ross-shire, by whom she had a daughter, who married the Rev. Dr. M'Quhae, of St. Quivox, and had issue.

William Logan sold Camlarg about the year 1780 to John M'Adam of Craigengillan. His only remaining son,

William Logan, younger of Camlarg, was a gentleman well known in Ayrshire, and highly esteemed. He possessed no small share of the wit of his relative and namesake, the Laird of Logan. He was also a poet, and a musician of no ordinary talent. The violin was his favourite instrument. He is said to have been intimate with the celebrated Neil Gow, who entertained a high opinion of his musical talent. He was the "Major Logan" to whom Burns addressed his epistle commencing

"Hail, thairm-iuspurin', rattlin' Willie!"

He was then a retired officer, and lived at Parkhouse, near Ayr. He died in 1819, unmarried.

Camlarg seems to have been the only property of any extent in the parish of Dalmellington held apart from the Cathcart family in former times, and latterly the M'Adams of Craigengillan. There were *Craufurds*, kindly tenants of *Sillyhole*, connected, no doubt, with the Craufurds of Camlarg; and *Dunaskin* was possessed, in the middle of last century, by *John Shaw*, a cadet, probably, of the Shaws of Keirs. In 1760 he acquired the Muir of Laichts, with the coal, &c., on a disposition from William Logan of Camlarg. As formerly stated, Dunaskin was purchased, some years afterwards, by John M'Adam of Craigengillan.

PARISH OF DALRYMPLE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of this parish, written in old documents *Dalrim-pill*, is derived apparently from the Celtic *Dail-a'-chruim-puill*, signifying the *dale of the crooked pool*, which, even at this day, is accurately descriptive of the valley or dale where stand the church and village of Dalrymple, and it would be still more so at the time the name was given. The Doon, which intersects the level, turns and bends considerably ; but anciently it was much more crooked. The outline of the old course of the river, from below Nether Skeldon till it reaches the village is still traceable—describing almost the figure S.

The extent of the parish, from east to west, is about seven miles ; its breadth, three ; and it contains about twelve square miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the parishes of Ayr, Coylton, and Dalmellington ; and on the south and west by the river Doon, which separates it from the parishes of Straiton, Kirkmiehael, and Maybole.*

With the exception of the valley, where the village and church are situated, none of the rest of the parish can be termed level, for the surface abounds with numerous rising grounds, or little round hills, from the most of which are seen the islands of Bute and Arran, the peninsula of Cantyre, Ailsa Craig, and the “lofty Benlomond,” which is 44 min. north from, and on the same meridian line with the British

* New Statistical Account of Scotland.

fortlet on Woodland, the most southern eminence of this parish. From Kirkmien, the highest part of the parish, the north of Ireland is distinctly seen in clear weather.*

There are several streamlets, but the Doon is the only river. It forms the boundary between Kyle and Carrick, and skirts the whole length of the parish. It flows from Loch Doon, above Dalmellington. The margin of the river is well wooded, and there are many fine haughs on its sides, covered with the "flowering hawthorn" and sloe, with numerous hazel banks intervening, where the Scotch nut is generally to be found in abundance. One of the most extensive of these haughs is called Boreland Glen—a delightfully varied hollow—now gently sloping, now bold and commanding, with many a romantic bend, through which the Doon rolls gently or strong as the rains flood its channel. The river affords good fishing, both of salmon and trout; though fish are not so plentiful as they have been in the recollection of anglers still alive. There are four lochs in the parish—Martnaham, Snipe, Kerse, and Linston. Martnaham is the largest. It is about a mile and a half in length, and stretches a considerable way into Coylton. The scenery in the vicinity of the loch is picturesque. In all the lochs, there are abundance of pike, perch, and eel. Several mineral springs are to be found in the parish—particularly one on the estate of Barbieston, now incorporated with Skeldon. Captain Campbell of Barbieston used it himself, and frequently made his servants drink of it.*

The soil is various. The greater part of it is clay; the remainder, gravel, sand, and loam. In some places the clay soil is very poor and barren, scarcely repaying the expense of cultivation; in others, when properly managed, and sheltered from the wintry winds by plantations or the adjacent elevated grounds, it produces excellent crops. The clay soil is in some places red, in others blue, and a bluish white. The gravelly and the sandy soils yield the best pasture, and are best adapted for potatoes and turnips. The loam is mostly on the banks of the river, lochs, and rivulets, to which it has evidently

* New Statistical Account.

been carried down from the higher grounds by the floods in winter. There is very little moss land in the parish.* Of late considerable improvement has been made in the agricultural management of the land. Tile-draining has made rapid progress, and wheat and green crops are much more extensively grown than formerly. A high spirit of emulation prevails among the tenantry. A Farmers' Society was established in 1845.

The plantations, of which there are several in the parish, consist of oak, elm, ash, alder, birch, plane, lime, larch, silver, spruce, and Scotch fir. Dalrymple Wood is supposed to be a part of the ancient Caledonian forest.

The only branch of manufacture carried on in the parish is at Skeldon Mills, delightfully situated in a hollow bend of the water of Doon, midway between Hollybush and Skeldon. Here, by machinery of the newest and finest description, wool, rough from the folds, is cleaned, carded, spun and woven into various fabrics of cloth, for bedding and other purposes. The proprietor is William T. Hammond, Esq., nephew of James Templeton, Esq., Carpet Manufacturer, Ayr.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

It is said by our old historians that a great battle was fought on the banks of the Doon, between the Roman legions and the Scots and Picts, in which the former suffered severely, and the latter were defeated with great loss. On the Dalrymple side of the Doon, at the head of the plain called Barbieston-holm, a tumulus and other remains existed some years ago, in which relics were found indicative of a conflict having taken place, at a remote period, between "the conquerors of the world" and the native tribes of Caledonia. It has been objected by some, who look merely at the present features of the country, that the valley on the Dalrymple side of the river is too small to have been the arena of a great

* New Statistical Account.

battle. But when the ancient course of the Doon is taken into consideration, this objection falls to the ground. There are various other circumstances corroborative of the accuracy of the old historians. Within the circle of a few miles are the remains of no less than five British fortlets on the surrounding eminences, all commanding a view of the valley. The Roman road from Kirkeudbright to Ayr passed within a short distance of the field of battle. *Chalmers*, in his *Caledonia*, argues that the Romans were in the habit of pushing their armies into the midst of the British encampments—not that these encampments were formed for the purpose of watching the movements of the invaders. *Chalmers*, however, great as he is in facts, cannot be regarded as an authority in matters of this kind ; and it seems pretty evident that the fortlets in question were constructed by the native warriors as positions from whence to observe and give notice of the approach of the enemy. The holm at Barbieston was the most fordable part of the Doon, as well as an easy pass into Carrick—an obvious reason why the natives concentrated their forces at that particular point, and risked a great and fatal battle in disputing the further progress of the Romans.

The barony of Dalrymple was held in former times by a family—the progenitors of the noble family of Stair—who took from their lands the surname of Dalrymple. In the fourteenth century a feud occurred between this family and Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, which fell out in this way:—“The airis of Sir Neill [Montgomerie] bruikit the landis of Cassillis,* quhill the ring of Robert the Second, the first of the Stewartis, at the quhilk tyme the saidis landis fell to ane lass : And the Laird of Dalrimpill, her nyteboir, come to hir hous of Cassillis, and persewitt hir, be forse, to have hir in marriage ; the quhilk seho wald noeht condiseend to, bot defendit the hous. And at this tyme, the Laird of Donour,

* Cassillis House, on the Kirkmichael side of the Doon, is situated a little farther down than Dalrymple.

that than was (Sir John Kennedy), cuming by, and perceiffing the samin, sett upone the Laird of Dalrimpill, and slew him, and releffit the lady, and tuik hir with him to his hous of Donour, quhair, under promises of marriage, he made hir to resing her landis in the Kingis handis in fauoris off him ; bot I cannot reid that ever he mareyit hir to wyff. Bot scho seing hirsself disappoyntitt be that deid, tuik displeasour, and deit schortlie thairefter. This was aboutt the third yeir off Robert the Second, quilk was the 1373 year of God. Now, the Laird of Dalrimpill being slane, as ye have hard, his landis falles to his broder sonis, amangis the quhilk thair wes gritt stryff, but the youngest at last sold his rycht to the Laird of Donour. And thane, the Laird of Donour sett for the eldest, and slew him, little abuiff the Kirk of Dalrimpill, quhair now thair is ane gritt cairne of stanis to this day. And sa, be that rycht that he had of the youngest, he bruikis the landis of Dalrimpill, and this wes Dalrimpill's conquest."*

This statement is in some measure borne out by charters and tradition. It is reasonable to suppose that the slaughter of the Laird of Dalrymple, and the carrying away so rich a prize as the heiress of Cassillis, whose fair lands lay so temptingly adjacent to his barony, should excite a strong desire of revenge on the part of the Dalrymples. According to a tradition, handed down by the domestics at Cassillis, Sir John had, on one occasion, a narrow escape. A reconciliation appears to have been brought about between the two houses ; and the Dalrymples, by way of showing how heartily they had given up the feud, invited the new proprietor of Cassillis to a feast at the castle of Dalrymple. With almost incredible temerity or imprudence, Sir John Kennedy came alone, or at best with only one or two attendants. As he was about to enter the drawbridge, which he would in all probability never have recrossed, he heard the nurse, who had perhaps placed herself intentionally at the gate to apprise

* "Historie of the Kenneydis" supposed to have been written early in the seventeenth century—published from the original MS. in the Advocates' Library, by Pitcairn, in 1830.

him of his danger, remark audibly to herself, that it was “a pity such a bird should be caught in such a snare.” Sir John instantly took the alarm, and hastily repairing to Cassillis, summoned his retainers, at the head of whom he attacked the Dalrymples, committed great slaughter, and laid waste their castle. This tradition rests on the authority of a domestic of David, tenth Earl of Cassillis, who died in 1792.

Dalrymple parish is the scene of the poem by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, entitled “Skeldon Haugh ; or, the Sow is Flitted !” The subject is one of the many feuds which prevailed between the Kennedies of Carrick and the Craufurds of Kyle. Boswell assigns the encounter to the fifteenth century. It is probable that it was of later occurrence, there being no other authority for it than tradition. By way of insult, the Kennedies tied a sow to a stake on the lands of Craufurd of Kerse, which they dared the Craufurds to remove. A fierce battle was the consequence—the Kennedies sustaining a severe defeat. The conflict took place, it is supposed, near the foot of Boreland Glen, which, it is believed, derived its name from the *sow* having been tethered there. This, however, is very doubtful—there being numerous places in the country called *Boreland*. A pool in the Doon, near the spot, is called *Kennedie’s dub*, where tradition avers “five score” of Kennedies were drowned in crossing the river, pursued by the Craufurds.

Several notable floods have occurred in the river Doon, by which much property on its banks was destroyed. “About fifty years ago,” says the Statistical Account, “one of these occurred, which did considerable damage ; and in January 1814, the melting of the snow on the adjacent hills swelled the river to such an extent that it burst up immense fragments of ice, and forced them forward with irresistible impetuosity, in consequence of which the trees on the banks were bent like willows—Skeldon wooden bridge was carried away—the village gardens were under ice and water, and the houses were inundated from three to four feet above the floors.” The

following account of the flood was furnished to the *Air Advertiser* at the time, by the parish schoolmaster, Mr Campbell:—

“Dalrymple, 20th Jan., 1814.

“Wednesday last was an epoch ever to be remembered by the inhabitants of this village. The thaw of that and the preceding day had opened the Doon, formerly ‘bound like a rock,’ to a considerable distance above this; and the melting of the snow on the adjacent hills swelled the water of the river beyond its usual depth, which burst up vast fragments of ice and congealed snow, forcing them forward with indescribable impetuosity, bending trees on the banks like willows, carrying down Skeldon bridge, and sweeping all before it. Thus proceeded the overwhelming torrent, in awful majesty, till it had accumulated a most prodigious mass of the frozen element, which, as if in wanton frolic, it heaved out into the fields on both sides, covering acres of ground many feet deep. Alternately loading and discharging in this manner, it called at a door or two in the village, as it were to apprise us of its approach. Impatient of restraint, it deserted its wonted channel, trying to make its grand entry by several courses successively, in Saint Valley; and finding no one of them sufficient for its reception, it took them altogether, overrunning the whole holm at once. ‘Then appeared here, in terrific grandeur, between seven and eight o’clock in the evening, when the moon, shrinking from so dreadful a sight, had concealed herself behind a cloud, and the gloom of night added to the horrors of the tremendous scene. Like a sea, it overflowed all the gardens on the east side, from the cross to the bridge, and invaded the houses behind, by the doors and windows, lifting and tumbling the furniture, extinguishing the fires in a moment, and gushing out at the front doors with incredible rapidity. But its principal inroad was by the end of the bridge. Here, while the houses stood as a bank on either side, it came crashing and roaring up the street in full career, casting forth, within a few yards of the cross, floats of ice like mill-stones. By this time the houses on the west side were in the same situation with those on the east. At one place the water was

running upon the house-eaves, at another it was near the door head ; and midway up the street, it stood three feet and a half above the floor. Happily for us, it did not advance five minutes longer in this direction, or the whole village had been inundated. The consternation of spectators not unconcerned may be more easily imagined than described. Several have lost considerably ; and many families have been expelled their own houses, into which the water is yet pouring in, and obliged to seek shelter from their neighbours."

Little is known of the ecclesiastical history of the parish. "Of the more early history of the church of Dalrymple," says Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, "research has found nothing. When James IV. re-established the chapel-royal of Stirling, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, he annexed to it the church of Dalrymple, the revenues whereof formed one of the prebends of that chapel. The feu duties, teind duties, profits, and emoluments appertaining to the chapel-royal, were levied from the £20 land of Kerse and half-merkland of Keinnair, comprehending Mains of Kerse, &c. ; lands of Skeldon ; Martnaham Park, Patterston, Dun, Whitestoun, Yeamanstoun, Halfmerkland, &c. ; Balsarroch, Upper Holms (now Kirkton), Boghall, Little Carrick, Stewarton, Cloncaird, Merkland, &c. ; Airdhill, Woodlands, Holms, part of Holms called Kirkhill, Drumgobbs, &c. ; Nether Skeldon, &c. ; Barbieston. The cure of the church was in the meantime held by a curate. The patronage of the prebend of Dalrymple belonged to the king ; and even after the church ceased to be connected with the chapel-royal, the king continued the patron of the same church." The new church, recently built, occupies the site of the old,* and is pleasantly situated on a bend of the Doon, at the south-west extremity of the parish. It is thus inconvenient for the families in the upper part of the parish, as they are at a distance of from four to six miles. A proposal to remove the church was entertained in 1642. A minute of Presbytery, dated 14th July of that year, states that "the Laird of Kerse and the Laird of Skeldoun" made

* The old church was built on the foundation of the former in 1764.

offer of land for "a new kirk" more conveniently situated for the people. The old church is described in the minute as within half a mile (Scots) of the one extremity—the parish being five miles long. This design, however, from whatever cause, was not prosecuted farther. The same records bear—minute of June 7—that the glebe was measured off in 1648. It consisted of three acres, taken from the property of the Earl of Cassillis. In the minute it is stated that "there were no church lands called so of old," and there was only one acre attached to the manse. The Statistical Account says "the glebe consists of four acres, and is worth £10 per annum. It appears, from a minute of the Presbytery of Ayr in September 1701, that the Kirkhill, consisting of fourteen acres, which lets at present for upwards of £30, was designed as a grass-glebe to the minister; but, from some unknown circumstance, the ground so designed is now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa."

As in most other cases, the church was the nucleus of the village. The manse, which originally stood within a few yards of the church gate, and a few small cottages adjacent, constituted the village of Dalrymple till about the beginning of the present century. Since then a delightful little community of houses, forming two sides of a square, has sprung up; which, together with the manse, built towards the close of last century, and its recent additions, may truly vie with Goldsmith's

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."

The school-house, too, though small, with little accommodation for the teacher, is a pattern of neatness. The school-house formerly stood at St. Valley, a short distance above the village. Burns, the poet, attended the school here for some time, when he was in his thirteenth year.

The parish school was established two hundred years ago. In the minute of Presbytery in reference to the removal of the church, formerly alluded to—14th July, 1642—it is said there "was ane Scotts scule fund at the kirk."

“The first Presbyterian minister of Dalrymple,” says the *Statistical Account*, “as far as can be ascertained from the records of the Presbytery of Ayr, which go back to 1642, was Mr. Robert Spreull, who was also Presbytery clerk. How long he was settled before that date, and how long he continued, and whether he had any immediate successor, is unknown, as some of the records of those troublous times are either lost or were never in existence. In 1694, Mr. James Gilchrist was ordained and admitted minister of Dalrymple; in 1699, Mr. James Laurie; in 1727, Mr. John Adam, who was translated to Falkirk in 1744;* in 1745, Mr. Samuel Walker; in 1745, Mr. Ebenezer Walker, brother of the former; in 1798, Mr. Robert Steven, minister of Catrine Chapel, was admitted; and on the 10th February 1829, the present incumbent, Mr. Robert Wallace, was ordained and admitted.” We may add that Mr. Spreull died in 1660. In his latter-will, *Jonet Schaw*, his relict, was left his only executrix. “David Craufurd of Kers, David Campbell of Over-Skeldoune, Alexander Craufurd of Skeldoune, the possessors of the lands of Barbiestoune,” were debtors to the deceased.†

The parochial registers commence in 1699, and have been pretty regularly kept. In 1700, the parish was divided into quarters, for the better superintendence of the elders. The minute of session says—“Duncan Craford in Knockshinnoch is to have for his quarter all about the Kers, Knockshinnoch, and untill Little Dinstone; David Culbreth is to have all the rest of the 20lb. land of the Kers: Will. Cowan is to have all the lands of Over Skeldon, except the Fardine: Rodger Dinnie is to have all the lands of Mertineton yt. are in this paroch, together wt. the Fardine: John Paton in Potterston is to have all the lands of Potterston: David Bryce is to have the lands of Pockleun and Dustyhall, Glencaird, Merkland, and Belistone: Barbiestone is to have all the lands of Nether Skeldone, together with the lands of Barbiestone:

* A memoir of the Rev. John Adam was given in “The Scottish Christian Herald.”

† Commissary Records of Glasgow.

James Muire is to have Lindstone Brae, Balsarroeh, Knoekjerdour, and Drumgobbs : John Hutehison in Burnton is to have all the rest of the Baronie of Dalrymple."

1730 (30th Mareh)—The session mett and employed a part of this day in prayer. The session appoint yr. treasurer to give out three pounds Seots to a poor lad at Glasgow College, mueh recommended.

1731 (25th April)—The session appoint them [John Torbet and his wife, in the Woodhouse of Dalrymple] £2 Scots to help to repair their loss. [The premises were consumed by fire.]

1732 (July 23)—This day Alexr. Bone, who has been for some time past under the seandal of theft [stolen sheep being found in his eustody, for which he was apprehended, and could not exeulpate himself], eame in voluntarily to the session and confessed the guilt, and professed his hearty sorrow for the same. The session appoint him to appear before the eongregation, &c.

Charles Campbell of Barbicston, and his son, Duncan, appear to have had the greater part of the poor funds in loan at this time from the session, upon bills granted at different dates.

The minutes of session are chiefly taken up with eases of illieit intercourse, the offenders eomprising the highest and the lowest in the parish : David Craufurd, younger of Kerse ; Hugh Ross of Skeldoun ; "Harry M'Candlish, smith at Porclewan," grandfather of a distinguished leader of the Free Church party, whose paternal name was M'Candlish. Even the session elerk himself had to appear before the session, as the following minute, written, no doubt, by himself, records :—"June 18, 1769—James M'Iivean, schoolmaster of Dalrymple, rebuked for fornieation with Jean Cowan," &c. If we are to judge from the session books, the parishioners, during last een-tury, were rather of a rough east :—"June 16, 1774—William Cowan in Halfmerkland, and John Murray in Leffenhaugh, accused of fighting in the church on the 5th June, being the preparation Sabbath. The quarrel arose about a seat. Cowan

seized Murray by the neck, to put him out, choking him till the blood came. The disturbance occurred both forenoon and afternoon, before sermon. The case was referred to the Presbytery. Both parties were rebuked.

The oldest headstone in the churchyard is dated 1648. The stone over the grave of the Rev. Ebenezer Walker, minister of Dalrymple, also records the death of his grandson, Samuel Walker, "late governor of Bance Island; a young man of learning and virtue, who died on the 15th of November 1811, in the 25th year of his age, and whose remains are interred in his grandfather's grave, under this stone."

The property of the parish is comprehended under the lands belonging to the Barony of Dalrymple, upper and lower.

The Ayr and Dalmellington Railway passes within a mile of Dalrymple village.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Roman road, forming a communication between the Solway Frith and the Clyde, intersects the parish. "Entering it at the eastern extremity, it passes through the farms of Polnessan, Smithston, Newfield, Boreland, Hollybush Mains, and Causeway, which is supposed to have taken its name from this road. From Causeway it goes on to the farm of Perclewan, and passing through this and the farm of Lindston, it enters the parish of Ayr. * * * A tripod of Roman bronze, understood to be one of those used by the priest in pouring libations on the sacrifice, or otherwise about the altar, was found in a drained part of Lindston Loch, near the Roman road, about fifty years ago; and a pitcher of earthenware, like that represented in prints in the hand of the woman of Samaria, at the well at Sychar, was found at Perclewan, on the line of the same road, in 1833. Both have handles; the tripod has also a spout, and the pitcher is glazed, and of a greenish colour, and has the figure of a man's face and hands on the front, in relief.

“On a ridge of a rising ground, about three miles in length, forming the boundary between the valley of Dalrymple and the low road from Ayr to Maybole, are the remains of three British fortlets. They are all circular, and surrounded by trenches, and contain each about fifty fathoms of ground. The trenches were filled with a rich black mould, resembling moss-earth; and on its being removed some years ago, for the purpose of manure, human skulls, bones, and deers’ horns were found.

“About ten years ago, some silver coins were found in a grave in the churchyard of Dalrymple. Two of them, which came into the writer’s possession,* are of the reign of James I. of Scotland (1424-36) and apparently half-groats. The one is of the Edinburgh mint, and the other was struck at Stirling. They bear on the obverse, within a rose, the head of the sovereign, crowned, full-faced, with the sceptre on the right. Legend, *JACOBVS. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTORVM.* On the reverse, a cross with three pellets, and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters. Legend, *DOMINVS. PROTECTOR. MEVS. ET. LIBERATOR. MEVS,* and within a dotted circle, the first, *VILLA. EDINBURGI,* the other, *VILLA. STREVEVLL.*

“There were also four silver pennies of Edward I. and III. of England, found in a ploughed field near the village in 1835. The largest has on one side, *EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.,* and on the reverse, *CIVITAS. LONDON.* Two of them have on the reverse, *CIVITAS. CAUTOR,* and the fourth, *CIVITAS. DUREME.†*

“A stone coffin and bones were found in Barbieston holm, near the river Doon, and about a furlong to the east of Dalrymple village. In answer to inquiries on that subject, Mr. Fullarton‡ very kindly made the following communication:— ‘About 1804-5, I had bought the farm of Barbieston, and wishing to make a new approach to my house at Skeldon, I

* Statistical Account of Scotland, parish of Dalrymple, written by the Rev. Robert Wallace, minister of the parish.

† The coins, Roman vessels, a spear found in Barbieston holm, and part of a deer’s horn found in the trench of one of the fortlets, are all in the custody of the writer of this account at Dalrymple Manse.

‡ The late William Fullarton, Esq. of Skeldon.

set some men to work to form that road, in the course of which operation they had to cut through a small hillock of gravel. This proving of immediate use in making the road, was followed, and a considerable part removed, when suddenly the workers came on a stone coffin, in which was the skeleton of a large-sized person in a state of decay. On taking up the right thigh bone, I applied it to my own leg, as nearly as I possibly could to my hip-joint, and it went nearly to the middle of my shin, and I stand five feet eleven inches. From these circumstances I was led to think that the bones must have belonged to some tall, powerful man, some chief or captain, particularly as a battle is reported by Hollingshed, and also by Spottiswood, to have been fought at the ford of Barbieston.’

“In Barbieston holm, and near the place where the stone coffin was found, there was a large cairn of stones; and not far distant there were two others—one at St. Valley, and another at Priesthill. The whole, however, have been removed in the course of the last thirty years. Among the stones were human and other bones, and some heads of pikes, spears, &c.”*

Some of these cairns may have been “the gritt cairn of stainis” alluded to in the “Historie of the Kennedyis.”

There were several old castles in the parish, only part of one of which now remains, *Nether Skeldon*. It stands on a rising ground not far from the modern mansion, surrounded by an excellent orchard and a number of other trees. The main building seems to have consisted of a square tower. *Barbieston Castle* remained inhabitable till within the last twenty years, when it was razed to the ground to make way for a new farm-steading built adjacent to the site. The Statistical Account states that when “this castle was modernised about fifty years ago,” some stones of the old vaults were found with the dates 1340 and 1345 upon them. *Dalrymple Castle* stood on a rising ground in St. Valley, within a few hundred yards of the old course of the Doon. Every vestige of the

* New Statistical Account of Scotland.

building has long ago been removed—so long, indeed, that no one in the district knows when or by whom it was swept away; and few in the district are aware that it existed at all. Such is the obliterating hand of time. There are, however, one or two individuals in the village who remember, when young, of having sported on the green knoll where once towered the castle walls, and rolled themselves down the grassy sides of the hollow that formed the ditch round it. This, too, is now filled up and ploughed over; and a slight elevation above the surrounding level alone marks where the strong house of the Dalrymples had been. *Kerse Castle* was situated at the head of the parish, not far from the Craigs of Kyle. The greater part of the building was carried away towards the end of last century by Mr. Ross, then proprietor of Kerse and Skeldon, to build the new mansion on the latter property. The only wall left standing was blown down by the same storm which dispersed the French armament at Bantry Bay in 1797.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DALRYMPLE.

DALRYMPLES OF DALRYMPLE.

The barony of Dalrymple was possessed of old by a family who, no doubt, took their name from the lands. Little, or rather nothing, is known of their descent, save what occurs in the charters granted by Robert II. to John Kennedy of Dunure. The first of these is a charter of confirmation dated at Scone, 30th May 1371, of the half of the barony of Dalrymple, “quam Malcolmus, filius Gileristi, filii ade de Dalrimpil, resignavit.” *Adam* thus appears to have been the first of Dalrymple; *Gilerist*, his son, the second; and *Malcolm*, son of Gilerist, the third. The same monarch, 13th September 1377, confirmed by another charter to the same John Kennedy, the half of the barony of Dalrympill, “quae

fruit Hugonis filii Rolandi de Dalrympill." This Hew Dalrymple, son of Roland, was in all probability a brother's son. The whole of the barony of Dalrymple having thus fallen into the hands of John Kennedy of Dunure, the Dalrymples ceased to be connected with the parish. They appear, however, to have been still designated after their lands. In 1445 "Nostri Domini Johanne Dalrimpill," was one of the Lords of Council;" and in 1451 "Johnn of Dalrimpillis fadir himself" is mentioned in the Acts of Parliament as one of the king's conzeours; and 1437, John of Dalrimpill was one of the lords chosen for the mint. From them, however, are descended, as is generally understood, the now noble family of Stair, who will fall to be traced under another parish.

CRAUFURDS OF KERSE.

Lord Auchinleck, who was maternally descended from the Craufurds of Kerse, says, after diligent inquiry, "This family came from Craufurd of Loudoun before Robert Bruce's time, and the lands of Kerse continue to hold of the Earl of Loudoun. I have seen the old rights." The first, according to *Craufurd's MS. History of the Craufurds*, was

Reginald Craufurd, son of Hugh, the first of Loudoun. Riddel, in his genealogy of the *Ross* family, quotes a charter by "Hugo de Craufurd, filius Hugonis de Craufurd," to "Reginald his brother, *of the lands of Kerse*, in the reign of Alexander III." between 1249 and 1286; and he cites *Crawford*, who had seen it.* The next mentioned by *Crawford* is

Fergus de Craufurd, supposed of Kerse, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham in 1346.

Esplin de Craufurd of Kerse, who appears in the reign of James I., between 1406 and 1437.

John, son of *Asplan*, had a charter in 1444 of part of the lands of Kelwode.

* Robertson.

Esplane Craufurd of Kerse, in the reign of James IV., about 1489. On the 19th July 1497, *Esplane de Craufurd de Carse* is a party in a contract with *Thomas de Corry de Kelwode*, about dividing the lands *Thomastoun*. In 1499 and 1500, *Esplane de Craufurd* conveys certain parts of his estate to *David Craufurd*, his son and apparent heir. He married a lady of the name of *Sibella Little*, but of what family is not mentioned. This appears from a charter quoted by Lord Auchinleck, book 12, chap. 7, of the Great Seal Charters, to *Esplin Craufurd of Kerse*, and *Sibella Little*, his spouse, of the lands of *Thomastoun*, in *Carriek*, on his resignation, 26th January 1488. He was succeeded, in 1504, by his son,

David Craufurd of Kerse, who, in 1505, is witness to an infeftment, in certain lands, of *Margaret of England*. In 1508, he and his son *David* were charged with convocation of the lieges, and hindering the Bailie Court of *Carriek*—*Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun*, bailie at the time. In 1512-13, he was americiated, along with *Thomas Corry of Kelwode*, for not entering the Laird of *Bargany*, then at the horn, to stand his trial for art and part of the slaughter of the young Laird of *Attiquane*. *David of Kerse* had three sons and a daughter—

1. *Bartholomew*, his heir.
2. *David*, of *Culnorris* and *Balgregan*.
3. *Duncan*, of whom came the house of *Camlarg*.
4. A daughter.

He was succeeded by his son,

Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse. This Laird of Kerse and his brothers, *David* and *Duncan*, were concerned, with the *Kennedies*, in the slaughter of the Laird of *Lochland* in 1525. All the *Kennedies* of note appear to have been art and part in the death of *Lochland*. In the same year *David Craufurd of Kerse* is accused of having had a hand, along with the *Campbells*, in the slaughter of the *Earl of Cassilis* at *Prestwick*. His name occurs frequently among the family writs. *John Ross* grants a letter of succession, dated 15th

May 1520, to Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse, of an annual rent of £40 out of the lands of Kerse; second, on the 13th December 1526, Bartholomew Craufurd, son to David Craufurd of Kerse, gets a charter of Kerse, &c., from Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, superior, in favour of Bartholomew, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to David, to Duncan, to Robert, all brothers of said Bartholomew, and their respective heirs male, &c. Bartholomew, Laird of Kerse, married Anne, daughter of Lord Avendale. He was succeeded by his son,

David Craufurd of Kerse. Lord Auchinleck takes notice of a charter, dated 17th August 1526, to David Craufurd, son and apparent heir to Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse, of the lands of Auchan, Little Shalloch, Auchenreoch, Glenhead, Balthomas, Kilbride, Hoggestoun, and Mill of Carrick-muir, extending to a £10 land, o. e., all in Carrick, on the said David's resignation. And in the family writs there is a precept for infesting him, on the resignation of his father, in the lands of Kerse, dated 23d September 1529. He first married Catherine Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton of Sanquhar in Kyle. This might be about the year 1539, as Lord Auchinleck takes notice of a charter, dated 10th May that year, to David Craufurd of Kerse, and his spouse, as above designed. Secondly, he married Margaret, daughter of Chalmers of Gadgirth. In 1550 David Craufurd of Kerse was amerced for the non-entry of the party concerned in the abduction of Lady Lefnoreis. In 1565 he was one of the assize at the trial of John Craufurd of Camlarg, for an assault in the Sheriff Court of Ayr. He appears to have died about 1570, and was succeeded by his son,

David Craufurd of Kerse.* Among the family writs there is a precept mentioned of an infestment, dated in 1570, in favour of David Craufurd, heir of David Craufurd, his father, in the lands of Kerse. In 1585 he acquired, from William Campbell of Quhytauch, "all and haill his xvjs. viij*d*. worth

* He is styled *Mr.* in the sasine books of Ayr, from which it is to be inferred that he belonged to some of the learned professions.

of land called Freirland, of auld extent," lying in the Burrow-field of Ayr. The contract of sale was drawn up in favour of himself and heirs; whom failing, to "William Craufurd, his brother-germane," &c.* He was also entered as kindly tenant of Freirland by the magistrates of Ayr in 1591. He married Jean, fifth daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming, by whom he had four daughters. Having no male heirs, David Craufurd of Kerse "entailed his estate, 1586, to his brother William, who died without issue, whom failing, to John Craufurd of Balgregan, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to Duncan Craufurd (son of John) of Camlarg, and his heirs male of line; whom failing, to Duncan Craufurd of Drumlaight, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to David Craufurd, burgess of Ayr,† and heirs male of line; whom failing, to James Craufurd, burgess of Ayr, and heirs male of line; whom failing, to the nearest male heir of Kerse,—all which was confirmed by a charter in the same year." He died before 1596, in which year

Alexander Craufurd of Kerse is mentioned in the testament of "John Galbraith in Cuickistoun." His retour is thus recorded:—"8th February 1600—Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, heir male and of entail of William Craufurd, brother-german of the late David Craufurd of Kerse, *nepotis fratris abavi*," which relationship refers to David, whose son David, as above, is designed of Balgregan. "Duncane Craufuird, brother to ye laird of Kars," is mentioned in the testament of "Michael Dalrumpill, merchant burgess of Air," in 1613. Balgregan is supposed to have belonged to the Dalmagregan family in Galloway, said to have descended from that Sir Gegan Craufurd who, according to tradition, was instrumental in rescuing David I. from the assault of a stag in 1127. The connection of the Craufurds of Kerse with those of Balgregan arose, in all probability, from the marriage of the grandfather David—in the retour 1526—with

* Ayr Burgh Records.

† It was this David who renounced the barony of Alloway in favour of the magistrates of Ayr in 1590.

the heiress of Balgregan, which will account for the more modern Kerse Craufurds emblazoning in their *arms* the stag's head with the ermine of the Loudoun Craufurds, their own parent stock. Alexander Craufurd of Kerse was admitted a burghess of Ayr* in 1618. He died in the month of January 1619. The following is extracted from his latter will :—

“Legacie—At Kers ye xxix day of Januar, 1617 zr., The quhilk day the said Allexr. maks, constituts, and ordanes Dauid Craufuird, my son and air, my onlie exr. and Intror. wt. my guidis and geir; and ordanes Kathrein Craufuird, my spous, tutrix during hir weddowheid; and ordanes hir to interteine ye said Allexr. and Margrat Craufuirds, my laut.-full bairnes, as scho will answer to God. And I ordane my Lord of Lowdoune to or.sie my saidis bairnis; and levis and ordanes the said Dauid Craufuird, my sone and air, To pay and relief my debts; and inspeciall Duncane Craufuird, my brother, Dauid Craufuird in Knockshynnoch, Allexr. Craufuird in burne; and yt. the Ten thowsand mks contractit be my Lord of Lowdoune, in Tocher for ye marriage betwixt the said Dauid and Jeane Campbell, his dochter, salbe maid furthcumand for ye weill and proffit of ye said Allexr. and Margrat Craufuirds, my laut.full bairnes, because ye samyne is destinat fra thame. And incaice of failzie of ye marriage, I ordane the said Daniel, my sone, To pay to the said Allexr. and Margrat Craufurd, my said bairnes, The said sowme of Ten thowsand mks. money, vnder ye pane of my curs and maledictioun. And yt. to serve thame for ye portioune naturall and bairnes pairt of geir may fall to yame be my deceis.”

From this we learn that Alexander Craufurd of Kerse was married to Katherine Craufurd, and that he had issue—*David*, his heir; *Alexander*, and *Margaret*.

David Craufurd of Kerse, his son, succeeded. In 1619, 8th April, he was retoured in certain lands in Carrick distinct from Kerse; and 25th April 1620, in the lands of

* Town Records.

Kerse, as heir of his father. He married, first, Jane, daughter of Hugh, Lord Loudoun, who died in June 1624. From her latter will it appears she had a son, although it is stated otherwise by Robertson on the authority of *Crawfurd*. Her testament was "flayt.fullie maid and gevin vp be the said David Craufurd, hir spous, In name and behalf of — Craufurd, laut.full sone to ye defunct." He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Daniel Ker of Kersland, by whom, according to *Crawfurd*, there was no issue. "The alliance with Loudoun," continues that generally accurate genealogist, "engaged him deeply in cautionry with that family; the weight of which utterly destroyed his estate, and brought the family to an end in his person, which had long flourished in the first rank of the families of Ayrshire for many hundreds of years, and was reputed one of the best allied families in the country." His son, it thus appears, had predeceased him. *Crawfurd*, in speaking of the utter destruction of the estate, must have referred to the unentailed portion of it, as Kerse continued in the possession of the Craufurds long afterwards. David Craufurd of Kerse is mentioned in several testamentary documents down to 1645, when his name occurs in the testament of Lady Skeldon. His successor was probably of the Camlarg family.

David Craufurd of Kerse was in 1656 retoured as heir of David Craufurd in Little Park, his grandfather, in various subjects in Galloway. His name occurs in the testament of David Coningham of Milncraig in 1659; and in that of Mr. Robert Spreull, minister of Dalrymple, in 1661. In 1669 he granted a bond to Alexander Craufurd of Skeldon. He was succeeded by

Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, whose son,

Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, was retoured heir in the lands of Kerse in 1674. In 1680 he was infeft in the lands of Nether Skeldon,* as heir of *his father*, Alexander Crau-

* The lands of Nether Skeldon are often mentioned in the family writs, as pertaining to the family of Kerse, apparently as an interim appanage to the eldest son.

furd of Kerse. His name appears in the list of Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1689 and 1704. He married Lady Margaret M'Gill, daughter of the first Viscount Oxenford, by whom, according to Robertson, he had only one daughter. He must, however, have had a son; for in 1702 we find Christian Campbell and "David Craufurd, younger of Kerse" in the hands of the kirk session of Dalrymple. He died in 1703 or 1704. The widow of Alexander married, secondly, George Ross of Galston. Robertson supposes him to have been the last of the male Craufurds of Kerse; but this was not the case, for we find

John Craufurd of Kerse mentioned in the Presbytery Books of Ayr. The same name also occurs in the town records in 1723. Robertson states that John, Earl of Loudoun, raised a process of non-entry against [John] Craufurd, eldest son of David Craufurd of Barquhery, and apparent heir of the deceased David Craufurd of Kerse. There was still another male,

William Craufurd of Kerse, who was admitted a burgess of Ayr in 1732. Neither of these two last Lairds of Kerse appear to have had any family, and the property, for lack of male heirs, reverted to

Christian Craufurd of Kerse, against whom the process, commenced in 1710, was revived. She was retoured heir to the deceased Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, her father, and Alexander Craufurd of Kerse, her grandfather. "This lady," says Robertson, "married Mr. Moody of Melcester, and having no succession, she disposed the lands of Kerse to William Ross of Shandwick, writer in Edinburgh, either in trust or otherwise; and he, soon after, having been drowned on his passage to Orkney, the estate of Kerse devolved on his heirs—the disposition to him, by Mrs. Moodie, being *ex facie* absolute, and there being no other writs on the subject."

Hugh Ross, merchant, London, had sasine of the £20 land of Kerse, &c., in 1753. They were afterwards acquired by Major-General John Fullarton, and subsequently by the late R. A. Oswald of Auchincruive.

Arms of the Craufurds of Kerse—Argent, a Stag's Head erased, Gules.

THE SKELDONS.

There were two Skeldons, Over and Nether. The former is now called Hollybush, and the latter still retains the name of Skeldon, though without the prefix Nether. Probably there was only one property originally known by that name. It formed part of the barony of Martnaham, or Lochmartnaham; and was possessed from an early period by a branch of the Craufurd family. The first notice we find of the

CRAUFURDS OF SKELDON

is in a charter of Robert I., which mentions

John Crauford of Skeldoune. The charter was “to Gilbert, filio Donaldi, valetto nostra dilecto, illum annum redditum decem mercarem, qui nobis debeatur de terra de Skeldoune, quilks lands pertaines to John Crauford of Skeldoune, in baronia de Lochmertenam, in vic. de air.” He was most likely a cadet of the Craufurds of Kerse. The property, or at least part of it, continued long in the hands of the Craufurds. It is impossible, however, to make out a detailed account of their descent, only a few memorials of them having fallen into our hands. The next we have met with is

David Craufuird of Skeldoune, whose name occurs in the testament of Issobell M'Walker, Girvane, 1617.* There is a

James Craufurd of Skeldon admitted a burgess of Ayr in 1618; and another,

“*David Craufurd* of Nether Skeldoune,” is mentioned in the testament of Alexander Craufuird of Kerse, in 1620.

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

Duncan Craufuird of Nether Skeldoune died in 1623. His latter will runs thus:—"Legacie—I leif my saull to the Lord Almichti," and "my body to be bureit in the Colledge Kirk of Mayboill: Item, I nominat, &c., *Agnes M'Culloche*, my spous, my onlie exrix. testamentar to my bairnes, viz., *Wm., Alexr., David*, and *Issobell Craufurdis*, &c. Mair, I leif ye equall half of my sylwir spones to my sone *Johnne*, and the vther half of them to my sone *Wm.* wt. my sylwir peice," &c. He alludes to his "guidsone, Mr. James Bonar, minister." "Written and subt. wt. my awin hand," &c.

Johnne Craufuird of Nethir Skeldoun, no doubt the eldest son of Duncan, died in June 1624. From his latter-will it appears that his wife's name was *Sicill Cowper*, by whom he had two children, *Florence* and *Sicill*. His relict married again, before 1626, Mr. Robert Weir, probably a minister. The next of Nether Skeldoun was his brother,

Major-General Craufurd, who fought at the battle of Longmarston Moor; and who is thus spoken of in the account given of the battle by Lord Hollis:—"However Lieut.-General Cromwell had the impudence to assume much of the honour of it to himself, or rather, Herod-like, to suffer others to magnify and adore him for it. Those who did the principal service that day were Major-General Lesly, who commanded the Scottish horse, Major-General Crawford, who was major-general to the Earl of Manchester's brigade; and Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, under his father, commanded the northern brigade. But my friend Cromwell had neither part nor lot in the business: For I have several times heard it from Crawford's own mouth (and I think I shall not be mistaken if I say Cromwell himself has heard it from him; for he once said it aloud in Westminster Hall, when Cromwell passed by him, with a design he might hear it), that when the whole army at Marston-Moor was in a fair possibility to be utterly routed, and a great part of it running, he saw the body of horse of that brigade standing still, and, to his seeming, doubtful which way to charge, backward or forward; when he came up to them in a great passion, reviling them

with the names of poltroons and cowards, and asked them if they would stand still and see the day lost? Whereupon Cromwell showed himself, and, in a pitiful voice, said, 'Major-General, what shall I do?' He (begging pardon for what he said, not knowing he was there, towards whom he knew his distance as to his superior officer) told him, 'Sir, if you charge not, all is lost.' Cromwell answered he was wounded, and was not able to charge; (his great wound being a little burn in the neck by the accidental going off behind him of one of his soldier's pistols,) then Crawford desired him to go off the field, and, sending one away with him, (who very readily followed wholesome advice) led them on himself, which was not the duty of his place, and as little for Cromwell's honour as it proved to be much for the advancement of his and his party's designs. This I have but by relation, yet I easily believe it upon the credit of the reporter, who was a man of honour, that was not ashamed or afraid to publish it in all places."

"We would," says Russell, in his *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, "place very little confidence in this accusation, urged, as it is, by one who was animated by the most violent personal dislike to Cromwell, did we not find the same charge recorded by Principal Baillie, in a letter written at London, about a month after the action. 'The men,' says he, meaning the sectaries, as he was used to call them, 'are exceeding active in their own way. They strive to advance Cromwell for their head. They ascribe to him the victory of York, but most unjustly; for Humble assures us, that Prince Rupert's first charge falling upon him, did humble him so, that, if David Lesly had not supported him, he had fled. Skeldon Crawford, who had a regiment of dragoons in that wing, upon his oath assured me, that, at the beginning of the fight, Cromwell got a little wound in the neck, which made him retire, so that he was not so much as present at the service; but his troopers were led on by David Lesley.'"

In 1645, "Lieutenant-Colonell Craufurd of Skeldoune" is mentioned as a creditor in the testament of Wm. Boill in

Neyr. Skeldoune. *Agnes M'Culloche*, Lady Skeldoune, mother of the Colonel, died in 1645. Her legacy is dated "at the Place of Neyr. Skeldoun, ye 27 of Apryll." She appointed her second son, Alexander, her only executor, and ordained "ye best of hir geir to be delyverit and gevin to hir eldest sone Lieutenant Corronell [Craufurd] and ye rest of hir geir to be equallie dwydit betwixt all hir thrie childrein, reservand alwayis ye band foirsaid of ffyve hundrit mks. adebtit to hir be Patrick Gordowne of Glaswick, qlk sowme of fyve hundret mks. scho lievis absolutlie and totallie to hir second sone, Alexr. Craufurd, wt.out impairing any thairof either to hir eldest sone, Lieutenant-Corronell, or to hir daughter *Issobell*, to qm. scho lieves hir haill abuilzements, together with ane pair of playdes, and ane window cloathe," &c. Colonel Craufurd seems to have been succeeded by his next brother,

Alexander Craufurd of Skeldone, who, in 1652, is mentioned in the testament of Sir Alexander Kennedy of Culzeane, knyt., wherein he orders to be paid "to Alexr. Craufurd of Skeldone, and Margaret Kennedy, his spouse, ye sowme of ane thousand mks. money." From this it may be inferred that "Margaret Kennedy, his spouse," was of the house of Culzean. Alexander Craufurd of Skeldoune was alive in 1660, in which year his name occurs, in the latter-will of Mr. Robert Spreull, minister at Dalrymple.*

John Campbell, heir male of his brother David Campbell, was retoured "in terris de Aird, alias Nether Skeldoun," in 1643.

Nether Skeldon was acquired, along with the lands of Kerse, about the middle of last century, by Mr. Ross of Shandwick, writer in Edinburgh. Ross was designated "of Kerse," though he resided at Skeldon. His name occurs in the session records of Dalrymple in 1779, and again in 1787, as the father of illegitimate children. From him they passed to

* Glasgow Commissary Records.

Richard Campbell in Brae, near Ayr, who disposed them to Major-General *John Fullarton*, of the East India Company's service, second son of Patrick Fullarton of Goldring (now called Rosemount) and grandson of Patrick Fullarton, younger of Fullarton. He died in India in 1804. He had two sons: *Robert*, who died, aged five years; and *William*, who succeeded; and three daughters: the eldest married John Taylor of Blackhouse; the second, William Dalrymple, Esq.; and the third, *Patricia*, died at Ayr in 1814.

William Fullarton of Skeldon—the Kerse property having been disposed of to R. A. Oswald of Auchincruive—succeeded his father in 1804. He greatly improved the lands of Skeldon, as well as those of Keirs, in Kirkmichael parish, which belonged to him, where he built the village of Patna, now a thriving community. He married *Susan*, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Whiteside of Ayr. Having sold Skeldon, he subsequently resided in Ayr, of which burgh he died Provost on the 10th of January, 1835, aged 60. His widow still survives. He had issue six sons and seven daughters.

Skeldon was, in 1829, acquired by the Hon. Mrs. LESLIE CUMMING, in whose hands it now remains.

CAMPBELLS OF OVER SKELDON.

An extensive portion of the lands in Kyle-Stewart were anciently possessed by the Craufurds—all branches of the family or clan of Loudoun. After the marriage of Sir Duncan Campbell of the Lochaw family, early in the fourteenth century, with the heiress of Loudoun, the name of Craufurd began gradually to give way to that of Campbell, till it has almost ceased to be connected with the property of that division of Ayrshire. The Campbells of Over Skeldon seem to have been thus superinduced upon the Craufurds.

They were a direct branch of the Loudoun Campbells, as is proved by the fact that, in the deed of entail, executed by Hugh, first Lord Loudoun, in 1613, "*Carolo Campbell juniore de Skeldoun*" ranks as the fourth in the order of succession. Robertson says they must have branched off from Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, who was alive in 1465. We do not comprehend how this necessity arises. It would appear that the Mures of Rowallan possessed the property between that date and 1570, when we find it in the hands of the Campbells. Sir Niel Montgomerie, first of Lainshaw, married Margaret, heiress of the Laird of Skeldon, Quintin Mure, brother of Mure of Rowallan, by whom he got the lands of Skeldon, Hallow-Chapel, Laganafie, Charlewrack, &c. The Mure arms—Argent, on a fesse, Azure, three Stars of the first—were, in consequence of this union, added to those of Lainshaw; and it is said that a farm on the estate of Skeldon was called Montgomerieston about this period, which designation it still bears. The first of the Campbells we notice is

Georgio Campbell de Skeldoune, who, in 1570, was "plegio for Alex. Kennedye of Drumquharne," &c., pursued for their escheat by Bargany.

Carolo Campbell de Skeldoune, in 1571-2, was "plegio for Alex. Campbell of Knoeknane," for abiding from the Raid of Leith.

David Campbell of Ovir Skeldoune. He is mentioned in *Mason's Notes*—"Oct. 18, 1577. David Campbell of Ovir Skeldoun" gave heritable sasing of certain lands in King's Kyle to "Fergus Aeannane, as brothir and vndowtit air of vmqle. Johne Aeannane of Killoehtrig, personalie present, conforme to the auld infeftment of vmqle. Fergus Aeannane, ther fader," &c. Among the witnesses are "William Campbell, sone naturell of vmqle. Wm. Campbell, zounger of Skeldoun." In 1584, "*David Campbell de Skeldoun, suis proprius manibus sasinam dedit hereditaria de eius mereata terre de Quhytsom (&c.), jaecn in duo de Skeldoun in Kyle-Regis,*" &c. George Campbell, brother germane to David Campbell of Skeldone," appears in a renunciation dated February 21, 1588.

Charles Campbell of Skeldon is mentioned in the testament of "Jeane Craufurd in Knockschinnoch," in, 1604.* The next laird appears to have been

David Campbell of Skeldoun, whose son, "Charles Campbell of Skeldoun, zounger," died in 1614. From his latter-will he appears to have been married to Isobell Muir, of the house of Rowallan, and to have had four children:—"Legacy—At ye place of Skeldoun, the second day of Maii, the zeir of God 1614 zeiris, the quhilk day Charles Campbell, zounger of Skeldoun, being seik in bodie bot hail in mynd, the said Charles nominates his four bairnes, viz., Williame, Johnne, Charles, and Agnes Campbells, his execris., and Isobell Muir, his spous, onlie introrix. and tutrix to his said four bairnis during hir wedowheid allannerlie. And Wm. Muir, elder of Rowallane, Wm. Muir, zounger of Rowallane, Dauid Campbell of Skeldoun, his father, Dauid Campbell, his brother, orsearis., and my Lord of Lowdoun orisma., and ordanit ye said Issobell, his spous, to gif vp ye inventar of his guidis, and ordaines his wyf to bruik ye syluir pertaining to the bairnes without payment of ony anuelrent yrfor. during all the dayis of ye lyfytyme of Dauid Campbell of Skeldoun," &c. David Campbell, elder of Skeldoun, was alive in 1616, in which year David Campbell in Skeldoun is described in the testament of "Issobell Muir, Lady Skeldoun, as brother of her late husband. He died in 1620, leaving, by his spouse, Jeane Nisbet, two sons, *David* and *James*. David Campbell, elder, apparently, of Skeldoun, died in January 1621. His curators were "electit and chosen be Johnne Campbell, laut.ful brother to ye defunct," who appears to have succeeded; for, in 1632, we find retoured

Joannes Campbell de Skeldoun, *haeres masculus Davidis Campbell, fratris*, in terris de Over Skeldon, extendentibus ad 20 mercatis 6 solidatos et 8 denariatis terrarum antiqui extentus, cum pastura in mona de Mertnam, in baronia de Mertnam, Kyle-Regis," &c. His name occurs in the testa-

* Commissary Records of Glasgow.

ment of John Montgomerie of Cockilbie, in 1638. In 1648, David Campbell *younger* of Skeldoun, is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery Books as a volunteer and a malignant, and debarred from renewing the solemn League and Covenant. Whether he predeceased his father does not appear; but

John Campbell of Skeldoun was retoured as "*haeres Davidis Campbell de Skeldoune, fratris germani.*"

William Campbell of Skeldon is mentioned as a witness at the baptism of David, son of David Blair of Goldring and Margaret Campbell, probably his sister, in 1680.

George Campbell of Skeldon, in 1711, "produced infestment of ane aikir of land in Burrowfield, in favour of Robert Campbell, merchant in Ayr, now deceased, craving that Helen Campbell, only child to the said deceased, and now spous to the said George, may be infest as air; and on her representation, with consent of her husband, to infest David Campbell, tailzear in Ayr, in the said aiker of land, and pertinents," &c. He had sasine of the 20 merk lands of Over Skeldon, 19th Nov. 1714. The *Ayr Register of Baptisms* shows that "*George Campbell of Skeldon, merchant in Air, and Helen Campbell,*" his spouse, had three children—Jean, Elizabeth, and William—born respectively in 1713, 1715, and 1717.

The property of Over Skeldon was purchased from the Campbells by *Andrew Sloan*, who is styled of *Over Skeldon* in the sederunts of the Commissioners of Supply from 1751 to 1757.

A correspondent in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families* states that Robert, son of Robert Dobbie, chamberlain of Giffen, married *Mary*, daughter of *Campbell of Skeldon*, who was living in 1776, and, it is said, had one son at that time, unmarried. Robert Dobbie and Mary Campbell had three sons and a daughter.

Over Skeldon was next acquired by the Rev. James Laurie, ordained minister of Dalrymple in 1699. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom married Captain Mackie, a mariner, who resided chiefly in Ayr, especially during winter. His wife dying, a law plea ensued between him and

the other sister, who claimed the property as the longest liver. John Hunter, W.S., of Doonholm, who was her law-agent, purchased the property from her in 1797. The old house of Over Skeldon consisted at this time of two stories, thatched, with stable, byre, yards, &c. Mr. Hunter built a new mansion, the only remain of the old one being a stone, sculptured with the Laurie arms, placed in the wall of the kitchen, and changed the name to

HOLLYBUSH.

This estate, formerly belonging to the late Andrew Hunter, Esq., passed by purchase, in 1853, into the hands of Frederick A. Eck, Esq., by whom it has been greatly improved and embellished. The old house, built by the Hunters, has been left standing—screened almost from view by the plantation which has grown up around it; but a new, large, and handsome edifice—in the Elizabethan style—has been erected, a short distance forward, on the brow of the eminence which here overlooks the valley of the Doon. The position is a commanding one—embracing a delightful and picturesque view of the various windings of the river. Towards the west, the prospect is bounded by the high land of Carrick and the wooded hill of Mochrum. The house itself is seen for many miles round. Much has been done



Hollybush House.

to improve the natural amenities of the place: extensive walks, lawns, terraces, and ornamental plantations, have taken the place of undrained fields, and unsightly dykes—converting a semi-wilderness into one of the most delightful residences of the banks of the Doon, which flows gracefully at the foot of the park. The Dalmellington branch of the Glasgow S. W. Railway passes through the lands, and has a station within a short distance of the lodge. A high, round artificial mound, called “the moat,” still exists on the estate, being, no doubt, the law-hill of the ancient barony of which over Skeldon (the old name of Hollybush) formed a portion. The Roman road, elsewhere described, also passes through the property.

Mr. Eck is of Swiss extraction, and descended from a family established for centuries on the lake of Geneva. He has been long connected with Britain, and has definitely settled in this country. As indicative of his scientific tastes and acquirements, it may be mentioned that he has one of the richest and most extensive private collections of minerals anywhere to be found.

Mr. Eck married, in 1846, Janet, only daughter of Edward Alexander, Esq. of Glasgow, by whom he has had issue:—

1. Elizabeth-Charlotte, born 15th April, 1847.
2. Augusta-Marie, born 2d Nov., 1848.
3. Blanche-Louisa, born 7th March, 1854.
4. William Frederick, born 3rd Feb., 1856.

A farm called *Laurieston*, formerly included in the lands of Over Skeldon, was purchased at the same time by NATHANIEL DONALDSON LAURIE, Esq., a descendant of the minister of Dalrymple.

BARBIESTON.

The early proprietors of this small inheritance were probably cadets of the Craufurds of Kerse, who subsequently gave way to the Campbells—the first of whom we have met

is styled "the son of *John Campbell* of Barbieston," who was made a burgess of Ayr in 1549. What the son's name was does not appear. *Charles Campbell* had sasine of Barbieston, 4th March, 1693. He appears to have married Mary Gordon, a daughter of Gordon of Newark, from whom he had a disposition of certain property in the Kirk Wynd of Maybole, 2d Oct., 1696. Barbieston is repeatedly mentioned in the session books of Dalrymple. *Charles Campbell* of Barbieston was a member of Session in 1689 and 1711. "April 3, (1701), Charles Campbell and Mary Gordon, his spous, had two lawful sons baptized, (being twins), called John and Duncan." In 1708, they had a son baptized Charles. The son, *Duncan*, married Margaret Farquhar, and by her had several children—amongst whom Captain Campbell of Barbieston. The last of the Campbells of Barbieston, a sister of the Captain, died in Dalrymple in very poor circumstances. Barbieston was latterly possessed by a family of the name of *Craufurd*, from whom it was purchased by the late William Fullarton, Esq. of Skeldon. The following account of the death of one of the Craufurds of Barbieston is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 1846 :—"Suddenly, on the 13th May, in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, of apoplexy, Andrew Crawford, Esq., Administrator of the Branch of the National Bank of that city, fifth son of the late Peter Crawford of Barbieston, parish of Dalrymple, Scotland. The deceased for the last twenty years was a resident of Venezuela, and formerly well known in the United States as the senior partner of one of the most extensive American houses at the time in Puerto Cabello."

PARISH OF DUNDONALD.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name is evidently derived from the Gaelic *Dun*, a fortified hill; and *Donald*, the name of a person—some warrior in those early periods of which we have no authentic history. The parish is situated at the north-west extremity of the district of Kyle. It was at one time much more extensive than it is at present. It forms nearly “an equilateral triangle, the length of the side of which is about seven miles. On the south-west side it is bounded by the shore of the Frith of Clyde; which, passing over the point at Troon (extending nearly a mile into the sea), runs almost in a straight line from the point at Irvine harbour to where the Rumbling and Po burns meet, and separate it from the parish of Monkton. On the north it is bounded by the water of Irvine, separating it from the parishes of Irvine, Dreghorn and Kilmaurs. On the south-east it has no natural boundary, but runs in a straight line from a point on the Irvine, a little below Caprington, to the above-mentioned point on the coast westward, on which side it is bounded by the parishes of Riccarton, Symington, and Monkton.*

The topographical character of the parish is well described by the writer in the *Statistical Account*:—“Within these limits the surface is marked by a very pleasing variety of appearance. All along the sea-coast and the banks of Irvine

* Statistical Account of the parish, admirably drawn up by the Rev. Alexander Willison.

for a considerable way inland, the soil is almost a dead level, or very gently undulated. But with a view, as it were, to make amends for this tiresome monotony, it rapidly swells up towards one concentrating point, into eminences betwixt three and four hundred feet above the level of the sea. These form the Clavin hills, so called probably from the Celtic *Clai bhein*, signifying broadswords, which, when laid in a particular form, give a good idea of their appearance. From the tops of these eminences there is a most delightful prospect, said to comprise parts of fourteen counties; and it is questionable if, from an equal elevation, so fine a natural panorama, both for richness and extent, is anywhere to be met with in the lowlands of Scotland.

“At the foot of one of these hills, forming a rocky precipice, and well skirted with wood, lies the village of Dundonald. This, with the adjoining grey ruins of the castle, crowning an eminence in front of the village, gives it a very picturesque appearance. There is only one thing wanting to complete the picture, and that is water; the village being shut in from the sea by the intervening hills, while there is scarcely a stream deserving the name of a rivulet in the parish. This defect, however, tells more upon the eye than upon the comfort of the inhabitants; for, the soil being generally retentive, excepting towards the shore, springs are everywhere abundant; and the water is in general good though in some places strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron.”

There is reason, however, to believe that this defect did not always exist. The low ground between the precipice and the Castle Hill, through which a small streamlet runs, and which is still marshy, has every indication of having at one time formed a loch. Indeed, none of the old castles were built unless in the immediate vicinity of a plentiful supply of water. This supposition seems confirmed by the fact, that the ground on which part of the village is built, is styled in the title-deeds the *fisherman's field*, from the person, no doubt, whose business it was to supply the castle with fish from the

loch. At the lower extremity apparently of this sheet of water there are certain remains extant of a mill for grinding corn, which was probably at work long after the castle became tenantless and the loch partially drained.

The climate is considered mild, though rather moist, from the immediate vicinity of the hills. The greater part of the land is under cultivation, and the soil is exceedingly varied, so that no particular crop is peculiar to the parish. It is not behind the rest of Ayrshire in dairy produce.

There are no extensive plantations in the parish, though the interior part of it is well wooded. At Auchans there are a few acres of natural wood, and some fine specimens of old trees near the mansion-house.

The means of communication are good. Besides roads in various directions, two railways pass through the parish. These are the old tram-road, constructed by the Duke of Portland in 1810, between Kilnarnock and Troon—now relaid with rails by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company, who have leased the line—and the Glasgow and Ayr line, which passes along the coast for nearly eight miles.

There are two harbours properly within the parish—Irvine and Troon. The latter, however, is usually classed along with Irvine. Troon is technically considered only a creek of Irvine, although it is now the most important of the two. A charter was obtained, by William Fullarton of Fullarton, from Queen Anne in 1707, for the purpose of constructing a harbour at Troon. About that period, says the *Old Statistical Account*, “an offer was made to the proprietor by the merchants of Glasgow for feuing the adjoining land, and proceeding with the work; but their offer was rejected for a reason which, however ridiculous it may now appear, would be considered very cogent in those days—lest a rise should take place on the price of butter and eggs.” The charter thus remained in abeyance till 1808, “when the Duke of Portland, who had previously purchased the estate of Fullarton, entered on the undertaking, which has cost from first to last about £100,000.” There are two dry docks, and a wet dock has been constructed,

while other improvements are still going on. "The harbour has a good lighthouse, supported from its own revenue ; and one on the Lady Isle, lying towards the bay of Ayr, but belonging to this parish ; the merchants of Glasgow, more than half-a-century ago, erected two pillars for the direction of vessels."*

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

"The first historical notice we have of the place," says the *Statistical Account*, "is in the time of the fifth Walter Stewart, who was styled of Dundonald, and was made Justiciary of Scotland by Alexander II., at St. Andrews, in 1230. It is said, however, by Chalmers, that the manor and parish belonged to Walter, the son of Allan, the first Stewart, who held the whole of the northern half of Kyle in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion ; and that it might have been granted to him by David I., or his successor, Malcolm IV. Nothing more is known, or even conjectured, regarding it until the reign of Robert II., who appears, by several charters dated at Dundonald, to have made it the place of at least occasional residence, from 1371 till the time of his death in 1390. This latter event is particularly mentioned by the Prior of St. Serf's Inch, Lochleven :—

'The secownd Robert of Scotland Kyng,
As God purwaid maid endying
At Downdonald in his countre.
Of a schort sickness thare deyde he.'—WYNTON.

That his gentle but ill-starred son and successor, Robert III., died in the same place, is also asserted by the same author ; and though his authority on this point is disputed by Pinkerton and Fordoun, there are others of no mean authority, such as Ruddiman and Macpherson, who stand up in defence of the testimony of the poet. But, be this as it

* Statistical Account.

may, there cannot be a doubt of his continuing to reside here some time after his father's death : and it is probable, that it was honoured by occasional visits from his royal successors till the time of James IV. From the predecessor of this monarch, James III., Allan, first Lord Cathcart, obtained the custody of the castle, with the dominical lands, in 1482, and with this family they may be supposed to have continued for some time. The next account we have of it is in 1527, the date of a charter from James V., confirmatory of one probably given in his minority, and granting it in right of possession to a person of the name of Wallace, a cadet, in all likelihood, of the family of Craigie. In this descent it continued till 1638, when the proprietor, who appears to have been deeply involved in the troubles of the times, by taking an active lead in the covenanting interest, made it over by sale to Sir William Cochrane of Cowden, the ancestor of the present earl of Dundonald.* In 1726; it passed again into the possession of the Eglinton family, with whom it still continues ; and all that now remains to the Dundonald family is merely the mouldering walls of the castle, with the mount on which it stands, extending to about six or eight acres of land."

So far the Statistical Account. From the Boyd charter-chest it would appear that Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, had a charter of Auchans (the superiority probably) from John Wallace of Auchans, in 1599; and he and his successors seem to have had no small trouble in enforcing their rights—the vassals of Wallace having resisted their claims. The case came before the sheriff and his deputies, who failed to put their decrees into execution, until letters were obtained from the signet, commanding them to end the matter, and "do justice to Lord Boyd." By a *novodamus*, in a charter of the twenty pound lands of Dundonald, obtained by Mr. William

* We take this to be the date of transfer, instead of that given in the former Statistical Account, which is two years later ; because that date is given without authority, and we find Sir William's name entered in 1638, as a member of the kirk-session, which could scarcely have happened before the purchase of this estate, as it was his only bond of connection with the parish.

Cochran in 1638, the Kirktown of Dundonald was erected into a free burgh of barony. This clause in the charter, however, never seems to have been acted upon.

Before the harbour of Troon was constructed, the point upon which it is built was used as a fishing creek, and immense quantities of smuggled goods were landed at it, and carried through the Dundonald hills into the interior. All along the coast the inhabitants were extensively engaged in the contraband trade. Many curious stories are told of their encounters with the revenue officers, whom they frequently defeated or outwitted.

In reference to the ecclesiastical history of the parish, Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, states that it was “anciently of much greater extent than it has been in more modern times. It comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Ricardstoun, which was formed into a separate parish long before the Reformation; and it comprehended, on the south, the chapelry of Crosby, which is now included in the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick.* The church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Richardstoun and Crosby, was granted by the second Walter the Stewart to the Gilbertine convent, which he founded at Dalmulin in 1229. When this convent was given up in 1238, Walter granted the church of Dundonald, with its two chapels of Richardstoun and Crosby, to the monks of Paisley. The chapel of Richardstoun was established as a separate parish church, which belonged to the monastery of Paisley till the Reformation; as did also the church of Dundonald, with its remaining chapel of Crosby. The church of Dundonald was served by a vicar, who had a

* This is a mistake. Monkton parish is sometimes erroneously mentioned as the united parish of Monkton, Prestwick, and Crosby. The latter never was a separate parish. The records of the Presbytery of Ayr bear that, in 1651, the estate of Crosby, at the request of its proprietor, was disjoined from the parish of Dundonald, and for the sake of being nearer to religious ordinances, was joined to Monkton. In 1688, however, it was again wholly remitted to Dundonald. It would appear that, subsequent to this latter date, the laird of Crosby erected the place of worship, the ruins of which still remain, for the accommodation of the neighbouring population, and it continued for some time as a preaching station, and for a while had a minister of its own.

fixed stipend from the monks out of the tithes of the parish, and some other profits.* In Bagimont's roll the vicarage of Dundonald was taxed at £5, 6s. 8d., being a tenth of its estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation the vicarage of Dundonald was held by Mr. Hew Montgomery, to whom it yielded £60 yearly, besides 40 merks more, which were paid to two curates who did the duty. The rectorial revenues of the church of Dundonald were reported, in 1562, as producing to the monastery of Paisley £140 and 2 chalders 8 bolls of bere yearly. In 1587 the patronage and the tithes of the church of Dundonald were vested heritably in Lord Claud Hamilton, the commendator of Paisley, who was created Lord Paisley; and they descended, in 1621, to his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. In 1653, the patronage of this parish passed, with the lordship of Paisley, from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochran of Cowden, who, some years before, acquired from Wallace of Dundonald the estate of Dundonald. . . . In the beginning of the eighteenth century the patronage of Dundonald church passed, with the estate of Dundonald, to the Earl of Eglinton. They still belong to that family, and are at present held by [the Earl of Eglinton and Winton.] . . . Within the castle of Dundonald there was anciently founded a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Ninian; and an endowment was made for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service in it. The patronage of this chaplainry probably belonged to the Prince and Steward of Scotland; but during the reigns of James IV. and James V., and till the Reformation, the patronage was exercised by the Crown; there being, in those periods, no prince who was of full age."

Besides these chapels there appears to have been another, possibly of greater antiquity, not mentioned by Chalmers,

* There belonged to the vicarage of Dundonald glebe lands, in various places, to the extent of ten merks, seven shillings and fourpence, of the old valuation. All those were acquired, about the epoch of the Reformation, which was equally the epoch of dilapidation, by Cuninghame of Caprington. There belonged to the church of Dundonald other church lands, which also passed into lay hands after the Reformation.

called St. Mary's chapel. A very small portion of the building is still traceable. It was situated in the pass through the Clavin hills. The site now forms the garden of Hallyards farm. An excellent well, still called St. Mary's Well, exists about a hundred yards west of the remains of the chapel.

It is said that a chapel once existed at a place called the chapel-hill, near the mansion of Hillhouse. In the garden wall, built nearly a century ago, the font stone is still pointed out.

The present church of Dundonald was built in 1803. The finishing touch, however, may be said to have been only put to it in 1841, when a new bell and clock were placed in the spire. "The maiden tones of the bell," says the *Ayr Observer* of that year, "were first heard pealing on Tuesday the 9th instant, in honour of the arrival of the Earl and Countess of Eglinton and Winton in Ayrshire.* The spire—not unhand-some in itself—is greatly improved by the neatly-figured and richly-gilt horologes that now grace three sides of its square, and prominently indicate the hours and minutes of the day. The old bell, which, of course, has been superseded, is an object of antiquarian curiosity. It bears the following inscription :—"SANCTE EGIDIE ORA PRO NOBIS ANNO DNI M.CCC.LXXXX.v^{to}. X." The English of which is, "Saint Egidius pray for us. In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1395." St. Egidius, though we cannot ascertain the fact, was in all probability the patron saint of Dundonald. . . . When the old church was taken down, and during the erection of the present one, the bell was carefully secured. Suspended between two trees, it continued to warn the parishioners to sermon in the churchyard, where a minister preached from a tent constructed for the purpose. Thus, after five centuries of faithful service, it has found, we believe, a resting-place at Newfield, where it will be sure to meet that care and respect which it deserves as a relic of former times."†

* The late Earl and his first Countess.

† Since the death of Col. Crawford the bell has come into the possession of the Free Church of Dundonald.

Owing to the distance of Fullarton and Troon from the parish church, places of worship on the church extension principle were erected there in 1837 and 1838, with ordained clergymen, who have *quoad spiritualia* districts assigned to them.

In the churchyard at Dundonald there are no memorials older than the beginning of the last century. William, first Earl of Dundonald, who died in 1686, was, by his own direction, interred within the church, but without any funeral monument. There are no monumental remains of the families of the district.

The parochial records go as far back as 1602, being thus two years earlier than those of Ayr.* “The oldest volume, containing the records of session, is tolerably entire; nay, strange to say, much more so than any of the succeeding ones. It extends over a period of forty years, comprising a silent interval of sixteen years, and contains a great deal of parochial information that is curious and interesting. Among other entries of this kind are minutes of the trial of Patrick Lowrie, warlock, and Catherine M‘Teir, demit of witchcraft. These seem to have been cases of peculiar interest and considerable judicial difficulty, from the minute detail of evidence adduced and the length of time they appear to have been under trial. The attention of the session was more or less occupied by them for nearly five years—a term which would now-a-days do no small honour to a Chancery law-suit. Notwithstanding all this trouble, however, matters seem to have been left just where they began; no decision being recorded, probably from the parties leaving the parish, as we see, from part of the evidence, they threatened to do.”† Patrick was accused of visiting the byres of the neighbouring farmers, walking in at one door and out at the other without speaking. The cows invariably, after such visitations, became “seik,” and gave blood in place of milk. Catherine M‘Teir is the only witch

* The first entry is dated 3d January. It concerns a case of discipline, at which were present four elders and four deacons.

† Statistical Account.

mentioned in the records of the session, and escaped being burned by leaving the "kintra," as Lowrie is supposed to have done. The following are extracts :—

"23d March, 1602.—The quhilk day Symon Wallace in Creux requyrit to schaw the manner of that uproir and tumult maid in the kirkyard immediatelie eftir the sermon on Sondag the 8th of Apryle last was, be him and his adherentis, and John Dickie in Curraith and his adherentis. The said Symon declarit in manner following : That he persaving the said John Dickie to come by his accustomed manner with convocation of his friendis that day to the kirk, and that the said John Dickie had offendit him, he tuik the sam as done in contempt of him, quharupon quhen he saw the said John Dickie he bad him ga out of the kirkyard, and that thairupon the said John Dickie and his adherentis drew swordes to the said Symon, quhairupon thai cutit his ganging staf, quhilk onlie he had in his han, and na ither armour. The session continuit thes matters to farther tryel.

"13th January, 1605.—Quhilk day Johne Wyllie, in Clavins, accused for noth yoking his pleuch on Yule day last; declarit that he was at the smiddie himself laying and mending the pleuch *yrnes* (irons), and the rest of the folkis wrocht at hame that day.

"George Brackenrig accusit in lyk manner, declarit that he led peitis that day.

"17th March, 1605.—John Fergushill, younger in Haly, deferrit ane slanderous taill spokin to him by Agness Lyoun, spous to Petir Renkin in Parkheid; she aledgand upon George Lachland her author, as the said George Lachland aledit Symon Muir his author, 'That the late minister of Kilwinning now departit this life was eardit with his mouth doun, and that he confessit that the minister of Ayr and Irvine, and he had the wyt of all the ill wedder the year.'

"25th January, 1608.—The whilk day the session ordained that Catherine Neil and James Dickie, leppiris, wha, with danger of infection of otheris, hants frielie the companie of utheris in this parochin, thocht they were clein, be chargit be

the officer to gae to Hew Wallace in Bogside, and agree with him for places in Kingcase,* and gif it stand on Bogside's pairt, to adverteis the session, that be their travellis he and they may be addressit; and gif it failzie on the said leppiris' pairts, that they neither will repair to him, to the effect fore-said, nor seek to the places appointit for sic foul persones, to certify them that they sal be publicklye dischargit this parochin.

“10th July, 1608.—The quhilk day Issobell Turnbill, in Lones, comperand befor the session, was accusit of tho slander of ane superstitious doing by her. Declared that she was sent for anes or twys be Catherine Walker, spous to John Dook in Chamber in Lonis, and that when she cam to her she took ane auld left foot scho of the husband's, and therin thrust the said Catherine's sair pap, and cast the said scho over the balk; and that she thrust her pap in the scho, and cuist it over the balk twys or thryse, and thereafter she grew seik.

“June 2, 1611.—Quhilk day the session ordeined that help be maid to John Young to get remeid to his deiseas, after it be knawin gif the mediciners will tak him in hand, and quhat they will tak thairfor.

“8th November, 1629.—The quhilk day the minister publicklye out of the pulpit, by the authority of the presbytery, did inhibit and discharge all sorte of charming, and resorting to charmers, consulting with wizards, sorcerers, and uthers of that sorte, certifeing all and sundrie who did so in time cuming, they should be chalengit criminallie thairfore, and followit and persewit with death, as for the crimes of witchcraft.

“16th October, 1636.—The quhilk day it was ordainit that the deacons, gif they neglect to come to gather at the kirk door on the Sabbath at thair appointit days, and be absent without ane lawfull excuse, sall be lyable to the penalty of

* See united parishes of Monkton and Prestwick for an account of Kingcase hospital.

six shillings and aught pennies, money, of penalty, *toties quoties*, as they are fund absent.

"24th April, 1637.—The quhilk day compeared William Watsoun in Crosbie, and because he was to be married without the bounds of this parish, desired libertie to tak from our parishioners who was to accompany him at his marriage feist, six shilling for their bridal lawing,* quhilk the Session granted, providing that he paid out of his consignatioune the sowme of twenty-four shillings to the poure.

"20th February, 1642.—It was ordained to summond to the next day, John French, John M'Speddan, John Small, and Adam Forgiskill, fugitives from the armie, and so guiltie of the sinne of perjurie; to heir their injunes according to the Presbyteries ordinance, to give signs of repentance in the public place the next day for the foirsaid sinne. (They appeared and were rebuked accordingly.)

"16th May, 1642.—The Session ordained, that no woman be suffered to sit in the kirk in the time of sommer with plyds upon their heids, because it is a cleuck to their sleiping in tyme of sermon, and desyred the minister to exhort them gravelie the next day to the observance of the same.

"12th September, 1642.—The whilk day these persons following war ordained to be summond to the next day, for absenting themselves from the publict thanksgiving to the Lord for his great mercies shoven unto this land, in returning our armie in saiftie, and bringing of our King amongst us, and settling of the Kirk and State, on Tuysday last, to wit, Hew Fultoun, &c."

The records are chiefly occupied with cases of bastardy and Sabbath-breaking, and working on fast-days. It would appear that actual *fasting*—abstaining from both meat and drink—was enforced at this period. One case occurs in which a married woman, who was "with bayrne," is accused of having

* This is a curious minute, the first of the kind we have met with. The Session seems to have considered it proper to defray at least a portion of the bridgroom's expenses, because he was going to be married out of the parish.

taken food, as she could stand out no longer. She was dismissed with "ane admonitioun." There are repeated notices of the "pest," which paid more than one devastating visit to Scotland during the seventeenth century.

The first volume contains a record of a different kind from the foregoing extracts, "and to Scotchmen at large, of a more interesting nature, namely, the solemn League and Covenant, to which are attached no fewer than 222 signatures. But of these, which is a lamentable proof of the low state of education at the time, 179 are subscribed by proxy, because, as it is stated, they 'could not wryt themselves.'*" It appears, however, that the eyes of the people were beginning to open to this defect, as we find them making arrangements two years afterwards, in 1640, for forming what may be considered the first parish school. The articles agreed on at a public meeting held for the purpose, and to be subscribed by the teacher on admission to the office, are certainly curious enough. The luckless man of letters was to be anything but a free agent; for there was scarcely a part of his duty, even the most trifling, which was not laid down to him by rule, and according to which he was not commanded to walk on pain of deposition. The hours of teaching and recreation, the tasks for the children, the deportment to be borne towards him, the kinds of punishment, even to the particular kind of birch to be used, with the exact parts of the body to which it was to be applied, are all made the subject of minute description and legal enactment. What would a teacher now-a-days think if he were gravely called upon to subscribe such an article as the following? "That he shall attend at all hours when the children are in school, and not suffer himself to be withdrawn by drinking, playing, or any other avocation." And more especially, when it is considered that these hours in the winter months are from sunrise to sunset, and in summer from seven o'clock morning till six evening, without even the benefit of a

* Amongst those whose signatures were holograph, M'Kerrell of Hill-house is the only one whose descendants are in possession of the family property.

Saturday's recreation ; and that on the very Sabbath itself, he was to be always present in church with his little flock around him, to see, as the record bears, that they conducted themselves with propriety, and gave due attention to the ordinances of religion, of which examination on the following day was strictly to be made.

“The minutes of session, after the conclusion of this volume till within the last few years, have been very carelessly kept. The next entry after 1643, is in 1702, the commencement of another volume. And for more than half a century after this date there are scarcely ten consecutive years of their transactions recorded. The register of baptisms, extending to four volumes, begins in 1673 ; that of deaths, in one volume, in 1763 ; and that of marriages, also in one volume, in 1823. The first of these is, in comparison, tolerably correct. But the other two are not so.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Castle of Dundonald looks dark and gloomy in the distance, and is not much improved by a closer inspection.



Dundonald Castle.

Built on the summit of a detached conical eminence of considerable height, it must have been a place of great strength prior to the introduction of artillery. The building is not extensive—the area on which it stands being circumscribed. It, however, bears unequivocal evidence of having been one of the most magnificent strongholds of the age. Besides the massive oblong tower—at least three spacious stories in height, the remains of the courtyard and some interior structures still exist. The arch over the ground-floor is in good preservation, as well as some of the outer walls, particularly the north-west, but the stair is almost entirely gone. True to history and tradition, the ruins bear ample proof of the royalty ascribed to the building—the Stewart arms, with the lion of Scotland, appearing on various portions of it.

Boswell, in his “Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides,” states that Dr. Johnson, who had the curiosity to visit the castle, was very “jocular on the homely accommodation of King *Bob*, and roared and laughed till the ruins echoed.” The learned lexicographer, however, might have preserved his gravity, had he reflected on the comparative rudeness of the age, and the fact that it was originally a baronial, and at best only a private residence of the monarch. The baronial castles of England were not, with few or no exceptions, superior in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It is not known at what time the castle was built, or when it became ruinous; but Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, supposes that it was erected by Walter, son of Allan the first Lord High Steward of Scotland, who had a grant of the land from David I., or Malcolm IV. This family possessed an extensive portion of Ayrshire—part of Kyle being still known as Kyle-Stewart; and on succeeding to the throne in the person of Robert II., in 1370, the castle, of course, became an appendage to the crown.

Opposite the Castle of Dundonald is a high and precipitous bank, clothed with wood, part of which forms the boundary of the Auchans deer park, where, forty years ago, the sportive fawns might be seen enjoying themselves in all the wantonness of conscious security. The whole herd, however, were latterly

removed to the Eglinton policies. Sweeping round the base of this pleasant and thickly planted bank, the visitor is delighted to find, in a gently sloping curvature, the venerable House of Auchans, said to have been, "for a long period the residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald." Of this there can be little doubt, it probably having been built on the accession of that family to the property, though the structure is somewhat modern in appearance. This, however, may be accounted for by subsequent additions and improvements. The building, in the form of a right angle, has all the features of that half-castle half-mansion-house style which obtained in the latter end of the sixteenth and during the seventeenth century. One of the sides of the angle bears the date 1644 ; but, judging from appearances, it seems to have been a later erection than the other.* As the land passed from the Wallaces to the Cochranes in 1640, the inference is that this portion of the building was the addition of the latter possessors. The house has been long in a state of decay, and it is somewhat surprising that the more recent part of the structure has suffered most. The roof is still kept entire, and in good repair ; but, internally, the hand of time is ruinously apparent. The last inhabitant of Auchans of distinction was the celebrated Countess of Eglinton, to whom Allan Ramsay inscribed his "Gentle Shepherd." On the marriage of her son Archibald, the eleventh Earl, in 1772, it became the jointure-house of her ladyship, where she died in 1780, at the advanced age of 91. Here the Countess was visited by Dr. Johnson and his biographer, after their return from the Hebrides, in 1773. Of this interesting meeting Boswell has recorded the following particulars :—"Lady Eglintoune, though she was now in her eighty-fifth year, and had lived in the retirement of the country for almost half a century, was still a very agreeable woman. She was of the noble house of Kennedy, and had all the elevation which the

* Auchans Castle, or House, is noticed in Pont's survey of Scotland, supposed to have been made about 1608.

consciousness of such birth inspires. Her figure was majestic, her manners high bred, her reading extensive, and her conversation elegant. She had been the admiration of the gay circles of life, and the patroness of poets. Dr. Johnson was delighted with his reception here. Her principles in Church and State were congenial with his. She knew all his merit, and had heard much of him from her son, Earl Alexander, who loved to cultivate the acquaintance of men of talent, in every department. * * * In the course of our conversation, this day, it came out that Lady Eglintoune was married the year before Dr. Johnson was born; upon which she graciously said to him that she might have been his mother, and that she now adopted him; and when we were going away she embraced him, saying, 'My dear son, farewell!' My friend was much pleased with this day's entertainment, and owned that I had done well to force him out."

A vast number of old papers, chiefly connected with the Eglinton family, are [were sixteen years ago] secured in one of the rooms at Auchans. It is unfortunate that they were not sooner attended to—many of them having been destroyed by persons who had no idea of their importance.

Dr. Johnson could not here have found occasion to complain of the want of timber, as he had done in other parts of Scotland—the wood around Auchans being both extensive and old. In the orchard, a portion of which exists, the pear, known over the country as the Auchans pear, was first produced. "The tree," says the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, "came originally from France, grew to a great height, and was not long ago (1793) blown down by a storm." Auchans has long been famed as a preserve for game.

About the beginning of the fourteenth century, the family of Fullarton erected and endowed a convent of Carmelites on the site now occupied by the town of Fullarton. The convent, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, continued to flourish till the time of the Reformation. The last prior, Robert Burn, foreseeing the approaching storm, alienated the lands, which went under the name of Friar's Croft, to Fullar-

ton of Dreghorn. No traces of the edifice, or of the ancient mansion-house of its founders, which stood close by, are now to be found. And the only circumstance which gives a decided locality to the building, which at one time was disputed, was, that when the grounds some years ago were feued out for building, the foundation of the convent walls was discovered on digging, about fifty yards west from the old place of Fullarton. Friar's Croft, in the more ancient title-deeds, is described as being bounded on the east side by the road leading to *St. Mary's Well*, and a ford in the river Irvine, adjoining this place, appears frequently in the old writs of Fullarton by the name of the *Friars-Fuird*.

The ruins of Crosby Chapel, "three-fourths of the walls of which still maintain their original height, stand close by the south entrance to Fullarton Park, and a mile north west of the village of Monkton. It has been a building of small extent, measuring only forty-five feet in length, and twenty-one in width. The only chiseled work that when more entire it presented, were a few mouldings, with the usual emblems of mortality, rudely carved on a recess in the interior of the north side-wall, denoting the burial place of the ancient family of Fullarton of that Ilk. This wall has, within the last twenty years, fallen down, and several of the carved stones have been employed in patching up the remaining ones. The chapel was not of old standing, having been built subsequent to 1681, as a preaching station for the accommodation of the district, after the final reunion of the estate of Fullarton with the parish of Dundonald. Of the Popish structure which the chapel succeeded, neither vestige nor tradition has been preserved." One of the few monumental remains which the churchyard contains bears the following inscription in characters of bold relief round the margin:—"Heir lye Corpis of ane Honorrabel man Callit David Hameltovne of Bothel-havche spovs To Elesone Sinclar in his Tyme Quha desist the 14 of Merche 1619." Some intelligent individuals have been of opinion that it was the party thus commemorated who

shot the Regent Murray. But it is a well ascertained fact, that the name of the person was *James*, not *David*.

A more ancient relic than either of these existed lately at Kemplaw, on the Auchans estate. This was the remains of a vitrified fort, which occupied a considerable eminence in the centre of the ravine or pass through the Clavin hills. It seems to have been intended to command the pass, though so very small that it could not have accommodated many warriors. That it was a place of strength, however, there can be little doubt, for, on the west, where there is no natural declivity, as on all the other sides, the outline of a fosse is distinctly traceable. The wall of the fort itself, which was circular, had a hollow passage round, of a conical form, and covered over with flags of sandstone, through which, when entire, a man might have crept on all-fours. Some years ago, a piece of iron was discovered in a mass of vitrified stone. It was about four inches in length, and shaped like an ear-ring. The position in which it was found indicated that it had been accidentally deposited there. The iron, with a portion of the mass of stone to which it adhered, was presented to the Ayr Mechanics' Museum. The site of this little vitrified fort is now a green mound, not a vestige of the walls remaining.

On the heights above the farm of Harpercroft are the outlines of two circular encampments. They are popularly ascribed to the Romans—but they are more likely, from their shape, to have been of British or Danish origin, belonging to the Roman period, or constructed during the invasions of the latter. “The largest of these,” says the *Old Statistical Account*, “contains, within a circular embankment of loose stones and earth, ten acres of ground ; and there is an inner circle of the same kind, and from the same centre, which encloses one of these acres. The other encampment is about two hundred yards distant. No artificial work has been raised on its north east quarter, the steepness of the declivity being a sufficient defence. But on the south and west, the circular embankment is strong, and within is a platform, not exceeding an acre in extent.”

Near to the house of Auchans, some years ago, while a workman was digging in a small mound of gravel, he came upon an urn containing fragments of human bones. The urn, of very rude workmanship, was much injured in the removal, and having been imperfectly fired, suffered much from exposure to the air. The fragments were sent to the manse, where they still remain. The urn seems to have been of British rather than Roman manufacture. There is no tradition of a tumulus having existed where the relic was discovered.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF DUNDONALD.

CUNINGHAMES OF COLLELLAN.

In the appendix to *Visbet*, vol. ii., this family is stated "to be come off that of Caprington," and Robertson supposes the statement to be likely, "from the circumstance of the first of them, for three generations in succession, being of the name of *Adam*." A manuscript genealogy, written about 1704, says, however, that Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, the Great Reformer, had a natural son by a daughter of Lord Sempill, and that this natural son was the ancestor of the House of Collellan. Be this as it may, the family seems to have been related to the Cuninghames of Caddell, who were a branch of the Cuninghames of Glengarnock. The first of them on record was,

Adame Cuninghame of Clolynane, who lived during the latter half of the sixteenth century. He married a daughter of John Mure of Rowallan. His successor is mentioned as—

Adame Cuninghame, son of the late *Adame Cuninghame* of Clolynnane, and *Jeane Mure*, in 1589-90. He was retoured heir to his father, 21st October, 1600. *Adame Cwnyngame* of Clolynnane occurs in the testament of "*Agnes*

Cwnynghame, spous to Wm. Cwnynghame of Clonbeith," who died in 1612. The property had probably been acquired by his father from the Cathcart family, in whose possession it was in 1548. He was succeeded by his son,

Adam Cuninghame of Collellan, whose retour, as heir to his father, is dated in 1623. The next in succession appears to have been,

Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan, who had a charter in favour of himself and Margaret Cuninghame, his spouse, dated 15th December, 1631. "Alexander Cvnynghame of Cullellane" is mentioned as one of the "kinsmen and freindis" in the latter-will of "Adame Cvninghame, elder, merchand, burgess of Irwein," in 1635. "Margaret Conynghame, Lady Clolynane, elder, and Conynghame, hir bairne," appear as creditors in the testament of James Thomesone, merchant, Irvine," in 1646, from which it may be inferred that her husband, Alexander Cuninghame, had been previously deceased. This is confirmed by the following extract from the Commissary Records of Glasgow :—

"Omissa Conynghame. We (the Commissaries), Be the tenour heirof, of new againe ratifie, approve, and confirme the saidis Margaret Conynghame, relict of umqle. Alex. Conynghame of Cullellane, Johne Conynghame of Caddell, Johne Conynghame of Baidlen, principall executoris, &c., nominat, &c., to the said umqle. Alex. Conynghame, in and to the sowme of ffour hundreth merks, &c., adebtit and awand be umqle. Rot. Conynghame of Cassiltone, baillie of Kilmairis," &c., 1653.

Robertson supposes that this laird of Collellan had been twice married, because he finds amongst the Fullarton writs a charter from the Earl of Dundonald, in favour of Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan and his spouse, Catherine Brown, dated 18th December, 1635. But this must have been his successor, the Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan, *younger*, whom he also finds mentioned.

Alexander Conynghame of Collellane is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1652. He married Katherine

Broune, daughter of Broune of Mott. He died in August, 1660. In the "Inventar," in his testament, occurs the following: "Item, nyne beeskeps (attour the airschip on), the most part of them being of the third cast, pryce of them all xxlib."

"Latter-will and Legacie.—I, Alex. Coninghame of Collellane, being for the present seik and disseasit in body, &c., have thought good to mak and sett down this my testament and latter-will as follows: Haveing heirtofor maid bondis and provisions in favouris of my childrein, who ar as zit vnforisfamiat, To wit, and the first, I mak and constitute Katherine Broune, my lawfull spous, to be my only executrix of all my hail guidis and geir, &c.; and I do heirby mak and constitute Johne Coninghame of Caddell, John Coningham of Baidland, Mr. Johne Coninghame, minister at Cumnock, Robert Broune of Mott, Hew Coninghame, lait baillie of Irving, Mr William Coninghame, minister of Kilbryd, to be tutoris testamenters to *Robert, Alexander, William, Eupham, Beatrix*, and *Jonet* Coninghams, my lawfull childrein: And I doe nominat John Coninghame of Caddell, John Coninghame of Bedland, elder and zounger, Rot. Broune of Mott, Wm. Monfod of that Ilk, Mr. Jon. Coninghame, minister at Cumnock, Hew Coninghame, lait baillie of Irving, and Mr. Wm. Coninghame, minister at Kilbryd, to be oversiers to my childrein, to be helpfull to them and remanent of my childrein who ar zit vnforisfamiat," &c.

Robert Cuninghame of Collellan was retoured heir to Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan, his father, in 1669. In 1674, he sold the lands of Collellan, under reversion, to Alexander Cuninghame, son to the deceased William Cuninghame of Clonbeith. He appears to have died before 1684, in which year there is a decreet against the heirs of Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan, *deceisit*, Alexander, younger of Collellan, and Robert Cuninghame, the son of the younger Alexander, to enter heirs in special to them, at the instance of Adam Fullarton, of Bartonholme. Robert thus died without leaving any male issue. In 1691, Adam Fullarton had a disposition

and assignation of the said lands, granted by the heirs portioners of the saids Alexanders Cuninghame, father and son, and Robert, the grandson, all of Collellan, to the said Adam Fullarton.

The line of descent of the Cuninghames of Collellan now underwent a complete change.

John Cuninghame of Collellan, heir to Alexander Cuninghame, his father, and probably grandson of William of Clonbeith,* to which Alexander the lands of Collellan were sold under reversion by Robert Cuninghame of Collellan, in 1674, had a precept of *clare constat*, dated 1st December, 1699, for infesting him in half of the lands of Collellan, by Adam Fullarton. He was succeeded by—

Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan, who, along with John Mure, represented the burgh of Ayr in 1698 and 1700. He was most likely a brother of his predecessor. In 1704, Alexander Cuninghame of Collellan was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Ayr. He married, 17th April, 1686, at Paisley, Margaret Walkinshaw, as appears from a private record on the blank leaf of the family Bible. They had a numerous family, of whom only two reached mature years, James, his successor, and Elizabeth, married, first to Robert Montgomerie of Broomlands, and, secondly, to Provost Glasgow of Irvine, by neither of whom had she issue.

According to a note in the family Bible, this Alexander Cuninghame “died at Sheins, near Edinburgh, upon Fryday the threttin day of July, 1705, and was buried on the Saturday after, at fyve of the clock at night, at Enterekin’s tomb, in the Grey-Friers churchyard, Edinburgh.”

James Cuninghame of Collellan succeeded his father. He was quite an infant at the time, having been born on the 7th April, 1704. His name frequently occurs in the sederunts of the Commissioners of Supply for the county from 1732 till 1748. He married, at Hamilton, on the 5th May, 1727, Margaret, daughter of Sir Mark Carse of Cockpen, in Mid-

* The Clonbeith Cuninghames were descended from the Aiket family.

Lothian. By this lady (who died of a decline on the 8th of March, 1733, in the 28th year of her age) he had two sons, Alexander and William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, all of whom died in infancy. Also a daughter, Rachael, married, in 1754, to Alexander Hamilton of Grange, third son of Robert Hamilton of Grange, and had issue. He married, secondly, before the year 1737, Susana, daughter of Thomas Cuninghame, the last of Montgreenan. By this lady he had a son, Loudoun Cuninghame, who went to America, where he was killed accidentally by a shot from his companion's fowling-piece. He had also two daughters, Margaret, who died unmarried in 1813, in the 76th year of her age ; and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Besides Collellan, the Cuninghames possessed the lands of Friars-Croft and Dyets-Temple, in the vicinity of Irvine. In April, 1749, there was a disposition of them, *inter alia*, by James Cuninghame and his spouse, Susana, to the trustees for his creditors. The estate having been broken up about this period, the property was acquired by George Fullarton of Bartonholme.

Collellan is situated about four miles south of Irvine, near to the high road to Ayr. The old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

WALLACES OF DUNDONALD AND AUCHANS.

The lands and castle of Dundonald formed part of the royal demesnes after the accession of the Stewart family to the throne. They constituted a portion of the principality of Scotland, established by Robert III., in 1404. Alan, first Lord Cathcart, had a grant of the custody of Dundonald Castle, and the dominical lands of Dundonald, from James III., in 1482. These lands of Dundonald continued for some time in the possession of the Cathcarts. John, the second Lord, had a charter, in 1505, of Colynane, Hillhouse,

and Holmyss, in Ayrshire, in the hands of the King, by reason of forfeiture, for the alienation of the greater part of the same by Alan, Lord Cathcart, his grandfather, without consent of the King,* &c. The next possessors of the lands were the Wallaces, a branch, no doubt, of the Wallaces of Riccarton. The first of the name who is found in possession was—

William Wallace, who had a charter from James V. of the lands and barony of Dundonald; the charter and infeftment of feu approved by act of Parliament in 1527.

William Wallace of Dundonald was, in 1566, conjoined with Edward Wallace of Shewalton, in the purchase of the lands of Marress from the laird of Fullarton.

John Wallace of Dundonald, who is supposed to have married Agnes, sister of Walter, first Lord Blantyre, whose father, Sir John Stewart of Minto, died in 1583. He had issue, as appears from the latter-will of James Wallace, afterwards quoted, who must have been his son,

1. John, who succeeded.
2. James, who died unmarried.
3. Thomas, who appears to have married and had issue.
4. Agnes, married to ——— Paterson, baker, Edinburgh.

John Wallace of Dundonald, was retoured heir to his father, John Wallace of Dundonald, in 1572. He had a brother, whose name occurs in a testamentary document as “James Wallace, brother-german to Jon. Wallace of Dundonald,” in 1597. Thomas, fifth Lord Boyd, had a charter of part of the lands or superiority of Auchans from John Wallace, in 1599. The Boyds appear to have experienced considerable difficulty with the property, the Wallace tenantry having resisted their demands. Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, at last, in 1617, procured letters from the Signet, commanding the Sheriff and his deputies to put their decrees in execution, and do justice to Lord Boyd. “Johne Wallace, elder of Dundonald,” is mentioned in a testamentary document, in

* Wood's Peerage, i. 340.

1604, so that he had a son, named after himself, who succeeded him.* He died about 1609, in which year we have the latterwill of his brother, James Wallace, formerly mentioned, which is curious, and in substance as follows :—

Testament, &c. of vmqle. James Wallace, brother-germane to vmqle. Johnne Wallace of Dundonald, the tyme of his deceis, Quha deceist in the moneth of Januar, 1609. Gevin vp be himself the 19 day of Januar, the said year, in as far, &c., and pairthlie gevin vp be Johnne Wallace of Dundonald, in so far as concernis the Inventar, &c., Quhome he constitutis his onlie executor, &c.

Inventar.

Item, the said vmqle. James being vnmareit, had all, &c. viz. the abuilzement of his bodie, estimat to thriescoir fyftein puns. . . .

Legacie.

. . . Item, the said James Wallace levis to his brother, Thomas Wallace, the sowme of fourtie markis money : mair, levis to him ane stand of broune freis : mair, ane pair of gray worset schankis. . . . mair, levis to him ane sword, qlk. is in the handis of Andro Leitch, sone and appeirand air to the Laird of Craig. Item, levis to Bessie Wallace, hir brother dochter, ane new cloik of Inglis claith, with ane neck of veluot. Item, levis to Agnes Wallace, relict of vmqle. Patersoun, baxter, burges of Edinburghe, the sowme of Twentie pundis. Item, levis to Agnes Wallace, dochter to Johnne Wallace of Dundonald, ane pair of blankettis, ane dowblet and breikis of Spainis taffatie, cuttit out vpone taffatie of the cord, with some musick buikis, quhilkis ar in the handis of Thomas Porter, in Kilfuird of Dundonald. Item, levis to Andro Paterson, baxter, sone to the said Agnes Wallace, ane cloick of Scotts greine, and ane coitt and breikis of broune claith, pasmentit with blak pasmentis. Done at

* "Item, in and to the annuall and dewitie restand awand to the said cedent, or that may appertene to him during his lifytyme, furth of the lands of Dundonald, pertening to Johne Wallace, elder and zounger of Auchaus"—King's Proclamation in reference to certain dues owing to Mr. Andro Boyd, minister at Eglishame.

Edinburghe, the 19 Januar, 1609. Mathow Wallace of Garscadden, cautioner and souretie for Johnne Wallace of Dundonald, executor, &c. to vmqle. James Wallace, his brother-germane. Feb. 7, 1610.

From this document it would appear that John Wallace of Dundonald died in 1609, or 1610. He was alive when his brother James made his will; and, from the preamble, he must have been dead when it was recorded in 1610. We also learn from it, that besides his heir, he had a daughter named Agnes. In the testament of William Wallace, minister of Failfuir, who died in 1616, mention is made of "Margaret Cathcart, relict of vmqle. Jon. Wallace of Dundonald." This was in all likelihood his widow. The name of Lady Faile was Janet Cathcart, probably a sister.

John Wallace of Dundonald is frequently mentioned in testamentary documents between 1610 and 1625, in which latter year *Mathew Wallace* of Dundonald occurs. John possibly died unmarried, and was succeeded by—

Mathew Wallace of Dundonald. From the latter-will of "Johnne Stewart, brother-germane to Archibald Stewart of Ardgowane," who died unmarried at Paisley, August 1627, it would appear that Mathew Wallace had married the relict of ——— Stewart of Ardgowane. Amongst other legacies, he leaves "to Janet and Agnes Wallaces, dochters lawfull to Mathew Wallace of Dundonald, the sowme of Threttein hundrithe marks money, equallie betuixt thame, and the anuel-rent of the said Threttein hundrithe markis To radoune and appertein to Margaret Stewart, *his and their mother*, during hir lyfityme." "Margaret Stewart, spous to Mathew Wallace of Dundonald," died in the month of June 1628.* Her latter-will was made in favour of *Annabell* and *Marie* Wallaces, her daughters. By these documents, it would thus appear that there were four daughters of this marriage—1. Janet; 2. Agnes; 3. Annabell; 4. Marie.† *Mathew Wal-*

* Her testament recorded in the Commis. Rec. of Glasgow, 1630.

† One of the daughters is said to have married Robert Montgomerie of Whitefoord.

lace of Dundonald was alive in 1641, in which year he is mentioned in the latter-will of "Mareoune Craufurd, Lady Armillane." Whether he had a son and heir, does not appear ; but a

"*John Wallace of Auchanes*" is mentioned in a testamentary document, as cautioner for Wallace of Garscaddane, in 1643. The lands of Dundonald seem to have been sold to Sir William Cochrane, ancestor of the Earls of Dundonald, before 1638 ; but those of Auchans were probably retained for some years longer in the family. Colonel James Wallace, who headed the rising at Pentland, is believed to have been the last of the Wallaces of Dundonald and Auchans.

COCHRANES, EARLS OF DUNDONALD.

This family is a branch of the family of Blair of Blair, and adopted the name of Cochrane in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cochrane, at the close of the sixteenth century. William Cochrane of that Ilk, county of Renfrew, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire. He was living in 1593. Elizabeth Cochrane, daughter and heir, married—

Alexander, son of John Blair of Blair, who took the name and arms of Cochrane. They had seven sons, all of whom were officers in the royal army. His second son,*

Sir William Cochrane of Coldoun, who was knighted by Charles I., acquired the estate of Dundonald in 1638. He was created Baron Cochrane of Dundonald in 1647. The part he had taken in the civil commotions of the time, is evidenced by the proceedings of the Presbytery of Ayr, who—Feb. 28, 1649—debarred "Lord Cochrane" from renewing the solemn league and covenant, he having "been a Colonel in the late unlawful rebellion, and having went to Ireland to

* Coldoun, in the parish of Neilston, was the ancient site of the original castle, or *domus vetus*, of the High Stewards, or royal family of Scotland, before the castle of Renfrew was built, in the twelfth century.

bring over forces," &c.* In 1654, he was fined in £5000 by Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. On the Restoration, however, he was made a Commissioner of the Treasury and Exchequer, and created Baron Cochrane, of Paisley and Ochiltree (having previously acquired the latter barony), and Earl of Dundonald, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body, failing which, to the eldest heirs-female of his body without division, and the heirs-male of such heirs-female, bearing the name and arms of Cochrane. The earldom, however, has continued in the male-line. He married Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross, county of Fife, and had issue :

1. William, Lord Cochrane, who died, during the life of his father, in 1679, leaving issue by Katherine, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Cassillis,

1. JOHN, second Earl.

2. William, of Kilmaronock,† died 1717, having married Grizel, daughter of James Grahame, second Marquis of Montrose, and had issue,

- THOMAS, sixth Earl.

2. Sir John, of Ochiltree, from whom Thomas, the eighth Earl.

1. Margaret, married, in 1676, to Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglinton, and had issue.
 2. Helen, married to John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland, and had issue.
 3. Jean, married, first to John, first Viscount Dundee; secondly, to William, third Viscount of Kilsyth, and had issue.

The Earl, in his old age, was accused, 1684, of having kept a chaplain with his son, then dying, 1679, who prayed for the success of these rebels in the west—those covenanters who defeated Claverhouse at Drumclog. The Earl died in 1686, and was interred in the church of Dundonald.

John, second Earl of Dundonald, grandson and heir, married, in 1684, Susanna, daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton; he died, 16th May 1690.

* In 1650, William, Lord Dundonald, and Dame —— Scott, his spouse; Lieutenant-Colonell Hew Cochrane, brother to my Lord Cochrane, occur as debtors in the testament of "Johnne Blair, tailzeour, merchand burges of Air," a relation of the Blairs of Adamton.

† Erroneously printed "Kilmarnock" in some of the Peerages. "1, Mrs Anne Cochrane, daughter of the deceast Mr. William Cochrane of Kilmaronock, grants me to have received from the right honourable the Earle of Dundonald, the sum of five hundred merks Scots, and that in full of a year's annualrent of the principall sum of ten thousand merks," &c.—May 29, 1732.

William, third Earl of Dundonald, son and heir, died unmarried, 19th November 1705.

John, fourth Earl of Dundonald, brother and heir, married Anne, daughter of Charles Murray, second Earl of Dunmore, and by her—who married, *secondly*, Charles, third Marquis of Tweeddale—had issue, a son and three daughters, celebrated for their beauty in the poems of Hamilton of Bangour.*

1. William, fifth Earl. .

1. Anne, married, 1723, to James, fifth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

2. Susan, married, first, to Charles Lyon, sixth Earl of Strathmore; secondly, 1745, to George Forbes.

3. Katherine, married to Alexander Stewart, sixth Earl of Galloway.

The Earl married, secondly, in 1715, Mary, Dowager of Henry Somerset, second Duke of Beaufort, but had no issue, He died 5th June 1720.

William, fifth Earl of Dundonald, son and heir, dying unmarried, aged 16, was succeeded in his unentailed property by his nephew, James, sixth Duke of Hamilton, and in the title and entailed estate by his cousin and heir-male.

Thomas, sixth Earl of Dundonald, son of William, second grandson of William, first Earl. He was born in 1702, and married Katherine, daughter of Lord Basil Hamilton of Baldoon. He died on the 28th May 1737.

William, seventh Earl of Dundonald, son and heir, accompanied General Forbes to America, 1757, and was killed at the siege of Louisburgh. Dying unmarried, 9th July 1758, the title devolved upon his kinsman and heir-male,

* "But who is she, the gen'ral gaze
Of sighing crowds, the world's amaze,
Who looks forth on the blushing morn
On mountains of the east new born?
Is it not COCHRANE fair? 'Tis she,
The youngest grace of graces three.
The eldest fell to death a prey,
Ah! snatch'd in early flower away;
The second, manifold of charms,
Blesses a happy husband's arms;
The third a blooming form remains;
O'er all, the blameless victor reigns;
Where'er she gracious deigns to move,
The publick praise, the public love."

Thomas Cochrane, seventh son of William Cochrane of Ochiltree, great-grandson of William, first Earl of Dundonald. He thus became eighth Earl of Dundonald. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of James Ker of Morristoun, but by her had no surviving issue; secondly, 1744, Jean, daughter of Archibald Stuart of Torrence, county of Lanark, Esq., and by her, who died 1808, aged 86, had issue—

1. Elizabeth, born 1745, married 1775, Patriek Heron of Heron, Esq.
1. Archibald, ninth Earl.
2. Charles, a major in the army, born 1749, married Katherine, daughter of Major Pitcairn of the Marines, but by her—who remarried Charles Owen Cambridge of Twickenham, Esq.—had no surviving issue. Major Cochrane being sent by Sir Henry Clinton with despatches to Earl Cornwallis, then besieged at York Town, 1781, passed undiscovered in a boat through the middle of the French fleet, and safely delivered them. The Earl, in approbation of his intrepid conduct, appointed him one of his aids-de-camp; but in a day or two his head was taken off by a cannon ball, previous to the surrender of that ill-fated army, aged 32.
3. John, born 1750, died 1801, having married, 1800, Miss Bireh of Pinner, county of Middlesex.
4. James Atholl, in holy orders, born 1751, died 1823, having married, Mary, daughter of ——— Simpson, Esq.
5. Basil, of Auchterarder, county of Perth, born 1753, died 1826.
6. Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, G.C.B., Admiral of the White, born 1758, married, 1788, Maria, daughter of David Shaw, Esq., and widow of Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart., Captain R.N., and had issue. He took the rank of Lieutenant, 1778, was wounded in Lord Rodney's engagement, 1780, made Post-Captain, 1782, and promoted to a flag in 1804. In 1806, when under Sir J. T. Duckworth, he attacked the French squadron of Admiral de Sieglar off St. Domingo, and took or destroyed the whole, one of 120 and two of 84 guns, having his hat blown off by the wind of a cannon ball. He received the thanks of the House of Commons for the conquest of Martinique, 1809, and died 1832.
7. George Augustus Frederick, Colonel in the army, retired, born 26th November, 1762.
8. Andrew James Cochrane Johnstone, born 1767, married, first, 1793, Georgiana Amelia Constance Gertrude, daughter and heir of the late Baron Le Clugny, Governor of Guadaloupe, and widow of M. Raymond Godet; and by the first marriage had Elizabeth, born 1795, married William John, first Lord Napier.

Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, son and heir, born

1748, married, first, 1774, Anne, daughter of Captain James Gilchrist, R.N., and by her, who died 1784, had issue,

1. Thomas, tenth Earl.
2. William Erskine, a Major in the army, and late of the 15th Dragoons.
3. Archibald, Captain R.N., distinguished himself under his brother, when Lord Cochrane, in the Mediterranean, 1801; died 1829, having married, 1812, Jane, daughter of Arthur Mowbray, Esq., and had issue,

1. Anna Jane, born 28th January 1813.
2. Caroline Elizabeth, born 11th June 1814.
3. Robert Alexander, born 18th March 1816.
4. Basil Edward Arthur, born 23d December 1817.
5. Archibald Hamilton, born 2d June 1819.
6. Elizabeth Stuart, born 26th April 1823.

He married, secondly, 1788, Isabella, daughter of Samuel Raymond of Belchamp, county of Essex, Esq., and widow of John Mayne of Jeffont-Ewias, county of Wilts, Esq.; she died 1808; thirdly, 1819, Anna Maria, daughter of Francis Plowden, Esq., and by her, who died 1822, had issue,

1. Dorothy, born March 1820.

The Earl, whose life was devoted to scientific pursuits, rather to the injury than the improvement of his fortune, is known by various patents and publications, particularly *A Treatise on the Intimate Connexion between Agriculture and Chemistry*, 1795; he died 1st July 1831, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, tenth and late Earl, better known as “the Gallant Lord Cochrane.” The naval career of the noble lord, from the time he commanded *The Speedy* sloop of war of eighteen guns, and his numerous heroic exploits, down to his closing services in the cause of Greece—all of which he put into an enduring form, in a well written memoir of himself—are well known. While in the service of Brazil, the Emperor Pedro recognized his merits by creating him Marquis of Martnaham. He returned home to England about the close of 1828, and retiring into strict privacy, devoted himself to the pursuits of practical science and mechanical invention.

Soon after the accession of William IV., the good-hearted

sailor-king, who valued the inestimable qualities of Lord Cochrane, and keenly felt the injustice with which he had been treated, restored him to his place in the navy ; after which his Lordship, in the course of promotion, became Rear-Admiral. By the death of his father, he succeeded as Earl of Dundonald, but after having tasted the charms of privacy, he appears to have been unwilling again to take an active part in public life. His proud spirit never recovered the unworthy mortification to which he had been unjustly subjected, and he sought restoration to the order of the Bath, not for the sake of the title, but as the most solemn revocation of the ignominy that had been unfairly attached to his name. The case of the brave but ill-used veteran was brought under the personal notice of the Sovereign. Queen Victoria thoroughly investigated all the proceedings that had occurred before she was born, and being convinced that injustice had been done, she commanded reparation to be made as graciously as the injury had been inflicted wantonly and harshly.

The Earl married Katherine Francis Corbet, daughter of Thomas Barnes, county of Essex, Esq., and had issue,

Thomas Barnes, eleventh Earl of Dundonald. He was born, 18th April, 1841 ; and succeeded on the death of his father, 31st October, 1860. He was a captain in the army. He married Louisa-Harriet, daughter of William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq. of Mackinnon, and has issue,

1. Douglas-Mackinnon-Baillie-Hamilton, Lord Cochrane, born 29th October, 1852.
2. Thomas-Horatio-Arthur, born 2d April, 1857.
3. Louisa-Catherine.
4. Alice-Laura-Sophia.
5. Elizabeth-Mary-Harriet.
6. Esther-Rose-Georgina.
7. Another Daughter.
8. Horatio-Bernard-William, in the army, born 8th March, 1818, married, 29th October, 1844, Francis Jacobina, only daughter of Alexander Nicholson, Esq., and widow of George James Carnegie, Esq., nephew of William, seventh Earl of Northesk.
9. Elizabeth-Katherine, born 8th December, 1821, married, 27th February, 1841, John Willis Fleming, Esq., eldest son of John Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, Hants.

10. Arthur-Auckland-Leopold-Pedro, born 24th September, 1825, Captain R.N., distinguished at Acre; had command of the "Niger," and was wounded at the destruction of the Chinese fleet, June, 1857.

Residence—The Earls of Dundonald resided chiefly at their mansion in Paisley till about the middle of the last century, when Culross Abbey, in Fifeshire, became their ordinary place of abode. Towards the close of the century, the increasing embarrassments of the family, occasioned by the unfortunate scientific speculations of the Earl, compelled them to part with that fine property, as well as most of the others. The present Earl resides in London.

Arms—Argent, a chevron, gules, between three boars' heads, erased, azure.

Crest—A horse, passant, argent.

Supporters—Two greyhounds, proper, collared, and leashed, or.

Motto—Virtute et labore.

FULLARTONS OF THAT ILK.

THE most ancient possessors of the soil in this parish, next to the ancestors of the royal family, who had a gift of Kyle and Strathgrife (now Renfrewshire), are the Fullartons of Fullarton, who are supposed to have been of Anglo-Saxon or Norman origin, and vassals of the Stewarts.

That part of the barony of Fullarton whence the family designation is derived, as also doubtless their surname, is situated in the immediate vicinity of the town of Irvine, upon the south-west side of the water of that name, and in the bailliwick of Kyle-Stewart, which is here separated from the district of Cuninghame.

To ancient Fullarton have been added, at different periods, particularly in the reigns of David II. and Robert II., several extensive and valuable properties adjoining to the south and east. The family held also, from an early period, lands in the island of Arran; and which they retained until about the

close of the sixteenth century—but appear then to have been alienated to the family of Hamilton.

In this island also, at a very early period, settled a cadet of the family, which is said to have sprung from a second son named *Lewis* ; in allusion to whom the descendants from this branch have always been distinguished by the patronymic of *MacLewie*, i.e. son of Lewis.*

The particular period, however, when the family of Fullarton first obtained lands and became resident in Kyle-Stewart, is very uncertain. Indeed, but very little progress appears hitherto to have been made in bringing to light materials, if such really exist, relating to the early history of private families. It seems corroborative of the tradition, that they came to Scotland along with Walter, ancestor of the High Stewards, that in Shropshire, whence Walter is said to have come, several families of the name of *Fowler* † have been seated from a very early period.

* On the landing of Robert de Bruce in Arran, during his disconsolate wanderings through the Highlands and Isles, this ancient branch of the House of Fullarton attached themselves to his interest, and followed his fortunes; for which, on recovering the throne of his ancestors, he, by a charter dated at Arnele Castle (in Cuninghame), in the second year of his reign, granted to Fergus Fullarton the lands of Kilmichail, &c., with the hereditary office of Coroner of the bailliedom of Arran. [See notes to the "Lord of the Isles."]

This family have ever since possessed these lands through the direct line of male descent. They have in their possession an ancient seal of their arms, being the same with the bearing of the original family, with a crescent betwixt the otter's heads for difference; which seems to corroborate the fact of their descent from a second son, as related.

Coeval with the family of Kilmichail, but from a third brother, were the Fullartons of the island of Bute, who had the patronymic of MacCamie, i.e. son of James, which seems to have been the name of their original ancestor. They are often called Jameson.

From Kilmichail, again, have branched several other families, amongst whom, we must not omit to mention John Fullarton of Overtown, West Kilbride, whose literary and antiquarian taste is well known, and to whom we have been greatly indebted for the very liberal manner in which he tendered us the use of his extensive gleanings for the illustration of the present work.

† The arms of the family of Fowler, Gloucestershire, are, quarterly, azure and or; in the first quarter, a hawk's lure and line, or. This speaks directly to the name. The armorial achievements of the family of Fullarton, we conjecture, have been assumed as indicative of their territory; the crest seems of eastern origin, and probably connected with the period of the Crusades.

Fullarton, or, as in ancient deeds always written, "Fouler-toun,"* is obviously of Saxon etymology, and has most likely been derived from *office* or occupation: in corroboration of which, a Galfredus *Foullertown*, whom there is reason to suppose was descended of this family, obtained from Robert I. a charter of some lands in Angus, together with the *hereditary office of fowler to the king*, in that county; in which office, he and his successors were obliged to serve the king's household with *wild-fowl* when he came to Forfar Castle, where this Fowler was to be entertained with a servant and two horses.†

It may be remarked, that the *situation* of the original castle of Fullarton seems also greatly to strengthen this supposition, being set down near the influx of the Irvine water into the sea, in the immediate neighbourhood of an extensive tract of low marshy lands, many hundred acres of which, at no distant period, were overflowed promiscuously with the waters of this river and the tides of the ocean. The occupation, therefore, in this state, of so large a portion of land, and that, too, lying upon the very verge of the *Firth*, whilst the adjacent country was still thickly covered with natural wood, must necessarily have been peculiarly adapted for the pursuits of the *fowler*.

In the early annals of Scottish history, the sports of the field were by far the most frequent of the royal amusements. The kings, in imitation of the Norman sovereigns of England, were always the chief hunters; and in every shire they had a castle to accommodate them in their favourite sports. Connected, also, with these establishments were the officers of *forester*, *falconer*, *hunter*, and, as clearly appears from the above mentioned charter, the *fowler*—all which ultimately became hereditary in particular families; and from which unquestionably have been derived respectively their surnames.

So far Robertson: but in strengthening his hypothesis he assumes too much. If the Fullartons were Anglo-Saxon or

* The town or possession of the Fowler.

† Nisbet, who says the original charter is in the Earl of Haddington's collection.

Norman followers of the Stewarts, derived from the *Fowlers* of Shropshire, it does not follow that they should be *fowlers* at Irvine. It seems as probable that they had no connection with the Shropshire *Fowlers*, the patronymic originating simply in the similarity of office—hence there might be persons of the name of *Fowler*, *Forester*, *Falconer*, or *Hunter* in various districts of the country, perfectly distinct in descent.

But to come to documentary evidence of the family :—

Alanus de Fowlertoun lived before the middle of the thirteenth century, and died about the year 1280 ; as may clearly be inferred from his son's charter of the lands of Fullarton, &c., by whom he was succeeded, namely—

Adam de Fowlertoun, who received a charter from James High Steward of Scotland, "*Ade de Fowlertoun militi filio quandam Alani de Fowlertoun, de terra de Fowlertoun in Kyle-senescall, infra vic. de Are ; et de terra de Gaylis ; et de piscaria de Irwyne.*" This charter is undated, yet it must have been granted *inter* 1283 *et* 1309, the period in which James held the office of High Steward. It was afterwards renewed in 1371.* He was succeeded by—

Reginald de Fowlertoun of that Ilk. This is distinctly instructed from his (Reginald's) son's charter, who succeeded him, as shall appear afterwards. In the family *tree*, this Reginald is stated to have been son of the preceding Adam ; and this is most probably the fact. He had, besides his successor, two daughters, Johanna et Elena, who appear in a resignation in favour of their brother, Sir Adam Fullarton, in a full court of Kyle, held at *Foullertoun*, the Thursday before the feast of St. Barnabas, in April 1340. He had probably another son called David. David II. grants "ane pension to David Foulertoun."† He was succeeded by his son—

Sir Adam Foullertoun of that Ilk, who, as already alluded to, had a charter by Robert, High Steward of Scotland, dated

* Records of the Great Seal.

† Robertson's Index.

at Irvine, April 13, 1344,* wherein he is expressly designed “son to Reginald Fowlertoun of that Ilk,” of the lands of Fowlertoun, and Gaylis in Kyle-Stewart, with the hail fishings from *the Trune* to the water mouth of Irvine, and thence up the water (of Irvine) as far as the lands of Fowlertoun go; and also an annual rent of four merks and a half out of the lands of Shewaltoun. This charter bears, that Jean, Elen, and Marion, *sisters* of the said Reginald, had freely resigned all right they had in said lands, fishings, and annual rent; and the *reddendo* is a pair of white gloves at Whitsunday, and three *suits* of *court* at the Steward’s Court of Kyle, in place of all other services.

There are still remaining in possession of the family many other documents in which Sir Adam’s name appears; and, as stated by *Nisbet*, “he is frequently to be met with, as a witness, in the charters of King Robert II., designed ‘Dominus Adamus de Foullertoun dominus de Crosbie,’ upon account that he had a charter of these last mentioned lands from that king.” The charter here alluded to was not discovered by Robertson; yet, as Crosbie does not appear in the writs of Fullarton *before* this time, it is very probable that the fact is as stated by *Nisbet*.†

Sir Adam doubtless, along with the High Steward, accompanied the army under David II. into England in 1346. *Bowmaker* relates, that before the Scottish army passed the English border, King David created several knights. He says, “De tyronibus suis quinque numero ibi militari cinxit gladio, viz., Stuart, Eglintoun, Craigie, Boyde, and Foullertoun.” And being present at the disastrous battle of Durham, which immediately ensued, viz., on the 17th of the same month, Sir Adam Fullarton, along with King David, was there taken

* Fullarton Charter-Chest.

† The manor of Crosby was a part of the extensive property which was acquired by Walter, the first Stewart, in Kyle. This manor was held, under the Stewarts, by Fullerton of Crosby, in the fourteenth century, and perhaps during an earlier age—“*Caledonia*,” vol. iii. p. 506.

There is a paper in a roll of Robert I., entitled, “The Laird of Crosbie, his form of holding of his lands of Crosbie.”—“*Robertson’s Index*.”

prisoner.* On David's release, October 3, 1357, the eldest son and heir of Sir Adam Fullarton was one of twenty hostages left in England, until payment of the king's ransom. It is therefore probable that Sir Adam returned home at this time, if not sooner.

His wife was Marjorie, a lady of the Stewart family, as Robertson supposes, from a charter she obtained of an annual rent out of the lands of *Troon*, granted by King Robert II. whilst he was High Steward—"Marjorie Foullertoun dilectæ consanguinæ nostræ."† This charter Robert afterwards, on his coming to the throne, confirmed at Irvine, December 7, 1371. Her name occurs in a charter of confirmation by Robert II., dated "Doundonnald, 4 Decemb. a. r. i.," "donationis quam Matheus de Crake fecit Ade de Foulertoun, militi, et *Marjorie*, spouse ejus, de duabus Marcis Sterlingorum annui redditus debiti ex Malendino de Crosby," &c. She is also named in her grandson's indenture with the Carmelite Friars, 1399.

By this lady he had two sons, whom we find mentioned in the writs of the family : 1. John, who predeceased his father ; 2. David, who obtained a charter, from Sir Hugh Eglinton of that Ilk, of the lands of *Laithis*,‡ upon the resignation of Thomas Laithis of that Ilk, to be holden *blanch* for payment of a *penny silver* at Whitsunday, at the *Crag* of Robertoun.

In 1392, Sir Adam Fullarton made a mortification out of his lordship of Corshie to the Abbot and Convent of Paisley, "for the health of his soul, and the souls of his ancestors ;" and, on his death, about the year 1399,§ was succeeded by his grandson, his son—

* Abercromby's Martial Achievements.

† This conjecture is highly probable, more especially as the charter was granted while he was High Steward ; but it was usual for the king, in his charters, to style persons in the rank of baron "cousin."

‡ Allan, first Lord Cathcart, had a transaction, with Dalrymple of Laith, 1478.—Peer. vol. i. p. 340.

§ Thomas Foullartoun had a charter of "Ane twentie pund land in the earldom of Carrik," from David II. This Thomas was possibly a brother of Sir Adam.

John Foullerton, younger of Foullerton, having predeceased his father. As already noticed, he was one of the twenty hostages agreed upon, by treaty, 1357, to be left in England until payment of the king's ransom. The particular time, however, of his release out of England seems uncertain. Many of those first left were afterwards exchanged for others who went in their stead ; and not a few died in confinement.

He received a charter from John, High Steward of Scotland, "de terris de Laithis, orientali et occidentali : et de terris de Harperland, cum pertinen ; in Baronia de Kyle-Senescali, infra vic. de Are." Which charter was afterwards confirmed at Scoon, March 5, 1373, by King Robert II., father to the granter.

It does not appear who he married ; but he left a son—

Reginald Foullertoun of that Ilk, who succeeded to the family estates, about the year 1399, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Adam. This is shown by an indenture, dated at Irvine, August 24, that year, entered into betwixt Reginald Foullertoun of that Ilk, heir to Sir Adam Foullertoun of that ilk, his *guid sire*, on the one part, and the *Provincial* and the Brethren of the Convent of the Carmelite Friars, near Irvine, on the other. By which contract the said Reginald obliged himself to pay to the Prior and Brethren of said Convent 40 merks sterling, for *meliorating* and upholding the houses of said Convent, and for also repairing the principal Kirk and Cloyster, *with the knowledge and consent* of the said Reginald ; whilst the said Prior and Brethren oblige themselves, on the other part, in all time coming, to pray weekly upon the Lord's-day, or any other *feast* day, in the beginning of a mass, at the Great Altar, with an audible voice, for the souls of the said Sir Adam and *Marjorie*, his wife, and especially for the said *Reginald* and Elizabeth *his* wife, their heirs and successors ; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.

The next after *Reginald*, in chronological order, mentioned in the writs of the family, is styled—

Rankine of Foullertoun, Lord of that Ilk. He is found so

designated in another indenture, or more properly a decret, with said Convent, pronounced by the Provincial of the order of the Carmelite, or White Friars of Scotland, given at *Irwyne*, June 28, 1412, in which the family of Fullarton are declared to have been *founders* and *patrones* of this monastery.

He was twice married: first to Elizabeth, mentioned in the indenture 1399, by whom he had a son, George, his successor, (of whom immediately.) His second wife was Marion, daughter of Wallace of Craigie, by which lady he had two sons, William and Adam; all of which is established from a charter, dated at Perth, July 20, 1428, by King James I., of the lands of *Drigarn*, &c. in Kyle Stewart, to Rankin Foulertoun of Crosby, and Marion Wallace his spouse, and after their decease to William Foulertoun their son, and the heirs of his body; which failzieing, to Adam Foulertoun, brother-german to the said William, and his heirs in like manner. This charter proceeds on the resignation of said Rankin;—and in terms of which, and a subsequent ratification thereof, to be immediately further noticed, William, the elder of Marion Wallace's two sons, succeeded to the lands of Drigarn (Dreghorn), &c., and was the first of that ancient and very respectable branch of the family of Fullarton.*

The laird of Fullarton predeceased his lady soon after the above settlement, and was succeeded by his son, of the first marriage,—

George Foulertoun of that Ilk, who, however, was most frequently designed “Laird of Corsby.” He granted the charter of ratification, &c. above alluded to—dated at Ayr, January 19, 1430, by which he ratifies and confirms “the resignation some time made by his dearest fadir, Rankin of Foulertoun, Laird of Corsby,” of the lands of Dregirn, Newyall and Laithis; and Gayn Gifin, made by the King to his

* There is some reason for suspecting that Reginald and Rankin may be one and the same person. It is so far certain, at least, that in some legal writs respecting both, the names are Latinized alike—Ranulphus de Foulerton; but, as in the annals of the family, they are held to be two distinct persons, an adherence is here had to that arrangement.

said dearest father, and to Marion Wallace his spouse ; and after their decease, to William and Adam, their sons ; and obliges himself and his heirs that he sall never raise mote, pleade claim, nae question to the said Marion, William, and Adam, nae to nane of their heirs belongand to the said lands of Dregirn, &c. And gif it happens him to failzie, as God forbid, he binds himself, his heirs, &c. to pay to the King of Scots 100 pund Scots ; to St Mungo's work in Glasgow 100 pund do, and 200 pund to the said Marion, William and Adam.*

In 1439 he granted, out of the lands of Foullertoun and Shewalton, ten marks sterling, and five marks out of the ground of the Temples of Wester Templetoun, &c. to the Carmelite Friars near Irvine :—expressed thus in the sasine : “*Levand. Deo et beate Mariæ, Priori et Fratribus Conventus Fratrum ordinis Carmelitorum de Irwine.*” the said Prior and Convent paying yearly out of the said Temples, to St John and his ministers, the annual rent vsit and wont due to them therefrom ; and, by another instrument, of the same date, he relieved the Convent of said annual rent, which was 10 shillings 10 pennies.

He obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, by King James III. in favour of himself ; failing heirs male of his body, to William Foullertoun his brother ; of the lands of Fowlertoun, Marrass, Shewaltoun, Harperland, and Wester Laithis ; also Crosbie, Trune, Craikisland, and Russelsland ; all lying within the Bailliarie of Kyle, and Sherifffdom of Arc : as also of the lands of Knightsland, lying in the Isle of Arran—all proceeding on his own resignation, dated at Edinburgh, October 24, 1464.

It does not appear who this Fullarton married ; but he had two sons : the elder, Paul, was contracted to marry a daughter of the laird of Craigie, as appears from a back-bond, granted by Adam Wallace of Craigie, to “ane Nobleman, George of

* There is a similar agreement and obligation in “*The Memorie of the Sommerville's,*” vol. i. p. 259.

Foullertoun, Laird of Corsbie," which proceeds upon a narrative that there was a marriage appointed betwixt "Paul of Foullertoun, son and appearand heir of the said George, and Janet, daughter of the said Adam, conform to indentures entered into by the said Adam and George."

In contemplation of which marriage the said Adam Wallace gave to Fullarton the sum of nine score marks of tocher; and in security therefor, until performance of said indentures, Craigie received an heritable conveyance of the lands of "Harperland, Marrass, and Gaylis." This bond, which contains various other items agreed upon, is dated at Irwyne, May 13, 1464. It may be remarked here, that, from the tenure of the last mentioned charter of settlement, and from its being dated in the month of October immediately following this contract, it appears not improbable that the young laird of Fullarton had been prematurely cut off in the interim, and before consummation of his marriage; as, not long after this, on the death of his father, the representation of the family devolved upon the second son,

John Foullarton of that Ilk, who is mentioned in a sasine, given by Sir William Wallace of Craigie, Baillie of Kyle-Stewart, proceeding on his retour as heir to his said father, of the lands of Foullartoun, Trune, &c., dated May 26, 1471.

There is also amongst the family writs a letter of reversion dated at Fullarton, 28th April, 1493, granted by James Esdaill, burgess of Irvine, whereby he obliges himself to "a right worshipful man, John of Foullarton, a Laird of that Ilk, and Corsbie," to resign in his favour the half of the lands of Marrass, upon the payment of three score marks Scots. There is also another letter of this nature betwixt Fullarton and Lambart Wallace of Shewalton, of same date. And the last time he appears in said writs is in a remission of all debts and fines which he could require from Ninian Bawnatyne of Kaines, under the hand of Andrew Mackeormy, Nottar Publick—dated May 9, 1494.

Who he married does not appear; but he died in the latter end of the year 1494, and was succeeded by his son,

John Foullartoun of that Ilk, who was served heir to his father, in the whole lands of Fullarton, Corsbie, &c., Nov. 10, 1494; but which he enjoyed only four years, as appears by his son's retour. He married a daughter of Cuninghame of Caprington,* and left a son, who succeeded him, viz.

John Foullarton of that Ilk, whose service and retour, as heir to his father, in the estates of Fullarton, passed November 10, 1507—at which time the lands are stated to have been nine years in nonentry.

He granted a charter of the lands of Wester Laithis to Gavin Foullarton (probably brother to his father)† and Elison Dalrymple his spouse, August 4, 1514. In this charter he is designed “of that Ilk,” and “Laird of Crosbie.”

His wife was Katherine Maxwell, daughter to umqll. John Maxwell of Nether Pollock; which is evidenced by a life-rent charter granted in her favour at the time of their marriage, June 10, 1515. On his death in 1528, he was succeeded by his son,

John Foullarton of that Ilk, who, when his father died, was only about eleven years of age; as seems probable from a sasine, under the hands of George Abernethie, N.P., in his favour of the nine mark lands of Dunrudyer, in the Isle of Arran and shire of Bute,‡ proceeding upon a retour as heir to his father, and which bears that these lands had been in non-entry for the space of ten years from the date thereof, May 8, 1538.

He married, about the year 1543, Kathrine, daughter to David Blair of Adamtoun, (omitted in Robertson's account of that family,) as is shown by a liferent sasine, amongst the Fullarton writs, in favour of said Kathrine Blair, “spouse to John Foullarton of Crosbie,” of the lands of Fullarton

* Genealogical paper relating to the Fullartons of Dudwick.

† He was of the family of Dreghorn.

‡ The name Dunrudyer seems to be a corruption of the Gaelic ‘Touroider,’ signifying Knightsland, and by which latter denomination they are actually so expressed in a charter by James III., 1434. Three of the witnesses to this sasine are Robertus Jamison, Coronater de Bute, Robertus Jamison de Makynock, and Nigello M’Camie.

(proper) and Marrass, dated April 5, 1543. On 17th December, 1545, he alienated the lands of Shewalton, which are described as lying in dominio de Fullartoun, to Edward Wallace.*

He acquired, May 10, 1546, the non-entry duties of the estates of Fullarton, &c., in Kyle, from David Blair of Adamton, who acquired right thereto from William Hamilton of Sanquhar, which last had them by the gift of King James V. Moreover, he obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, by Mary, Queen of Scots, dated Edinburgh, May 2, 1548, in favour of himself in liferent, and David Fullarton, his son in fee, of the lands of Fullarton, Marrass, and Gaylis ; and of the lands of Corsbie, Craikslan, Sandhill, and nine acres of land, with the patronage of the kirk of Crosbie, proceeding upon his own resignation.

On December 10, 1562, he granted to his son and apparent heir a charter of the mark land of Troon ; and, October 31, 1564, he granted a commission, with consent of Kathrine Blair, his spouse, to his said son, to redeem certain lands from the persons therein named. He also, with consent of his eldest son, David (February 8, 1566), alienated, to John Wallace of Dundonald, and Edward Wallace of Shewalton, the lands of Marrass, together with the fishing in the water mouth of Irvine, up to the bridge on both sides of the river, within the sea flood.* He was succeeded by his son,

David Fullarton of that Ilk. He was twice married; first, to Christian, daughter of James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, and sister to David Hamilton, afterwards of the same place, by which lady he had three sons. 1. James, who succeeded him. 2. David ; and 3. Robert, from whom it is supposed descended the first series of the Fullartons of Bartonholm. His second lady was Jean Lockhart, sister to Alexander Lockhart of Boghall, and relict of George Hamilton of Bogwood ; but whether

* Excerpts from the MS. book in the Public Records, entitled, "Reperitorium Omnis Terræ."

of this marriage he had any issue does not appear.* He granted a charter in favour of this last lady, of the lands of St. Meddens and Craikslands, which was afterwards confirmed by King James VI. apud Halyrudehouse, November 4, 1600. Further, he granted a procuratory of resignation, in implement of a contract of marriage past betwixt James Fullarton, his son, on the one part, and John Fullarton of Dreghorn, Jean Mure, Lady Dreghorn, his mother, and Agnes Fullarton, her daughter, on the other part, for resigning the whole lands of Fullarton, Corsbie, &c., together with the mills of Corsbie and Fullarton ; as also, the advocacy and patronage of the kirk of Corsbie ; in his Majesty's hands, in favour and for new infestment to the said James Fullarton, his son, dated September 22, 1593. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

James Fullarton of that Ilk, who was retoured heir to his father in the barony of Fullarton, &c., by a precept, granted by Henry, Prince of Great Britain, and Steward of Scotland, dated May 2, 1605, and followed by sasine accordingly.

As already mentioned, he married Agnes, daughter of John Fullarton of Dreghorn,† by Jean Mure, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had three sons and one daughter : 1. James, who succeeded him ; 2. John, who was bred to a military life, and served several years in Germany ;‡ after which, in 1639, he went to France, as lieut.-colonel to the Hon. Alex. Erskine, brother to the Earl of Mar. In 1640, Louis XIII. advanced him to the rank of colonel in the French army. He acquired the estate of Dudwick, in the county of Aberdeen ; was married, and left a family, who succeeded him in the estate.§ The third son, William, was the first of the

* This lady afterwards married George Schaw of Glenmuir. In the list of debtors to "William Broune, merchand burges of Air," who died in 1613, she is styled "Jeane Lockhert, Lady Corsbie, spous to George Schaw of Glenmuir."—GLAS. COM. REC.

† "James Fullertoun of that Ilk, and Nans Fullertoun his spous," occur in the testament of Isobell Colvill in Craigie-Symountoun. Feb. 1622.—IBID.

‡ He appears to have accompanied the first Duke of Hamilton in aid of the King of Sweden, in 1631.

§ This family appears to have followed the profession of arms ; were highly respectable, and existed until the beginning of the present century.

Fullartons of Craighall, in the shire of Ayr, but latterly of Carstairs, in Lanarkshire.* The daughter, Helen, was married to James Blair of Ladykirk, in Ayrshire. He was succeeded by his son,

James Fullarton of that Ilk, who married Barbara, eldest surviving daughter of John Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead; all which appears from a charter (amongst the Fullarton writs) granted by James Fullarton of that Ilk, and Agnes Fullarton his spouse, of the ten pound land of Corsbie-Bannatyne, and the twenty shilling land of Troon, in favour of James Fullarton, their eldest son, and Barbara Cuninghame, sister of William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, and longest liver of them, &c., dated Nov. 2, 1624. There is also another charter, of the same date and tenor, of these lands, by the same granter, to their said son and his spouse, but to be holden of the Prince, whereas the former was to be held of the granters.

Moreover he obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, by King Charles I., as father, tutor, &c., to Charles, Prince and Steward of Scotland, in favour of himself and Barbara Cuninghame, his spouse, proceeding upon his father and mother's resignation, of the same lands mentioned in the two preceding charters. This is dated at Edinburgh, August 1, 1634, in the end of which year, or beginning of the following, his father died, as may be inferred from the two sasines, March 26, 1635.

The last was General John Fullarton of Dudwick, a brave and gallant officer, who greatly distinguished himself in the Prussian and Russian service, in the latter of which he was promoted to the above rank. A gentleman who was acquainted with this distinguished veteran writes—"He was spoken of as having been a very brave officer, but of somewhat peculiar character and habits, acquired in foreign services, and latterly from advancing age; went little from home, or had little intercourse with the neighbouring proprietors—unless at public meetings, which he attended pretty regularly, in an old fashioned carriage, and accompanied by one or two Russian servants. He was a most respectable, and much esteemed country gentleman—was never married, so far as I have heard, and left no family. He was succeeded in his property of Dudwick by the family of Udny of Udny, in the same county, supposed to have been relatives, or connected with him.

* There appears to have been a fourth son. Mr. Robert Fullartoun, son lawful to James Fullartoun of that Ilk, is witness to a testament, Jan. 31, 1632.—GLAS. COM. REC.

On November 20, 1634, he received a commission under the Great Seal, from King Charles I., appointing him Bailie of the Bailiery of Kyle-Stewart. How long this office remained in the family does not appear. It was successively held by the families of Glencairn, Craigie, and Loudoun.

This Fullarton of Corsbie was one of the two commissioners for the shire of Ayr in the Scots Parliament, anno 1643. In 1645, Feb. 20, an act was past, appointing the Laird of Corsbie head sheriff of Ayr, "in respect that shyre had wanted a sheriff the 4 yeires bypast."*

The Laird of Corsbie and others disclaimed the Remonstrance in June 1651.† The family, however, seems to have afterwards taken part with the Presbyterians, for, by the act of oblivion, September 9, 1662, Fullarton of Corsbie was fined in £2000 Scots.

By his lady, Barbara Cuninghame, he had three sons and three daughters: 1. William, of whom afterwards; 2. James, who predeceased his father unmarried; 3. George, who succeeded to the estate of Dreghorn by a special destination, and ultimately succeeded his elder brother in Fullarton. The daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, who was married, June 20, 1649, to Robert Wallace of Cairnhill; 2. Mary, who was married, March 30, 1654, to Robert Alexander of Corseclays, and had two daughters: (1. Barbara, who, on the 27th Jan. 1682, was married to Andrew Brown of Knockmarloch; and 2. Beatrice, who, on March 21, 1686, was married to a Mr. Robert Wallace); 3. Barbara, who, on November 22, 1662, was married to Patrick Macdowal of Freugh, in the county of Wigton, to whom she had issue, Patrick, next representative of the ancient family; and whose son, or grandson, succeeded to the estates and honours of the family of Dumfries.

He died in 1667, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Fullarton of that Ilk, who, in the retour of his service, dated September 26 of said year, is styled "Magister Willielmus Fullartoune de eodem, hæres Jacobi Fullertoune

* Balfour's Annals.

† *Ibid.*

de eodem, patris :”—and it is observable that in almost all writs wherein he appears he is uniformly so styled ; which circumstance very probably arises from his having studied the profession of the law. A rigid adherence to distinctions of this nature was peculiar to those times.

On July 30, 1683, he and his brother, George Fullarton of Dreghorn, were, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair of Bothwell-Bridge, committed to prison ; and on the 2d of April following were indicted for trial ; but the diet, it seems, was afterwards deserted *simpliciter*. On this occasion, amongst other offences, they were charged with “harbouring and countenancing” their brother-in-law, Macdowall of Freugh. This gentleman, as is well known, was amongst the most forward and zealous supporters of the Reformed Church.

He received a charter, under the Great Seal, by King William III., of the whole lands contained in his retour as heir to his father ; and further, the five pound land of Aldtoun, containing the little isle, opposite to the lands of Corsbie, called the Lady-isle ; and containing a new erection of the “hail lands and others” into a barony, to be called, in all time coming, the “Barony of Fullarton.” This charter is dated “Edinburgh, December, 9, 1698, et anno Regni nostri undecimo.”

And again he obtained another charter, under the Great Seal, dated at Windsor Castle, August 5, 1707, by Queen Anne, erecting anew the whole lands, &c. contained in the former, called and to be called, the Barony of Fullarton ; and further, constituting the port of Troon a free sea-port and harbour, with power to lift anchorage and other customs. This charter also contains an erection of the town of Fullarton into a burgh of barony, with two annual fairs, the one to be held on the third Wednesday of July O. S., and the other on the first Thursday of November, also old style ; likewise a weekly market on the Wednesdays ; and further, with all the powers and privileges of any free burgh of barony within the realm.

He was thrice married : first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Wallace of Eglintoun, advocate, with whom he received

9000 marks *tocher*; and at the time of his marriage, July 29, 1662, his father resigned to him the following parts of his estate, viz. the lands of Fullarton (proper), Gaills, Harperland, St. Meddens, Willockstoun, that portion of land called the Sealand, Ronhill, and Brownlie, all to be holden of the granter. By this lady he had a daughter, Euphan, who was, in 1682, married to Sir William Wallace of Craigie, to whom she brought a marriage portion of £20,000 Scots, but had no surviving issue.

In 1669, he was contracted matrimonially, as appears by a document amongst the family writs, with Lady Elizabeth Cuninghame, sister to the Earl of Glencairn, and widow of William Hamilton of Orbistoun; but before the marriage could be solemnized, Lady Elizabeth was suddenly taken ill, and died.

He married secondly, July 9, 1670, Anne, daughter of John Brisbane, younger, of Bishoptoun, by Dame Mary Mure, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and relict of Walter, third Lord Blantyre, but by this marriage he had no surviving issue. He married lastly, April 17, 1707, Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Dunlop of Dunlop, but without issue. This lady survived him, and was afterwards married to Sir Robert Denholm of West Shiels, Bart.

He died in 1710, leaving no surviving descendant—the paternal inheritance and representation of the family of Fullarton devolved upon his next surviving brother-german,

George Fullarton of that Ilk. He was concerned in the Bothwell-brig insurrection. This gentleman had succeeded to the estate of Dreghorn; which property, on his coming to the family estates, he alienated. His retour of Fullarton is dated May 9, 1710. About the year 1670, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Gray of Warristoun, in the shire of Mid-lothian, by whom he had three sons and a daughter as follows:

1. *Patrick Fullarton*, younger, of Fullarton—born in 1677; he received a judicial education, and afterwards practised at the Scottish Bar. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cle-

land of that Ilk, in the county of Lanark, (who survived him, and married A. Craufurd of Fergushill) by whom he had two sons and two daughters; 1. William, who succeeded his grandfather in Fullarton; 2. Patriek, who, in 1738, purchased the lands of Goldring, now called Rosemount. He married Miss Harper, by whom he had two sons, William and John, and one daughter. William, the eldest, added considerably to his paternal property, by purchase; and, with good taste and liberal management, improved and left it one of the best cultivated and most beautiful places in Ayrshire. He married Annabella, third daughter of Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, W.S. He died in 1805. John was an officer in the Hon. East India Company's service, and died in India in 1804. The daughters were: 1. Anne, married, April 4, 1723, to Robert Wallace of Sauchrie, to whom she had issue; 2. Margaret died unmarried.

2. Robert, from whom is descended the present family of Fullarton, of whom hereafter.

3. George, died young.

The daughter, Marion, was married, in 1711, to James Cuninghame of Auchenhavrie; from whom is descended the present family of Auchenhavrie.

Patrick, the younger, predeceased his father in 1709, so that the latter, upon his death, was succeeded, as before stated, by his grandson.

William Fullarton of Fullarton. By a disposition and talzie, dated May 17, 1710, his grandfather resigned to him the whole lands and barony of Fullarton; and failing him, to and in favour of his brother-german, Patrick [Rosemount]; whom also failing, to Robert Fullarton, W.S., second son of the said George Fullarton, the granter. This deed was afterwards confirmed by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, July 25, 1711, under the Great Seal, by Queen Anne. This gentleman devoted much time to the study of agriculture and rural science, and greatly improved and embellished the paternal estate. In 1745 he built the present house of Fullarton in

which, and its accompaniments, he showed a just taste, by the simplicity and unity of the design. Gardening and botany he also cultivated with much assiduity and success—particularly the latter, of which he was a devoted admirer. In May, 1751, he married Barbara, fourth daughter of William Blair, of Blair, by whom he had an only son, his successor,

Colonel William Fullarton of Fullarton, who was born January 12, 1754; and in the year 1759 was served and retoured heir to his father in the barony of Fullarton. He thus succeeded to his property when a child of little more than five years of age. He received his academical education at Edinburgh, and in his sixteenth year was placed under the government of Patrick Brydone, Esq., a gentleman of eminent literary attainments. With Mr Brydone he travelled on the Continent, and also accompanied him while he made the celebrated Tour in Sicily and Malta, in 1770. Of the early indications of young Fullarton's mind, which afterwards so greatly distinguished him, Mr Brydone, as he was preparing to proceed to these unfrequented islands, thus observes:—"Fullarton has been urging me to it [to proceed on the tour] with all that ardour which a new prospect of acquiring knowledge ever inspires him." With the same feeling, and in allusion to his early connection with this gentleman, Burns, in one of his poems, thus alludes to him:

"Brydone's brave WARD I well could spy,
Beneath old Scotia's smiling eye:
Who call'd on Fame, low standing by,
To hand him on;
Where many a patriot name on high,
And hero shone."

In 1775, when only twenty-one years of age, he was appointed principal secretary to the embassy of Lord Stormont, at the court of France. In 1780, he communicated to the administration the plan of an expedition to Mexico against the Spaniards. This project having been approved of, he instantly set about putting it into execution, and with this view raised the 98th regiment of infantry.

“But,” says Sir John Dalrymple, “the unexpected breaking out of the Dutch war obliged the expedition intended for Mexico to be sent upon an attack on the Cape of Good-Hope ; and when that was found improper, it was employed in the war of India, where Colonel Mackenzie bravely fell in his country’s cause. His friend (Col. Fullarton) returned on the peace, covered with laurels, to defend her liberties in the senate.”

As thus related by Sir John, on the interruption of the expedition to South America, Col. Fullarton, with the troops under his command, proceeded to India, and with them served on board Commodore Johnston’s fleet. In May 1783, he received the command of the Southern Army on the coast of Coromandel—a force consisting of upwards of 13,000 men. His campaigns and operations, with his army, in that and the succeeding year, were attended with a rapidity and brilliancy of success altogether unknown in that distempered and enervating climate. On his return to Europe, he published a work entitled “A View of the English Interest in India,” &c.—together with an account of his campaigns there in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784, in which work he has given a very particular and interesting narrative of these transactions, as well as much curious and valuable information relative to the history of our eastern empire.

Colonel Fullarton was frequently a member of the House of Commons—twice was he returned for his native county of Ayr, the last time of which his election was unanimous.

He was served heir of line, and representative of the family of Cunninghame of Cuninghamehead, Bart., in the year 1791—which representation is still in the present family of Fullarton.

At the breaking out of the French war in the year 1793, he raised the 23rd Light Dragoons, then called “Fullarton’s Light Horse,” and also the 101st regiment of infantry ; and, in 1801, was appointed first Commissioner, or Governor, of the Island of Trinidad. In this situation, however, he remained but a short time—returning in the year 1803.

The short intervals he enjoyed from public employment were assiduously devoted to the study of science and literature. In 1793, at the request of the President of the Board of Agriculture, he wrote "An Account of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr, with Observations on the means of its Improvement," which the same year was printed, and generally circulated in the county and elsewhere. This Report, as also an Essay which he wrote in 1801, addressed to the Board of Agriculture in England, on the best method of turning grass lands into tillage, have been highly esteemed both for the accuracy of the scientific observations and the classical elegance of the composition.

In the year 1792, he married the Honourable Mariamne Mackay, eldest daughter of George, fifth Lord Reay, by Elizabeth, daughter of John, second son of Fairlie (formerly Dreghorn), Ayrshire.

Col. Fullarton died at London, 13th February, 1808, at the age of 54 years, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, to whom he was much endeared, not more from his highly cultivated mind, in almost every branch of literature and science, than from his amiable dispositions and condescending affability; which latter quality entwined him round the hearts and affections of his vassals and tenantry. He was interred within the church of Isleworth, where has been placed to his memory a marble tablet, with an appropriate Latin inscription.

He left no male issue, and the representation of this ancient family devolved on his second cousin, Colonel Stewart Murray Fullarton, of Bartonholm, grandson of

Robert Fullarton, second son of George Fullarton of that Ilk. He was bred a Writer to the Signet, which profession he for many years practised. He wrote the genealogical tree of the family of Fullarton, formerly alluded to. He obtained the lands of Bartonholm and others from Captain William Fullarton of Bartonholm, the last of this ancient cadet of the family. In the deed of entail, executed by Sir William Cunningham, the third Baronet of Cuninghamehead, he and his

heirs whatsoever were called to the succession of his estate and title ; so that the present representative of the Fullarton family has a clear right to the Baronetcy of Cuninghamehead. On the 15th March, 1716, he married Grizel Stuart, daughter of John Stuart of Ascog, in the Island of Bute, a cadet of the family of Bute ; by whom he had several children, none of whom survived him, except his successor,

George Fullarton of Bartonholm, who was an officer in the army, and was much upon foreign service, particularly in North America, where he was present during the whole of the period generally denominated "the Seven Years' War."

He married, February 7, 1763, Barbara, sister of James Innes of Warrix, Ayrshire, by whom he had one daughter, John, and two sons : 1. Robert, who died in the year 1784, unmarried ; 2. his successor,

Stewart Murray Fullarton of Fullarton. His service and retour as heir male to the family of Fullarton is dated August 5, 1809. He entered early into the military service, and was, in 1812, commissioned Colonel of the Kirkcudbright and Wigton, or Galloway Regiment of Militia ; which situation he resigned upon being appointed, in May 1819, Collector of his Majesty's Customs at the Port of Irvine.

In January 4, 1796, he married Rosetta, daughter of Colonel Fullarton, his predecessor, (who died October 19, 1814), by whom he had eight sons and four daughters.

He married secondly, September 11, 1820, Isabella-Buchanan, only daughter of the late James Muir, M.D., Glasgow, and had issue three sons and three daughters.

Col. Fullarton died 20th May, 1844, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the late

George Fullarton of that Ilk, Captain in the Kirkcudbright Regiment of Militia. His brother, Captain Fullarton, is now of that Ilk.

Residences.—From about the year 1500, this family appears to have resided chiefly at their *Place* of Crosby, which, in after-times, came to be called Fullarton-house. Part of the old mansion is still standing. The present house, as already

mentioned, was begun in the year 1745. In 1791, Colonel Fullarton made considerable additions, in the form of wings, to the principal building ; the whole, though not very large, has certainly a very graceful, dignified appearance. The situation is also singularly inviting ; placed upon a dry and gently elevated lawn, about a mile from the margin of the sea, over which, to the picturesque and lofty Island of Arran, the view is uncommonly varied and extensive.

Fullarton-house is further embellished by many noble trees, particularly ash, sycamore, and elm—many of which have attained to great size and beauty.

Arms.—Argent, three Otters' heads erased, gules. Crest, a Camel's head and neck erased, proper. Supporters, two naked Savages, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding clubs in their hands, all proper. Motto—*Lux in Tenebris.*

In 1805, this domain was alienated to the Duke of Portland, whose residence in Scotland it now is. The lineage of the Duke is too well known, in connection with the British Peerage, to require any account of his family here.

FULLARTON OF DREGHORN.

The first of this family was,

William Fullarton of Dreghorn, eldest son of Rankine Fullarton of that Ilk, by a second marriage with Marion, daughter of Wallace of Craigie. He obtained the lands of Dreghorn from his father, who had a charter of them from James I., dated 20th July, 1428, in favour of him and his spouse ; whom failing, to the said William, his son, and the heirs of his body. He received a charter from Elizabeth Stewart, with consent of Adam Mure, her husband, of the lands of Lagland, now Craighall, dated at Ayr, 24th January, 1454, in favour of himself and his spouse, Agnes, and which charter was confirmed by James II. at Edinburgh, 26th July of that year.

He received also a charter of confirmation from James III., dated at Edinburgh, 24th October, 1466, of the lands of Dreghorn, Newhall, and Laithis, which had been left him by his father. He was succeeded by his son,

William Fullarton of Dreghorn, who married Giles Hamilton, by whom he had four sons: Charles, Adam, David, and William, who are all mentioned in a charter granted by himself, and confirmed by James III., at Edinburgh, 1st November, 1485, of the lands of Ladyland, Barcleugh, Knockgulrane, Dreghorn, and Laithis. He received also a charter of confirmation, dated 29th May, 1492, from John Fullarton of Fullarton, of the lands of Wester Laithis. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles Fullarton of Dreghorn, who, on the 2d December, 1484, married Elizabeth Ross, daughter of George Ross of Haining, by whom he had two sons—John and James, the latter of whom married Alison Dalrymple, of the family of Stair, and a daughter, Janet, who, on the 15th February, 1505, married John Campbell of Skeldon. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fullarton of Dreghorn, who was seized in the lands of Dreghorn and others on the 18th December, 1518. He married Helen, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth, by whom he had two sons—John; and William, who married, 1st May, 1545, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Corrie of Kelwood; and a daughter, married to William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse. On the 9th July, 1522, he received a charter of confirmation from John Fullarton of Fullarton, in favour of himself and the said Helen Chalmers, his spouse, of the lands of Wester Laithis. He died in 1546, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fullarton of Dreghorn, whose retour is dated in 1546. He seems to have studied with a view to some of the learned professions. In the list of assize at the trial of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and others, for attempting to restore Popery at Maybole, Kirkoswald, &c., in 1563, he is styled "Mr. Jo. Fullertone of Dreghorne." He took an

active part in the affairs of the Reformation, and involved his estate very much on that account. With a view of suppressing the Convent of Carmelite Friars, which his chiefs, the Fullartons of that Ilk, built in the thirteenth century, and for ages afterwards liberally supported, he purchased, on the 10th May, 1558, from Robert Burne, prior of the Convent, the lands of Friars Croft, and Dyets Temple, on which it was situated, near Trune, and to which they belonged. On the 4th September, 1562, he subscribed the famed Band, at Ayr, along with the Earls of Glencairn, Lords Boyd and Oehiltree, and a number of the gentlemen of Ayrshire, binding themselves to support and defend the reformed religion at all hazards against all its enemies; and upon Queen Mary's marriage with Lord Darnley, he went, on the 31st August, 1565, to Edinburgh, along with the Earls of Murray, Glencairn, and Rothes, Lords Boyd and Oehiltree, at the head of 1300 horse, in defence of the reformed interests. He married Janet, daughter of Mungo Mure of Rowallan, by whom he had three sons,

1. John, his successor.
2. Adam, who, on 31st July, 1593, married Agnes, only child of William Fullarton of Ardvie, in the county of Forfar.
3. James, who married Elizabeth Gray. He was first gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Charles I., by whom he was created a knight. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where an elegant monument is erected to his memory.

1. Agnes, who was married in 1593, to James Fullarton, younger of Fullarton, from whom the present family is descended.
2. Marion, married to James Chalmers of Gadgirth, and had issue.
3. Elizabeth, married to John Wallace, younger of Mainford, and was provided for by her brother, on 17th June, 1593, in the lands of Arrothill.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fullarton of Dreghorn, whose retour is dated 10th Mareh, 1587. He received a charter from James VI., dated at Edinburgh, 5th June, 1599, of the lands of Arrothill. He married Janet, daughter of Sir Patriek Houstoun of that Ilk. This lady survived him, and afterwards married Sir George Craufurd of Lefnorceis. He had three sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. David, who, on the 16th May, 1600, married a daughter of Craufurd of Lefnoreis, who was provided for in the lands of Easter Templeton.*
3. William. In the testament of William Fullarton, minister of Dreghorn, in 1622, he is mentioned as "Mr William Fullarton, brother-germane to John Fullarton of Dreghorn."

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Fullarton of Dreghorn, whose retour is dated 15th May, 1605. He married Christian, daughter of Wallace of Auchans, and relict, first, of Mr James Ross of Whiteriggs ; second, of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, to both of whom she had issue ; but having no children to him, the succession devolved by special destination on his cousin, and second living son of James Fullarton of Fullarton,† who became

George Fullarton of Dreghorn, and upon the death of his brother, William Fullarton of Fullarton, without issue, in 1710, succeeded to the estate and representation of that family. He then sold the estate of Dreghorn to William Fairlie of Brunsfield, who changed its name to Fairlie, and it is now the property and seat of Sir Charles Cuninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie, Baronet.

The armorial bearings of Fullarton of Dreghorn were the same as Fullarton of Fullarton, with a crescent for difference.

FAIRLIES OF DREGHORN, AFTERWARDS CALLED FAIRLIE.

NISBET states, in his *Heraldry*, that the ancient family of Fairlie of Braid, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was descended from a natural son of Robert II. ; and it is probable that

* In a legal document in reference to the lands of Holmes of Dundonald, dated April 3, 1609, he is styled "David Fullertoun of Knokinlaw, sone lawfull to vmqle. John Fullertoun of Dreghorne."

† There is a letter in our possession dated "Dreghorne, 31 December, 1677," addressed by "George Fullartoune" to his "Honored Cusing" "The Laird of Enterkine," in reference to some case of arbitration in which he appears to have felt keenly, so that he must have succeeded to Dreghorn before that year.

Fairlie of Bruntsfield, in the same neighbourhood, was a cadet of that family. This supposition is strongly countenanced by the similarity of the armorial bearings of both families. From an inventory of writs in the charter chest at Fairlie, it would appear that

John Fairlie, burgess in Edinburgh, bought the lands of Bruntsfield from Alexander Lauder of Halton in 1603. He had previously acquired the four oxengait lands of Restalrig from Robert Logan, portioner thereof. The disposition of these lands is dated 29th May, 1601. This John Fairlie was married to Elizabeth Watson, and had issue. He died before the 24th February 1607, for of that date

William Fairlie is served heir to his father, John Fairlie of Bruntsfield. This laird of Bruntsfield had the honour of knighthood conferred on him soon afterwards ; and, it should seem, enjoyed some adequate property distinct from these lands, on which he himself lived ; as it appears that he disposed of them to his son,

William Fairlie, very soon after his own succession. The charter conveying his lands—dated 3d September, 1608—is granted by Sir William Fairlie to William Fairlie his son, to be holden of the Laird of Halton, for the yearly payment of seventeen marks. Again, there is a charter, dated 30th September, 1618, “granted be Sir William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, to his son William Fairlie, of the four oxengait lands of Restalrig.” Sir William Fairlie died before the 31st of March, 1626, on which day William Fairlie, his son, is served heir in the lands of Bruntsfield. There is a precept of *clare constat*, granted by John Lord Balmerino, to William Fairlie, son of Sir William Fairlie, of the four oxengait lands of Restalrig, dated in 1632.

William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, who had acquired the lands of little Dregghorn, in the county of Ayr, was, in the year 1689, appointed one of the commissioners for ordering out the militia. He was no doubt the son of the previous William Fairlie. Who he married, does not appear, but he had at least two sons. John, the second son, married Barbara

Mure, the heiress of Caldwell, without issue. In Law's *Memorials* he is thus noticed:—"Rowallan, elder and younger, and *Bruntsfield*, does retire and darn for a time." That is, *hid* themselves—this gentleman having evidently been concerned with them in the Bothwell-Brig insurrection, in which were implicated a great many Ayrshire gentlemen. He was apprehended in London, in June the same year; but it does not appear that, in these perilous times, he suffered to any greater extent on account of his attachment to civil and religious liberty. He died before the 22d of May 1696, on which day his son,

William Fairlie of Bruntsfield, was served heir to his father William Fairlie of Bruntsfield. This gentleman dropped the designation of Bruntsfield, and assumed that of Fairlie, applied to the lands of Little Dreghorn, purchased by his father from the Fullartons. He had sasine of the barony of Fairlie, 30th September, 1704. He had also sasine of Arrothill, to himself and William Fullarton, his grandson, whom failing, to John Fairlie, his other grandson. He married Jean Mure, only daughter of William Mure, the last of Rowallan, (who afterwards married David, first Earl of Glasgow, and settled her paternal property on the issue of the last marriage, in preference to that of the first.) By this lady he had two sons: 1. William, of whom afterwards; 2. John, Collector of the Customs at Ayr, who married Miss Bowman, daughter of John Bowman of Ashgrove, by whom he had an only child, Elizabeth Fairlie, who was married, in 1760, to George Lord Reay, being his second lady; to whom she had a son, who died young, and three daughters.

William Fairlie, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Fairlie. He was twice married: first, to Miss Catherine Brisbane, daughter of Thomas Brisbane of that Ilk, by whom he had issue, of whom afterwards; and secondly, to Elizabeth Craufurd, second daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, by whom he had no issue. She survived him more than sixty years, during which time she enjoyed a jointure off the estate. She married John Howieson of Braehead, in the county of

Edinburgh, to whom she had two sons who died in infancy ; a daughter, who died unmarried ; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to the Rev. James Moody, minister in Perth, by whom she had a son, William Howieson Craufurd, of Craufurdland and Braehead ; and a daughter, Isabella. Mrs Moodie died in April, 1823. Her mother, the dowager of Fairlie, died in 1802, at the very advanced age of 97, before the cause was decided that adjudged her right to the estate of Craufurdland. By his first lady, Mr Fairlie had a son, Alexander, and a daughter, Margaret, of whom afterwards.

Alexander Fairlie of Fairlie succeeded his father in 1744, in which year his father's widow, as stated above, was married to John Howieson of Braehead. He was a gentleman of much ability and public spirit, taking an active part in the affairs of the county. He took a prominent lead in promoting agricultural improvement. He died unmarried, at an advanced age, in 1803—when he was succeeded by his sister,

Margaret Fairlie of Fairlie, who was married to William Cuninghame, at first designed of Auchinskeith ; but, in 1778, having been served heir to the late Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, he assumed that title, and was accordingly designed Sir William Cuninghame of Robertland, Bart., which title was at first conferred on his ancestor, Sir David Cuninghame of Robertland, who, in 1630, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, being amongst the most early creations to that dignity. Sir William had two sons : 1. William ; 2. Alexander, who was Collector of Customs at Irvine, and died unmarried.

Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie, succeeded his father in his paternal property in 1781, and his mother, the heiress of Fairlie, in Fairlie, in 1811. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, Esq. of St Christopher's, and sister to William Colquhoun, Esq. M.P. for Bedford ; by whom he had issue :

1. William.
2. Robert—died unmarried.

3. John, of whom afterwards.
4. Charles, who married Frances, daughter of Sir John Call, Bart. of Whiteford, in Cornwall, and banker in London.
1. Frances; died in 1815.
2. Margaret, married to John Cuninghame of Craigends.
3. Anne, married to Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse.

Sir William Cuninghame Fairlie, of Robertland and Fairlie, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1811. In June 1818, he was returned member of Parliament for Leominster. In the same year he married Anne, only daughter of Robert Cooper, Esq. of Foxford, Suffolk, banker at Woodbridge. He died in 1837, when he was succeeded by

Sir John Cuninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie, the late Baronet, who married Jessie, daughter of the late John Wallace of Kelly. He was succeeded by his next brother,

Sir Charles Cuninghame Fairlie, Bart., of Robertland and Fairlie. He married Fanny, third daughter of Sir John Call, Bart., and by her, (who died at Pisa, 12th May, 1848), had issue—

1. William, born 1812; died 1842.
2. Arthur Percy, present Baronet.
3. Rosa, married 1843, to John, third son of John Cuninghame, Esq. of Craighend, Renfrewshire; who died in 1855.
4. Florence Anna, married, 1831, to Charles Eugene Lafitte, Esq. of Paris.

Sir Charles died, 1st June, 1859.

Sir Arthur Percy Cuninghame Fairlie, of Robertland and Fairlie, present Baronet, married, 5th February, 1839, Maria Antonia, sixth daughter of the Hon. William Bowman Felton, and had issue.

1. Charles Arthur, born 2d January, 1846.
2. Percy John, born 3d December, 1849.
3. Alfred Edward, born 20th April, 1852.
4. Rosa Matilda.
5. Another daughter.

Fairlie-House is pleasantly situated on the brow of a gentle eminence, on the south banks of the Irvine water, about three miles west from Kilmarnock. It is an elegant, commodious, and remarkably well-constructed modern mansion.

M'KERREL OF HILLHOUSE.

The M'Kerrells have flourished from a remote period in Scotland.*

The first of the name, and the most remote now on Scottish record, Sir John M'Kirel,† distinguished himself at the celebrated battle of Otterburn, 19th August, 1388, by wounding and capturing Rouel de Percie, who held the second command in the English host, and whose brother, the renowned Hotspur, was made prisoner by Sir John Montgomerie, (from whom sprung the Earls of Eglinton), in the same sanguinary conflict. That this Sir John M'Kirel was an ancestor of the Hillhouse family, the circumstance of the latter bearing the arms which he acquired by his prowess in that celebrated battle, seems pretty conclusive, although a chasm of nearly two centuries occurs in the pedigree.

The tradition from sire to son, it is said, bears that they came out of Ireland, and it carries back the possession of the estate of Hillhouse full five hundred years, to the glorious era of Robert the Bruce—a period when vast changes occurred in the proprietary of the soil, and when the chiefs of numerous houses, still in a high state of prosperity, were endowed by that illustrious prince. This tradition, however, must be taken with caution. The forty-shilling land of Hillhouse does not appear to have existed as an independent property in the days of Bruce. It, of course, formed part of the large tract of country belonging to the High Steward, and was amongst the lands granted by the Crown to the Cathcart family, of which a renewed charter was obtained in 1505.‡ If the

* A family of the name of M'Kerlie, from whom *Kerlie*, the friend of Wallace is presumed to have sprung, existed, down to a very recent period, in Wigtonshire. They hailed from Cruggleton Castle.

† Mac, or "Son of," was a prefix peculiar to Scotland.

‡ John, second Lord Cathcart, 1505, had a charter of Colynane, Hillhouse, and Holmyss, in Ayrshire, in the hands of the King, by reason of forfeiture, for the alienation of the greater part of the same by Alan, Lord Cathcart, his grand-father, without consent of the King, &c.—WOOD'S PEERAGE, i. 340.

M'Kerrells were in possession of Hillhouse at this period, it must have been as tenants or vassals of the Cathcarts.

The first of the name, so far as we have discovered, in connection with the property, was—

William M'Kerrel of Hillhouse, who married, about 1570, Margaret,* daughter of John Fullarton of Dreghorn, by Helen, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth. This lady died in 1612. From her latter-will it would appear that M'Kerrell of Hillhouse was Sheriff-clerk of Ayr. The substance of this document is as follows:—

“Testament, &c., and Inuentar of the guidis, &c. qlk. perteinitt to vmqle, Margaret Foullertoune, spous to Wm. M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, Sheriff-clark of Air,† within the parochin of Air, the tyme of his deccis, Quha deceist vpon the saxt day of September, the zeir of God 1612 zeiris, ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be the said Wm. in name and behalf of Jeane and Margaret M'Kerrells, lautful bairnes to the defunct, executouris datives, dewlie decernit, to her guidis and geir, be decreit of the Commissour of Glasgow, the nynt day of August, 1617.

Inuentar.

Item, the said vmqle Margaret and her said spous, had the tyme fairsaid pertaining to thame . . . the guidis and geir vnderwrittin . . . viz. ane dussane of sylwir spoynes, pryce thereof xlviij lib. ; ane sylwir peice of aucht vnce wecht, or thereby, pryce thereof xxvi lib. xiii s. iiii d. ; ane sylwir goblat of sevin vnce wecht, or thereby, pryce thereof xxiii lib. vi s. viii d. . . . Item, in gold and sylwir lyand attoure that quhilk furneissit the hous to the nixt terme, xxx lib. Item, the Insicht of the said Wm. his hous, with the abuilzement of hir bodie, with ane gold cheinzie and taiblet, and thrie wowp ringis, estimat to ii^ciiii^{xx} lib.”

* In Robertson's 'Ayrshire Families,' and Burke's 'Commoners,' the name is erroneously stated to have been Elizabeth.

† He is mentioned in various legal documents as Sheriff-clerk of Ayr, from 1603 till the date of this testament.

William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse survived till 1629. His name occurs in various documents previous to that year. He died at Hillhouse in the month of October. His testament was "ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be Mr Williame M'Kerrell, eldest lautfull sone to the defunet, and exeeutour dative," &c. From these documents it would appear that he had more sons than his heir, and two daughters, *Jean* and *Margaret*. He was succeeded by his son,

Magister William M'Kerrel of Hillhouse, who appears in the retour, dated 1630, as proprietor of several lands in the parish of Dundonald, and of Knoek Gall, in the parish of Ochiltree. Robertson puts this Mr William as grandson of the previous proprietor of Hillhouse, and Burke follows him; but they are both certainly in error.* From the title "Magister," he appears to have been brought up to one of the learned professions. "Mr Wm. M'Kerrell of Hillhous" occurs as a debtor in the testament of "Adame Coninghame, elder, merehant, burges of Irwein," who died November, 1635. In 1636 he is retoured heir to his father in the fifty shilling land of Goldring (now Rosemount), and "a little piece of land called the Kemnock land." He was succeeded by his son,

William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, whose retour is dated in 1643, and who, in 1659, was succeeded by his brother,

John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, who married about the year 1670, Elizabeth Wallae, daughter of the Bishop of the Isles. Their initials are engraved on the lintel of the garden-door at Hillhouse, having been removed from the old house, when taken down about sixty years ago. Amongst the Boyd papers there is a bond, dated 1666, to John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, in name and in behalf of his lawful children, *Robert* and *Anna* M'Kerrell, for certain moneys advanced in their name by Lord Kilmarnock. John M'Kerrell had thus, in all likelihood, been twice married, Robert and Anna being children of the first union. Among the Cochrane papers there is a discharge, dated 1675, by Elizabeth Wallace, relict of vmqle.

* In the retour, he is styled heir of William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse.

John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, tutrix testamentar to *Jeane* and *Elizabeth* M'Kerrell, her daughters, to the Earl of Dundonald, for a year's interest on three thousand merks lent upon a bond belonging to her children. William Fullartoun of that Ilk, and Robert M'Kerrell, merchant in Irvine, were the guardians appointed in the testament. John M'Kerrell had thus died before 1675. He was succeeded by his son,

John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, who wedded Elizabeth, daughter of William Fairlie of Fairlie, by his wife, Jane, only daughter of the *last* Sir William Mure of Rowallan, and had issue,

1. William. 2. John.

1. Jean. 2. Elizabeth.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse. He had sasine, as heir to his father, of the five lib land of Barassie, &c., 17th Nov. 1711. This laird married Mary Vaux, of French extraction, whose family sought refuge in this country from the persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Her father was in holy orders, and one of the canons of St Paul's cathedral. By this lady he had William and John, with a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1713, William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse petitioned the Sheriff of Ayr, to order the Earl of Kilmarnock to deliver up certain bonds for five thousand merks lent upon heritable bond by his grandfather to M'Kerrell's grandfather, most of which had been paid up during the Earl's minority.* William M'Kerrell died before 1728, in which year he is mentioned in the Ayr Presbytery records as "the deceased William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse." Besides his successor, he had *Robert*, *John*, and *Jean*, who had sasine of an annuity furth of the property, 9th June, 1713. He was succeeded by his elder son,

William M'Kerrel of Hillhouse, at whose decease, unmarried, the estates devolved on his brother,

* Boyd Papers.

John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, who married Margaret, sister of the late William Fulton, Esq. of Park, in the county of Renfrew, and had issue,

1. William, his heir.
2. John, married, first, Miss Hervey, of Edinburgh, and had issue; secondly, Helen Stuart, niece of Robert Morris, Esq. of Craig, and had issue a son.
3. Robert, who married Miss Shultz of Frankfort, and had one son and two daughters,
4. Fulton, married, first, to his cousin-german, Elizabeth, daughter of Fulton of Hartfield, but had no issue. He wedded, secondly, Mary, daughter of James M'Call, Esq. of Braehead, and had three daughters.
1. Margaret, married to the late Moses Craufurd, Esq. of Newfield, and had issue,
2. Mary, died in 1849.
3. Elizabeth, married to Colonel John Reid, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, and died, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth M'Kerrell Reid, who wedded James Campbell, Esq. of Treesbanks.
4. Jane, married to her cousin, Robert Fulton of Hartfield, late Lieut.-Colonel of the 79th Foot, with which regiment he served in Egypt and the Peninsula; she had issue.
5. Marion, married to the late James Kibble, Esq. of Whitford and Greenlaw House, in the county of Renfrew, and had one son, Robert Kibble, who died in 1843.
6. Agnes, married to John-Edward Wright, Esq. of Bolton-on-Swail.

Mr. M'Kerrell died in 1811, aged seventy-nine, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, who married, first, Miss Reid, sister of the late Robert Reid, Esq. of Adamton, but had no issue. He wedded, secondly, Miss Govane, daughter of Robert Govane of Anderstone, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, viz,—

1. John, his heir.
2. Henry, of whom hereafter.
1. Margaret, married to Major John Crawford, of the 44th regiment.
2. Anne, married to James Brown, Esq., and had issue; died in 1833.

This gentleman, who had the honour of raising, at Paisley, the first volunteer corps embodied in Scotland during the French revolutionary war, died in 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John M'Kerrell, who went in early life to India, in the Civil Service of the East India Company. He filled several important offices in India, and for nine years previous to his return, that of the Master of the Mint at Madras. He died unmarried, in 1835, and was succeeded by his brother,

Henry M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, formerly a merchant in Liverpool. He married Margaret Cochrane, daughter of John Paterson, Esq., Edinburgh, and died 1853. He was succeeded by his cousin, *William M'Kerrell*, who is married, but has no issue.

Arms—Azure, three fusils, gules, on a fess, or, within a bordure engrailed.

Crest—An ancient warrior in armour, with a shield and spear, a star over the point of the latter.

Motto—Dulcis pro patriâ labor.

Seat—Hillhouse, four miles south of Irvine.

M'CLUNE, OR M'CLEANE, OF HOLMES OF DUNDONALD.

This family seems at one time to have possessed considerable property. The first of them connected with the parish of Dundonald was, in all probability,

Robert M'Clune of Holmes, who died at Largs in April, 1647. He was succeeded by his son,

Robert M'Clune, whose retour, “in 3 libratis terrarum de Holmes de Doundounell,” is dated 10th August, 1647. He was succeeded by

David M'Clean de Holmes, hæres of Robertii M'Cleane de Holmes of Dundonnell, whose service to the lands is dated July 31, 1673.

The property was soon afterwards acquired by the Earl of Dundonald. It first appears in the retours of that family in 1690. Previous to the M'Clunes coming into possession, Holmes had belonged to the Fairlies of that Ilk. By a legal

document, dated 13th April, 1609, it appears that the late John Fullarton of Dreghorn, father of David Fullarton of Knokinlaw, had granted letters of reversion to Sir Robert Fairlie of that Ilk, which letters of reversion had been assigned over by Sir Robert to William M'Kerrell of Hillhouse.*

WALLACES OF GALRIGS, OR GARRIX, NOW CALLED NEWFIELD.

The first of this family with whom we meet was

William Wallace of Gariggis. October 16, 1578, John Hamilton of Barnweill grants "sasing of all and hail the xxs. land in Tounheid of Barnweill, occupiit be William Wallace of Gariggis, &c., and of the four lib. land of Barnweill-Hereis, &c., in warrandice of the said xxs. land to William Wallace, son and air apperand to Wm. Wallace in Gariggis, &c., conforme to the said precept, &c., maid thereupoun," &c. The Wallaces *in* Galriggis thus appear to have been different parties from the Wallaces *of* Galriggis, though probably nearly related. That they were of some consideration is apparent from the following rather curious extract from the testament of "Jeane Houstoun, spous to Williame Craufurd, elder of Lefnoreis," who died in 1608. "Debtis awand to the deid . . . Item, be Jeane Fullartoun, spous to Robert Wallace in Galrigis, ane taiblet of gould, price thriscoir sax pund xiiis. iiid.; mair, be the said Robert Wallace, ane Arabic duket, price fiftie pund. Item, ane harie nobill, price ten lib. Item, ane dowbill souerane, pryce sax pund. Item, ane Spaneis peice, price sax pund. Item, mair be the said Jeane, twentie ells of small borclaithes, pryce of the elne saxtein schillingis . . . mair be hir, saxtein elnes servitour lynning, pryce of the elne viiis."†

* Mason's Notes.

† May, 26, 1582, John Schaw of Haly "Gaif heretabill stait and sasing to Wm. Wallace, as sone and air to vmqle. Wm. Wallace in Garrigis, of the fyve lib. land of Heleis, of auld extent, liand within the baillere of Kyle-stewart, &c.—MASON'S NOTES.

Robert Wallace “of Galrix” is mentioned along with “Mr. William Wallace, minister at Symontoun,” and others, as one of the overseers appointed in the testament of Robert Wallace of Ronhill. He and his wife were infeft in the “thrie pund land of Holmis” by David Fullarton, son of John Fullarton of Dreghorn, on the 13th May, 1609. Robert Wallace of Garricks is also mentioned in the testament of “Jonet Campbell, relict of v̄m̄qle. Mr. David Mylne, minister of Dundonald,” who died in 1618. His wife, Jeane Fullertoun,* died in the month of May, 1619. Her testament contains the following: “Legacie.—At Galrigis the 20 day of May, the zeir of God 1619. The quhilk day the said Jeane Fullartoune maks, nominats, &c., the said Robert Wallace of Galrigis, hir spous, hir onlie executor, &c. Item, the said Jeane Fullarton levis to Mr. Wm. Fullertoune, hir brother-germane, the sowme of ane thousand merks money, at his returning fra the kingdome of France, quhere he now is,” &c. In 1625 the name of Robert Wallace of Galrigis again occurs as cautioner in the testament of Mr. Alexr. Sibbald, minister of Dundonald. He had a daughter married to John Blair of Hillhouse, a son of David Blair of Adamton, and a son called *William*. This appears from the testament of John Blair of Hillhouse, who died in 1626:—“Debts awand In. . . . Be Robert Wallace of Galrigis, his father-in-law, the sowme of ane hundrith punds money of annuell of his tocher guid,” &c. His spous, Nans Wallace, is appointed Tutrix to her son, and failing her and others mentioned in the testament, “Mr. William Wallace, younger of Galrigis, tutor,” &c. “Robert Wallace of Garrikis” occurs in the testament of William M’Kerrell of Hillhous in 1629, and in that of Robert Barclay of Pierstoune in 1631. In 1636 both he and his son, “Mr. Williame Wallace, fear of Galrigis,” appear in the list of debtors to “James Norwall, merchant in Kilmarnock.” Robert Wallace died in the month of September, 1642.

* This is no doubt the same party referred to in the testament of Lady Lefnoreis. If so, her husband, formerly “in” Galrigis, had become, either by succession or otherwise, “of” Galrigis.

The inventory of his effects was "faithfullie maid and gevin vp be Hew Wallace of Vnderwood, lawfull creditor to the defunct," &c. ; "Mr. Williame Wallace, sone to vmqle. Robert Wallace of Galrigis, cautioner."

Mr. Williame Wallace of Garrickis is mentioned as a debtor in the testament of Margaret Boyd, Kilmarnock, December, 1645. His name occurs in another testamentary document in 1648, and again in 1652.

Hugh Wallace of Gallriggs. His second lawful son, *Hugh*, had sasine of an annuity of 40 lib scots, furth of the lands, 15th July, 1708.

William Wallace of Galrigs had sasine of Gallriggs as heir to Robert Wallace, his great-grandfather, and to the deceased William Wallace, his grandfather, of the 8 merk land of Robertloan, &c., 8th May, 1714. He sat as one of the Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire at the sederunt, August 5, 1714 ; and again, for the last time, in 1720.

The property of Galrigs, situated about a mile from the village of Dundonald, was acquired soon afterwards by Captain LAWRENCE NUGENT, whose name appears in the sederunts of the Commissioners from 1725 to 1758. He appears to have changed the name to *Newfield*, by which designation he is mentioned in the Presbytery records in 1723, as well as in the burgh records of Ayr in 1725, and subsequently. He held some situation in connection with the Customs.

CRAUFURD OF NEWFIELD.

The late Col. Craufurd of Newfield claimed to be chief of the name of Craufurd. He traced the descent of the family from Robert Craufurd of Nethermaines, third son of Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames.*

* In the testament of Patrick Craufurde of Auchinames, dated "at Crosbie the xii day of Deer. 1648 zeiris," "Robert Crawford of Nayr. Maynes, also my lawfull sone," is mentioned as one of the witnesses.

Moses Craufurd, third son of Captain Robert Craufurd of Nethermain, married Marion Francis, of the family of Francis of Stane, and had a son, Archibald, named after his cousin-german, the last of Auchinames, then resident at Crosbie, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Christian. He wedded, secondly, Janet Allason, grand-daughter of Allason of Curreath, and had by her, who died in 1738,

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Archibald, whose son, Moses, emigrated to America, and had a son, Moses, a lieut. R. N., and three other children.

Mr. Craufurd died in 1723, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Craufurd, born in 1707, who married Marion Brison, co-heiress of the lands of Groateholme, in the parish of Kilwinning, and dying in 1772, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Moses Craufurd, who went to India about the year 1765, and there attained the rank of Major in the Company's service. He was second in command at the capture of Beechigar, a strong hill-fort on the Ganges, and was left in command of that place with a garrison of two thousand men. Returning home in 1783, he purchased the estate of Newfield, and married, in two years after, Margaret, eldest daughter of John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse, by whom he had issue—

1. Robert, his heir,
2. John, Major 44th foot, who, serving during the Peninsular war, was present at the battles of Salamanca and Orthes, and wounded and taken prisoner in the latter engagement.
3. Archibald, Major of Artillery in the E.I.C.S., who married Octavia, daughter of the late Colonel James Phelps, of Caston House, county Leicester.
4. Patrick, M.D., who died in India.
1. Margaret, married to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Hill, Professor in the University of Glasgow.

Major Craufurd died in 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Craufurd of Newfield, representative of the Craufurds of Craufurd, Crosbie, &c.; Colonel-commandant of

the Ayrshire Yeomanry, and one of the deputy-lieutenants. He married, in 1813, Frances, daughter of the late Henry O'Brien of Blatherwick Park, county Northampton, and dying in 1843, left issue,

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Patrick-Reginald.
1. Frances
2. Emma, married, 15th June, 1841, to George Walker, Esq. of Eastwood Notts.
3. Julia. 4. Letitia.

Robert Craufurd succeeded his father in 1843. He is an officer in the Rifle Brigade.

The estate of Newfield was sold, soon after his father's demise, to Mr. Finnie, a London merchant, but originally from Kilmarnock, now also deceased. The property, however, remains in possession of this gentleman's family.

Arms.—Quarterly : 1st and 4th, gules, a fesse, ermine, for Craufurd of Craufurd ; 2d and 3d, argent, three escutcheons, sable, for Loudoun of Loudoun ; and a central coat, gules, thereon a fesse, ermine, surmounted by two spears, salterwise, for Crosby.

Supporters.—Two stags, gules.

Crest.—A phoenix rising from the flames, gules.

Mottos.—"God shaw the right ;" and "I bide my time."

WALLACES OF RONHILL.

Johne Wallace of Ronhill died in the month of November, 1609. He left a son, Adame Wallace, who, by his testament, was constituted his only executor. Robert Wallace of Galrigs, Mr. William Wallace, minister of Symontoun, &c., were appointed overseers.

The Wallaces in Dundonald parish seem to have been all pretty nearly related. Adam, originating with the Riecarton family, was a prevailing name amongst them. Ronhill is now a farm on the Newfield estate.

THE WALLACES OF SHEWALTON.

Shewalton House, a modern erection, is situated on the left banks of the water of Irvine, about two miles eastward of the town of Irvine. The old manor place, which latterly became ruinous and uninhabitable, was one of those square towers of former times, adapted more for security than convenience. The situation is pleasant, and has been much improved by plantation.

The Fullartons of Fullarton were the overlords of this property. At what time it became possessed by a branch of the Wallaces is uncertain. The first of them known is,

Lambert Wallace of Sewalton, who, in a letter of reversion, 20th May 1473, binds himself to resign a rent of £3 out of the lands of Sewalton to his Lord, John de Fullarton of that Ilk, on getting payment of £60. Between him and the next known possessor, a period of fifty years elapses.*

Edward Wallace of Sewalton, who appears to have had some transaction with John Fullarton of that Ilk, in reference to the lands of Shewalton, on the 17th December 1543. There was an Edward Wallace concerned in the purchase of the lands of Marress from the same party, on the 8th February 1566; but whether he was the same Edward, it is impossible to determine. There is a John Wallace, "fear of Sewalton," mentioned in a legal document in 1583, and—

Edward Wallace of Shewalton is thus mentioned in 1586: June 20.—"This day Eduart Wallace of Sewaltoun comperit personall within the said parochie kirk" (of Ayr), &c. In another similar document, of date September 6, 1595, the following occurs: "The rycht honorabell William Wallace, tutour of Sewaltoun,"† and "Helene Dunbar, his spous," obtain renunciation and discharge of certain debts over a tenement in Ayr. Edward Wallace had thus died, leaving his heir in nonage. He was succeeded, at all events, by—

* Fullarton Writs.

† The tutor, as appears from a testamentary document, had a son called Edward.

Edward Wallace who, in 1605, is styled "Edwart Wallace of Sewaltoun," in a testamentary deed of that date. The same name occurs in several other similar documents at a later period. He appears to have married Marjorie Dumbar, who died in July 1614. In her latter-will she is styled "Marjorie Dumbar, spous to Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun." The inventory was made and given up "be said Edward, in name and behalf of Robt., Edward, John, Agnes, Jeane, and Helein Wallaces, bairnes lawtfull to the deid." Amongst the debts owing by the deceased, were £226 to "Mareoun Wallace, sister to the said Edward." Edward Wallace seems to have died very soon after the demise of his spouse.

David Wallace of Sewaltoun is mentioned in the testament of William Lyn in Sewaltoun, in 1615. "Jonet Peiblis, Ladie Sewaltoun," occurs in the latter-will of James Porter in Sewaltoun, the same year. She was perhaps a daughter of John Pebilis, Provost of Irvine. David Wallace was probably succeeded by a younger brother, of nonage at the time. At least there is a "Margrat Wallace, dochter to Wm. Wallace, tutor of Sewaltoun,"* mentioned in a testamentary document, in 1619. The next found in possession is,

"*Edward Wallace* of Sewaltoun, heir to Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun, *proavi*," (his grandfather), served heir 25th March 1624: Also, at the same time, to "Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun, *patris*," (his father). Robertson states that this Edward Wallace "was, on his own resignation, succeeded by his son," *William*. This would appear to be correct from the inventory of writs in the possession of the present family of Shewalton, in which there is a charter, dated in 1627, "Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun, &c., who resigns these lands to his son, William." Notwithstanding, we find, in 1628, "Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun," and "Wm. Wallace, zounger in Sewalton," mentioned in a testamentary document of that date; and again, in 1630, 1633, and 1634. This may be

* A Margaret Wallace, of the house of Shewalton, was the second wife of George Montgomery, second of Broomlands.

explained, however, by the fact, that in cases of resignation, the father was generally styled by the property, though virtually in the possession of the son. He appears to have died in 1649, at least there is the testament recorded of "Edward Wallace, elder of Sewaltoun," who died in that year, "maid and gevin up be Mr. David Conynghame, lait minister of Perstone, burges of Irvine, lautfull creditor to the defunct." We shall therefore assume that—

William Wallace was in possession. He was, according to Robertson, married to Margaret Scott, daughter of Lawrence Scott, whom he conjectures to have been of the ancient family of Scott of Scotts-Loch, by Irvine. He "soon afterwards," he adds, "resigns these lands to his son,"

Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun. The deed of resignation is dated 1633, and registered in 1654. In 1634, he is mentioned as tenant of Knadger-hill, Irvine, in a testamentary document. He married Janet Porter, only child of William Porter, merchant in Edinburgh. The marriage contract is dated 16th May 1646. He had at least four sons: 1. *William*; 2. *John*,* who, in 1672, is served heir of provision to his father, Edward Wallace of Sewaltoun, in the £2 land of Whitehill; 3. *Lawrence*; 4. *Robert*, both designed, in the inventory of writs, merchants in Irvine, and brothers of William Wallace of Sewaltoun; also a daughter. He was probably twice married. In an obligation on the part of John Hamilton of Inchgothric, in 1670, to shut up a back gate leading to the Old Church of Ayr, Edward Wallace of Shewalton is mentioned as the first husband of Elizabeth More, then married to Major John Fullarton.† Edward Wallace of Shewalton was appointed, by Parliament, in 1649, one of the Committee of Defence in the shire of Ayr. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Wallace of Sewaltoun. He was served heir to

* In 1675, John Wallace, son of Edward Wallace of Shewalton, resigns the tenements within the yards commonly called Craigie House, and lands of Whitehill, in favour of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie.

† Town Records of Ayr.

his father, Edward, in these lands in 1670 ; and in the same year, married Mary, or Maria Boyle, only daughter of David Boyle of Halkshill and Dame Grizel Boyle of Kelburn, as appears from the marriage contract, dated 15th April 1670. He and his father appear to have been involved in considerable pecuniary difficulties, as may be inferred from the several heavy sums that were from time to time borrowed from the lairds of Kelburn, Hunterstoun, and Smithstoun, and others, all recorded in the inventory already mentioned. The last of these that appear is dated 10th September 1694, and he could not have lived long after that time, for his son,

Edward Wallace, who succeeded, is designed laird of Shewalton in a bond, dated the 8th of January 1698, to David Boyle, laird of Kelburne, for the sum of £1136, 3s. 6d. Scots, in all probability, from the fractional parts of the sum, the bygone interest on his father's bonds. The laird of Shewalton is mentioned in the records of Parliament, as being on the Committee of Defence in 1696. He had sasine, as heir to William Wallace, his father, of the 5 lib. land of Sewalton; &c., 23d April 1713. The different estates of Shewalton, Waxford, and Marress, appear to have all remained in the family till they were sold by this Edward, the last of the Wallaces,* to William Boyle, Esq., brother of David, first Earl of Glasgow, and one of the Commissioners of Customs in Scotland. The contract of sale is dated 15th February 1715,† and all these properties remain in a branch of the Glasgow family to the present day. The Waxford property had been acquired by Edward Wallace of Shewalton in 1565.

* Edward Wallace of Shewalton, notwithstanding, continued to fill his place among the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr. He was one of the most regular attenders, and his name occurs in the sederunts so late as 1720.

† William Wallace, "a brother of Shewalton's," appears in the Ayr Presbytery records, 19th December 1722. His wife, Margaret Kennedy, had twins before marriage. He was then in Kirkcudbright.

BOYLE OF SHEWALTON.

The Hon. Patrick Boyle, third son of John, second Earl of Glasgow, by Helen, his wife, daughter of William Morrison, Esq. of Preston Grange, county of Haddington, married, first, Agnes, daughter of William Mure of Caldwell, Esq., by whom (who died in 1758) he had no issue ; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, by whom he had (with other children who died unmarried)

1. John, his heir.
2. David, late of Shewalton.
1. Helen, married, in 1795, to Thomas Mure, Esq. of Warriston, and died in 1805.
2. Elizabeth, married, in 1800, to Rear-Admiral John Rouett Smollett of Bonhill and Auchindonan, county of Dumbarton, who died 6th May 1842.

Mr Boyle died in 1798, and was succeeded by his son,

John Boyle of Shewalton, Colonel of the Ayrshire Local Militia, who died unmarried, 30th January 1837, and was succeeded by his brother,

The Right Hon. David Boyle of Shewalton, Lord Justice-General, and President of the Court of Session, born 26th July 1772 ; married, first, 24th December 1804, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Montgomerie, Esq. of Annick Lodge, brother of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton, and had by her,

1. Patrick, his successor.
2. Alexander, Commander, R.N., born 9th March 1810.
3. John, born 9th September 1819.
4. William, Lieutenant 15th Foot, born 25th January 1821.
5. Archibald Thomas, born 14th April 1822.
1. Elizabeth, married, in 1828, to James Hope, Esq., third son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope.
2. Helen, married, in 1829, to the late Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart.
3. Hamilia Augusta.
4. Eleanora Charlotte.

Mr. Boyle married, secondly, 17th July, 1827, Camilla Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Smythe of Methven Castle, Perthshire, a judge of the Court of Session, and had by her,

1. George David, born 17th May, 1828.
2. Robert, born 2nd December, 1830.
3. Henry Dundas, born 1st February, 1833, died 1853.
1. Amelia Laura.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, or, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, gules; 2d and 3d, per bend, embattled, argent and gules; over all, an escutcheon, or, charged with three stags' horns, erect, gules, two and one.

Crest—An eagle, displayed, with two heads, per pale, embattled, argent and gules.

Motto—Dominus providebit.

Seat—Shewalton.

PARISH OF GALSTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.,

THE name of the parish is one of the few in Ayrshire derived apparently from the Anglo-Saxon. Chalmers supposed it to have originated with some person of the name of *Gall*, to which was added *tun*, or *town*, signifying Gall's possession. In early records the name is spelled *Gallystoun*, or *Gaulistoun*, the name of a place also in Galloway. In the reign of David II. James Boyd had a charter of "the lands of Gaulylistoun, in Galloway, quhilk *John Gawilstoun* forisfecit." Thus we see that Galston in Galloway was so called from a person of the name of *Gawil*; and though we cannot show that Galston in Ayrshire belonged to the same party, yet it was similarly written, and it was no doubt similarly derived.

Galston is situated in that division of Kyle called Kyle-Stewart, from its belonging to the High Steward of Scotland, the overlord of the district. "Its greatest length is about 13 miles, and its greatest breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$; but its figure is very irregular, and accordingly its superficial extent is found to be scarcely 23 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the river Aven, which divides it from the parish of Avendale; on the north by the Irvine, which separates it from Loudon and Kilmarnock; and on the west by the Cesnock, which divides it from Riccarton and Craigie.* On the south it is bounded by Mauchline and Sorn.

The topographical appearance of the parish presents con-

* Statistical Account.

siderable variety—hill and dale mingling in admirable confusion. Burns says, in his “Holy Fair,”—

“The rising sun oure Galston muirs
Wi’ glorious light was glintin’;”

so that we have here a picture of wildness associated with the running streams and rich valleys of the Irvine, the Burnawn, and the Cesnock—the banks of which latter stream are the scene of one of Burns’ early lyrics :

“Her voice is like the ev’ning thrush
That sings on Cesnock banks unseen,
While his mate sits nestling in the bush,
And she’s twa sparkling, roguish een.”

The highest of the eminences is called, appropriately enough, Distinct-horn. It is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and is about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. To the north-west of this is Molmont-hill, nearly 1000 feet high. “The general character of the soil,” says the Statistical Account, “in the higher and eastern parts of the parish, is loamy and sandy, with a considerable tendency in many places to peat; in the lower and western parts, the most prevalent soil consists of different varieties of clay. In the eastern parts, which are generally covered with heath, there are found many trunks of trees of considerable magnitude. One of these was lately dug up from a piece of mossy ground, which appears formerly to have been a small lake, about 500 feet above the level of the sea. It proved to be a magnificent oak, with a straight trunk, which had once been 48 feet long, and is still $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the upper extremity. Two large pieces, in good preservation, are now kept at Lanfine garden. Whether this tree and its fellows, already mentioned, are to be regarded as the remains of the Caledonian Forest mentioned in the classics, or to be referred to a still more ancient epoch in the history of our globe, must be left for the decision of more competent authorities than the writer of this account. Along the south bank of the Irvine there are from 400 to 500 imperial acres of rich holm land, which appear evidently to have been formed by successive

deposits from the river. It is certain, at least, that the river has at some period traversed almost every part of this rich tract ; and it may be remarked, to the same purpose, that the uniformity of the soil and subsoil throughout its whole extent, as well as the considerable difference of level at the two extremities, preclude the supposition of its having been deposited at the bottom of an ancient lake." The only streams in the parish of Galston are those already alluded to—the Irvine, which bounds the parish, and divides Kyle from Cuninghame ; the Aven ; the Burnawn, a small rivulet which joins the Irvine at the village of Galston ; and the Cesnock, which also joins the Irvine at the western boundary of the parish. The only lake now in the parish is that of Loch Gait, an insignificant marsh. Bruntwood Loch, which was much frequented by water-fowl, has wholly disappeared, having been drained a number of years ago. As in most of the other parishes of Ayrshire, rapid strides have been made in agricultural improvements.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The scene of the successful rencontre between the patriot Wallace, and the English convoy under Fenwick, in 1296, took place near to Loudoun Hill, but within the boundaries of the parish of Galston. Bruce lay with his army at Galston, previous to overthrowing the English army under Sir Amyr de Valence, not far from the same spot, in 1307. The cairn, which is said to mark the vicinity of these battles, says the Statistical Account, "is still in existence, in the vicinity of Loudoun Hill, though considerably diminished by the repair of the neighbouring stone fences. The 'rude fortification,' however, which is said in the former Statistical Account, to have sheltered Wallace and his handful of followers, performed the same office to a much more numerous body of warriors, probably not less than a thousand years before. It is evi-

dently a Roman camp, chosen and fortified with all the military science for which that celebrated people were distinguished. Its ramparts, though much reduced by time and the depredations of the husbandman, may be distinctly traced throughout its whole extent ; and the Prætorian and Decuman gates are in a state of tolerable preservation. The original camp, to which these remarks apply, is 180 yards long, and 114 broad ; but there is another enclosure upon a lower level towards the south, which seems to have been added upon a subsequent occasion, to accommodate a larger force, or perhaps originally designed for the quarters of the allies. This addition lengthens out the parallelogram to 258 yards. It does not appear that there have been any gates at the extremities of the Principia ; and indeed it is not to be expected from the nature of the ground, which, on the right and left sides, slopes downwards for twenty or thirty yards, with the declivity of a rampart. Upon one of these slopes there was found, in 1831, a silver coin in good preservation, having this inscription—*CÆSAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIÆ*. This coin is now in the possession of Thomas Brown, Esq., the proprietor of the estate on which the camp is situated, who is also in possession of another Roman coin, found along with many more, a little to the eastward, in the parish of Avendale, and inscribed *DIVVS ANTONINVS*.*

“These facts and observations, taken in connection with the existence of a Roman military way, which may still be traced on the opposite bank of the Irvine, furnish incontestable evidence that the parish of Galston has received at least one visit from the masters of the world ; and it furnishes a striking proof of the stupendous scale upon which that wonderful people conducted their affairs, that marches and encampments, too trivial to be recorded in their military histories, have thus certified their own existence during a period of not less than 1600 years.

* Numerous coins have been discovered from time to time in the parish of Galston. Mr Brown is in possession of a variety of silver pieces bearing the names of Alexander, David, and Edward.

“In connection with these Roman remains, may be mentioned another military station on the Galston bank of the Aven, about two miles farther to the south. It is nearly surrounded by the river, and fortified, where it is not so, by a rampart and ditch. Its traditionary name in the neighbourhood is Main Castle, which as there is not the slightest vestige of a castle in the modern sense of the word, involuntarily suggests to the classical scholar the Latin designation of *Minora Castra*. In the absence of evidence, therefore, to establish any other hypothesis, it may not improbably be conjectured to have contained a detachment of the army stationed on Allanton Beg.”

With all due deference to the respected writer in the Statistical Account, it seems fully more probable that the small encampment, thus described, was a British fortlet, and not a Roman station. In the vicinity of the Roman encampments there are invariably to be found one or more native strengths; for we must recollect that almost every inch of ground was contended for against the advancing enemy. Its being on the Galston, or opposite side of the Aven from the Roman encampment, is in itself evidence of its having been a British encampment, constructed to observe the movements of the foe. The banks of the Doon, which, like the Irvine, was also traversed by a Roman way, are studded in a similar manner, with British entrenchments, at points commanding a view of the Roman line of road.

The traditional name of Main Castle renders it probable that a castle actually occupied the spot in later times than the era of the Romans. There is good reason for believing that castles existed in this country at a much earlier period than is generally supposed; and, as other instances prove, the fact of the existence of any particular building soon becomes lost after all vestiges of it have been removed. There is, no doubt, some foundation for the tradition, otherwise, why is the term castle not traditionally applied to all similar Roman or British remains?

In more recent times, during the momentous struggle con-

nected with the Reformation, Galston parish sustained a part fully equal to the rest of the country. Her chiefs, Cesnock, Bar, and Galston, took decided parts in the strife, and were well sustained by their dependents. In the list of fugitives proclaimed by Government in 1684, twenty belonged to Galston parish.

Galston village, which no doubt had its origin in the ancient tower belonging to the early proprietors of the lands of Galston, is now a thriving village, with a population of upwards of 4000. It is delightfully situated on the south banks of the Irvine, nearly opposite the policies of Loudoun Castle. It has the best means of communication, the roads in the vicinity being both excellent and numerous, besides being intersected by the south western Railway.

As to the ecclesiastical history of the parish, Chalmers says, "The church of Galston was dedicated to St. Peter, and a fair was annually held at Galston on St. Peter's day, the 29th of June.* The fair has declined in business and importance, but the custom of lighting fires on the neighbouring hills, on the evening before the fair, is still continued.† The church of Galston was granted to the Convent of Red Friars, which was founded at Faile, in 1252 : and it continued to belong to that establishment till the Reformation. The church was served by a vicar, who had a stipend of five chalders of victual, yearly, with a manse and glebe ; and the brothers of Faile enjoyed the remainder of the revenues. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Galston was taxed at £4, being a tenth of the estimated value. At the epoch of the Reformation, the vicar's income of five chalders of victual was let for the payment of 50 marks, or £33, 6s. 8d., yearly, which was greatly under its real worth. Besides the five chalders of victual, which was payable to the vicar, the minister, or chief of the Convent of

* In 1707, Sir Alexander Campbell of Cesnock obtained an Act of Parliament for holding "yearly fairs and mercates at the towns of Galstoun and Riccartoun."

† These fires are no doubt the remains of the Druidical festival at the summer solstice.

Faile, drew from the parsonage tithes of Galston nine chalders two bolls of victual, yearly, at the period of the Reformation. Out of this, he was obliged to pay £40 annually to the exhorter, whom the Reformers placed in the church. Before the year 1471, a chapel was founded in the tower of Galston, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and a chaplain was endowed for performing divine service in it. On the 3d of November, 1489, Mr. John Charteris, as chaplain of Galston,* obtained a letter of confirmation of the lands of Lenfene, in Kyle-Stewart, which were settled on him for life. In 1578, the patronage of the chapel of Galston belonged to Campbell of Cesnock. The chapel was not then used; but the right of patronage seemed to give a right to the property of the chapel. After the Reformation, the patronage of the parish passed through the hands of several proprietors, and was at length acquired, in 1787, with a large estate in the parish, by Miss Scot of Scotstarvit, [late] Duchess of Portland." The old church, which was superseded by a new one in 1808, was built before the Reformation. The new church—of "a neat quadrangular building"—occupies the site of the old, and is surrounded by the ancient burying-ground. In the interior of the church, below the north gallery, a tablet of black and white marble bears as under: "The burial place of the Campbells of Cesnock and their descendants, the Campbells of Mayfield, extends in front of this wall 12 feet by 8 feet. To perpetuate their remembrance, this plate is put up by Bruce Campbell of Mayfield, Anno 1809."

On the east wall of the galleries, to the right on entering from the staircase, is a handsome mural monument to the memory of an illustrious native of Galston, Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson; and to the left is another design of the same school, bearing a long record of the births, marriages, and deaths of the ancient, but now extinguished family of Nisbet of Greenholm. Both of the monuments are of marble. That of Colonel Hutchinson has the following inscription:—"In

* Alexander Arbukill was curate of Galston in 1551.

memory of George Hutcheson, Esq. of Galston, late Lieut.-Col. of his Majesty's Ninety-eighth Regiment of Foot. During the American war, he was first aide-de-camp to the Right Honourable Earl Percy, and Deputy Adjutant-General of the Grand Army. His martial abilities, undaunted bravery, and heroic feats, had long attracted the notice of his sovereign, who was graciously pleased to honour him with seven different commissions. He fell a sacrifice for his country in an engagement in India, the 5th of September, 1782, aged 46 years.

"Be thou faithful unto death,
And I will give thee a crown of Life."

The monument of the Nisbets bears this record:—

"Sacred to the memories of Archd. Nisbet of Greenholm, Esq.; descended of Nisbet of that Ilk, eminent in King David the First's reign, 1126, eldest son of Robert and Barbara Nisbet, who left issue six sons and four daughters. Born 6th Oct., 1689; married Elizabeth Hogg, 6th August, 1727; died 25 Sept., 1764; aged 75 years. Had issue five sons and seven daughters by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hogg of Harearse, who died 23d Aug., 1756, aged 46 years. Also Ann, their daughter, born 1 Nov., 1732, died 20 Aug., 1749, aged 16 years."

"Sacred also to the memories of David Nisbet, M.D., youngest son of Robert and Barbara Nisbet; born 10th July, 1703; married 2 Sept., 1736, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Rinton; died 29th March, 1773, aged 70 years, leaving no issue. Also David, fourth son of Archd. and Elizabeth Nisbet; born 18 Janry., 1742; married Sophia Williams, 8 May, 1773. This monument is erected by their fourth son, David.

"Data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris."*

The churchyard furnishes more than one memorial of the part which the parishioners took in the civil and religious struggle of the seventeenth century:—

* Greenholm is in the parish of Loudoun.

“This stone is erected by public contribution in the parish of Galston, in honour of those belonging to it who suffered at the glorious era of Scotland’s Covenanted Reformation. May it stand for ages as a Monument of Abhorrence at Tyranny in Church and State, as a grateful and well-merited tribute to those illustrious men who successfully struggled to resist it. May it excite in the breasts of posterity an attachment to the Noble Cause of Religious and Civil Liberty ; and if ever circumstances should require it, an ardour to emulate the noble deeds of their ancestors.”

The west face of the stone, bearing the following inscriptions, has cut across the upper part of it a representation of “Galston’s Covenanters’ Flag.” On the centre of the banner is engraved a thistle, and above it an open book, bearing “God is ever the same.” Around the ends and top of the flag runs the motto, “For God and State, Kirk and Covenants, and the work of Reformation,” with “Galston,” along its lower unfurled extremity. Above this representation is cut “Renewed in 1823,” and below all is the following inscription :—

“In memory of John Richmond, younger of Know, who was executed at the Cross of Glasgow, March 19th, 1684, and interred in the High Churchyard there, and James Smith, East Threepwood, who was shot near Bank on Burn, Ann. 1684, by Capt. Inglis and his dragoons, and buried there.

“Also James Young and George Campbell, who were banished in 1679, and the Rev. Alexander Blair, who suffered imprisonment, 1673.”

East Face.—At the top is a miserably executed bas-relief, meant to represent one man shooting another, and between whom is a sand-glass two-thirds of their stature. Above the scene is an open book, marked Rev. xii. & 11, and below is cut as under :—

“Here lies Andrew Richmond, who was killed by bloody Graham of Claverhouse, June, 1679, for his adherence to the Word of God and Scotland’s Covenanted work of Reformation.

“Where bloody tyrants here did rage
 Over the Lord's own heritage,
 To persecute his noble cause
 By mischief framed into laws.”

* * * * *

The remaining lines are covered by the soil.

In reference to education, it is gratifying to be able to state that it is ample. Besides the parish school, there is a free school, erected and endowed from £4000 left for that purpose by Charles Blair of Longhouse, one of the heritors of the parish. Another legacy of £1000 was left by John Brown of Waterhaughs, to be expended in clothing and educating an equal number of children from the parishes of Loudoun and Galston.

The parish records extend as far back as 1568, although they have not been regularly kept till 1692. The oldest of the registers is devoted to baptisms. The session minutes exhibit the usual routine of business, and the constant labours of the session to reform the habits of the people. In reference to morality, Galston does not seem to have been at all in advance of the other parishes of Ayrshire—Sabbath breaking,* and promiscuous sexual intercourse prevailing to no inconsiderable extent.†

In 1592, when the records began to be regularly kept, the “purse of the puir” is put down—2d April—as amounting to xlijs. 7d.

Some idea may be formed of the interior of the old church from the following minute:—“27th August 1626. The qlk. day the sessioun condescendit that George Lockhart of Temple pill his dassie sould stand and remaine still in the southeist nuik of the kirk, with the forme grof. it is presently set vp, ay and quile the sessioun think expedient to build ane laft, at quhat tyme the height of the said dassie sall not exceed the corballs,” &c.

* 23d March, 1628.—George Lockhart of Temple and John Adame of Brewlands, having been summoned before the session, “confessed the break of the Sabbath be striking ilk ither.”

† 24th September, 1628.—A scale of penalties resolved to be exacted from fornicators.

14th January 1629.—No caution to be exacted in proclamations of marriage. As in most other places, it had been the practice to demand pledges from the parties “*buikit*.”

19th August 1638.—“*Qlk day the laird of Barr delyvered to the sessionne xiii s. 4d. qlk. rested of the xiii libs. that was send to Edinburgh to buy the Kirk Byble.*”

This was probably the first “*Kirk Bible*” possessed by the parish, although there had been an act of the Privy Council passed in 1575, ordaining “*fyve pundis*” to be collected in “*every perochin*” for the purchase of a Bible. The act is in itself curious—“*That in euerith parochie kirke thair be a Byble remaining In sic forme as salbe thocht expedient be the kirke, and allowit and set furth be our auctoritie, and that thair is gude characters and printing Irnis already within oure Realme, proper and sufficient for Wirking and Imprinting of the said Bible, and that zit the charge and hasard of the wark wilbe great and sumptuous, and may not well be performat without euery parochin, as weill to Burgh as Landwart, advance aforehande the sowme of fyve pundis, viz. for the price of the said Bible, weill and sufficientlie bunde In paist or tymmer, foure pundis, xij s. iiij pennies, and for the Collec-tioun the vther sax shillingis and aucht pennies : Thairefore our saide Regent, Nobilitie, Estattis, and Counsall allowing of the saide overture, and willing to extende our auctoritie to the furtherance thereof, hes ordainit that the said sowme salbe collectit of euery parochin be the Bichoppis, &c., and brought to Alexander Arbuthnot, burgess of Edinburgh, the furnissar of the said warke.*”

This act had a double purpose, to extend the use of the Bible, and promote the printing of it in Scotland. Five pounds was the sum condescended upon by the Lords of Council as the price of the Bible and Collection ; but we see that Galston had forwarded to Edinburgh no less a sum than fourteen pounds “*to buy the kirke Bible.*”

Galston kirk, like those of most of the other parishes, had its Reader after the Reformation. On the 19th March 1639, the session ordained that the Reader, Hector Campbell, should

have no wages, remuneration for his services arising from certain gratuities. By another minute, 27th December 1639, it was statute that the session-clerk, for the performance of certain duties as reader, "and for the gude attending on ane schoole," should have "three shillings Scots from ilk fyre house within the paroehe," &c.

From the proximity of Galston to Loudoun Hill, the rendezvous of Montrose after the victory of Kilsyth, the parish seems to have been in a very excited state at the time. Various parties were subsequently brought before the session to answer for their misdeeds.

"June 16, 1646.—Present, minister, Galstoune, Sornbeg," &c., certain parties were summoned for buying plundered goods from the enemy, *i.e.* the soldiers of Montrose. "Lykwyse compeirit James Finlay and Johne Browne, for going to Bodellbrig quhen the enemy ware ther, but denyed they stopit ther at all, and confessed that they bought a horse; lykwise that James Findlay restored his to the owner of it, and Johne Browne hes oblished himself to restore his lykwise if it be challenged. However, censure *ut supra*."

"June 23, 1646.—Qlk day compeirit Wm. Mortoune, for buying plundered goods from Kilmarnoek, quho confessed he bought some wool, but nothing else, and lykwise that he restored it to the owner, whose censure is *ut supra*. Lykwyse compeired Geo. Stinstoune for the same business, quho confesses he bought a pair of old plyds, but hes not yet restored them, but hes promised to restore them if they be awned, quhose censure is *ut supra*."

A number of others were at the same time before the session for similar offence.

July 25, 1646.—William Law, to answer the slander of slaying another man's bull in time of confusion.

OLD BUILDINGS.

The most ancient buildings extant in the parish are those of Bar Castle and Ccsnock House, the former possessed in early times by the Lockharts of Bar, and the latter by the Campbells of Cesnock. There is no remains of a strong-house which can be assigned as the residence of the Keiths or Stewarts of Galstoun. The "tour of Galstoun" frequently occurs in old writs, and Chalmers mentions the fact of a chapel having been erected in it, so that such a building must have existed at some period or other. The castle of "Gastoune" is, in short, mentioned as in existence at the same time with that of Bar, by Sir James Balfour, in his manuscript "Collection for the Shires of Scotland." No vestige of it, however, remains, and "the oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of ever hearing of it.

Bar Castle is now almost surrounded by the village, though originally the situation must have been at once secluded and pleasant. The tower is planted on a gentle knoll on the banks of the Burnawn. It is a massive oblong square, of moderate height, and still in good preservation—a modern slate roof having been substituted in place of the ancient stone flags. The principal entrance was by a short outside stair, reaching to the first floor above the keep. There is scarcely any vestige of additional buildings having at any time existed in connection with the tower, which seems to have retained its pristine character of a "tower," long after these buildings, by additions and alterations, had generally begun to assume the name of *places* or mansion-houses. Bar Castle was a favourite haunt of a well-known, but unfortunate local poet of no small merit, John Wright, whose "Retrospect," and other poems, are highly creditable to the unlettered muse of Scotland. He repeatedly alludes to the tower, but more especially in one of his small pieces addressed to "Bar Castle":—

"Bar Castle! tenantless and wild!

Dome of delight! dear haunt of mine!

The shock of ages thou hast foiled,
 Since fell the last of Lockhart's line ;
 Thou, left a hermit, to grow gray
 O'er swallow, crane, and bird of prey."

The walls of the old garden, though somewhat delapidated, still enclose a space of ground devoted to gardening purposes ; and in a field adjacent stands a majestic elm, among the branches of which, according to tradition, Sir William Wallace, upon one occasion, concealed himself from his foes. Whether this was the case or not, the tree is of undoubted antiquity, as its huge, sapless, hollow trunk, and bare extended withered arms, clearly evince. It is celebrated as "The Warrior's Tree," in a pleasant little volume of prose and poetry, entitled, "Recreations of Leisure Hourse," by Archibald M'Kay, author of the "History of Kilmarnock," &c.

"The vision has passed, but the warrior's tree,
 Though fading 'neath Time's chilling blight,
 Still waves its broad branches alone on the lea,
 The haunt of brave Wallace the Wight."

"In the trunk of the tree," says Mr. M'Kay, "is a cavity ample enough to contain several persons ; and apart from the story of Wallace, to the lover of nature it cannot fail to be highly interesting."

Cesnock House, which is still inhabited, is situated about a mile and a-half from Galston, farther up the Burnawn. It occupies a steep bank at one of the numerous bends of the stream, forming a natural defence on two sides of the building, and probably it was at one time defended on the other by a trench, cut from bank to bank of the picturesque Burnawn, whose beauties are depicted in language of intense local attachment by the poet already mentioned :—

"Clear, wild, romantic rill ! at sound of thee
 How thrilled affection throbs through every vein !
 A lovelier fountain search were vain to see ;
 From hills so rich, ne'er leaped into the main
 Thy likeness yet, nor rolled through wealthier plain.

The genius of thy waters is the maid
That moistened Eden—and, unhurt, here reign
Peace, love, primeval purity, arrayed
In garb that peccancy to stain yet never strayed.”

Cesnock House is a large building—several additions having, from time to time, been made to the original square tower—the whole forming rather more than three sides of a square. It yet retains, even in its deserted state, an air of mellow grandeur, if not magnificence, amply attesting the wealth and importance of the family who once resided within its walls. It is surrounded with some fine old trees, and commands a pleasant view of Loudoun Castle, on the opposite side of the Irvine, and of a great portion of the valley.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF GALSTON.

LOCKHARTS OF BAR.

In the Ragman Roll (about 1297) there is a Malcolm Lockhart del Conte de Air,” possibly the progenitor of the Lockharts of Bar. That the family was of ancient standing, and had considerable ramifications in Ayrshire, there is no doubt. The Lockharts, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were amongst the leading citizens of the burgh of Ayr, some of them being merchants of no small enterprise. The first with whom we meet in charters is—

Andrew Lockhart, who had a charter of the lands of Bar, Gallartlands, Makiswodeis, and Newtoun, in the barony of Walter’s Kyll, from Robert III. No date is given, but it must have been between 1390 and 1400, the limits of that monarch’s reign. John Lockhart, probably a brother, or his son, had a charter of the lands of Dalry, Auchinbert, in the barony of Walter’s Kyll, from the same monarch. The next that appears is—

John Locarde de le Bar, one of the jury in a dispute be-

tween the burgh of Irvine and Francis of Stane, respecting the right to a piece of muir ground. The paper containing the decision, in the archives of Irvine, is dated 1417.

Johne Lockhart of Bar, whose name first occurs in connection with a feud with the Stewarts of Ochiltree, in 1550. *John* and *Hugh*, his brothers-german, are also mentioned in the Criminal Records.* *Lockhart* was a zealous supporter of *Knox*, and in the same year was warmly engaged in the spoliation of various churches. His name occurs in a "remission to Robert, Lord Boyd, by Henry and Marie, for assisting the Duke of Chasselherault in taking the Castles of Haddington and Draffin," dated 23d April, 1560.† "In the beginning of the year 1556, *Knox* was conducted by *Lockhart* of Bar, and *Campbell* of Kinzeancleuch, to *Kyle*, the ancient receptacle of the Scottish *Lollards*, where there were a number of adherents to the Reformed doctrine. He preached in the houses of Bar, Kinzeancleuch, Carnell, Ochiltree, and Gadgirth."‡ He signed the band, along with a number of other Ayrshire gentlemen, for the protection of *Knox*, when the Reformer proceeded to that county on his famous expedition to meet Abbot *Kennedy* of Crossraguel, at Maybole, in 1562. He married a daughter of *Mure* of Rowallan, relict of the laird of Newark. He had issue—

1. *James*, who predeceased him. On the 10th July, 1568, was baptized William *Lockhart*, son to *James Lockhart*, younger of Bar.
2. *John*, who succeeded.

He died in or before 1575, in which year his son,

Johne Lockhart of Bar was served heir. He seems, like his father, to have taken an active interest in public affairs. *Knox* mentions that "the young laird of Bar" was "a traveller" in the affair of a projected marriage between Queen *Mary* and the King of Sweden, in 1562. This, however, must have referred to his elder brother, *James*. He married

* He had another brother, *Alexander*, killed, according to *Knox*, at the siege of Leith.

† Boyd Charter Chest.

‡ M'Crie's *Knox*.

§ Parish Records.

a daughter of Mure of Rowallan, he and his father having thus married two sisters.

George Lockhart of Bar is mentioned in the testament of John Campbell in Boirdland, in 1601. *George Lockhart* of Bar again occurs in the testament of "Willame Brown, merchand burges of Air," in 1613; while "*Johne Lockhart* of Bar and his wife," are also mentioned in the same document.

[It would appear from what follows that the lands of Bar passed about this time from the Lockharts of Bar into the hands of their relatives, the Lockharts of Boghall, near Ayr.]

Johnne Lockhart of Bar, who died in 1614. From his latter-will the following is an extract:—"Testament, &c., and Inuentor, &c., qlks. pertieinit to vmqle. *Johnne Lockhart* of Bar, . . . Quha deceist in the moneth of Aprile, 1614, ffaytfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, &c.

.
Debtis awand out To *Johnne Lockhart*, sone to *George Lockhart*, sumtyme of Bar,* to be payit to him eftir the deceis of his fether and mother, the sowme of fyve thowsand and thrie hundrith markis. To *William Cvnyngname*, tutor of Aiket, Twa thowsand and sevin hundrith markis. To *Jeane Cvnyngname*, dochter to the Laird of Robertland, Twa thowsand twa hundrith markis. To *James Campbell* of Steinstoun, his bairnes, aucht hundrith markis.

Legacie. At Air, the saxtein day of Aprile, 1614, The quhillk day the said vmqle. *Johnne* committis his saull to God, his creator and maker, to be with him in glorie as redemit with the pretious bluid of his saviour and redeemer, *Jesus Chryst*; and ordanes his bodie to be bureyt in the kirkzaird of Air, in the burial place of his vmqle. father. Item, he nominats, &c. *Mareoun Cvnyngname*, his spous, *Johnne*, *Margret*, and *Jonet Lockharts*, his bairnes, his onlie executouris, &c. Item, he willis and ordanes the said *Mareoun Cvnyngname*, his spous, to intromit &c., quhill the said *Johnne*

* In the testament of the master of London, 1612, *John Lockhart* is mentioned as "son to *George Lockhart*, sumtyme of Bar."

Lockhart, his sone, be twentie ane zeir of age compleit, quherby scho may keip and hald him at the scholls eredutioun and vertew, quhill they may defray and pay to the said Johnne Lockart of Bar, his Lawfull debtis awand be him. Item, the said John Lockhart of Bar loveinglie intreit, requelistis his honorabill and loving Maisters, Alexander Erle of Dunfermling, Chanceler of Scotland, my Lord Abicorne, my Lord Lowdown, and Sir Claud Hamiltoun of knyght, to tak the patronomie of his puir wyf and bairnies, and to sie thame nocht opprest nor wrangit. Item, he wills and requelistis his guid friendis, Wm. Mc'Kerrell of Hillhouse and Johnne Power, merchand, burges of Edinburgh, to concur with his wyf and bairnes in all their lautfull adois, as he wold evir bein reddy to do the lyk for them. Item, he levis to the puir ane hundrith markis, [he concludes by several small bequests to his servants,] and this testament, maid at day, zeir, and place foirsaid, befor thir witness, *Hew Lockhart*, his brother-germane, George Masoun, notar," &c. Marcoun Cvnynghame, Lady Bar, died in January, 1623.

John Lockhart of Bar, son of the preceding, succeeded. He died in April, 1624. He seems to have died suddenly, as he is one of the executors appointed in the testament of George Campbell of Cesnock, who died in February of the same year. It was probably a daughter of this laird of Bar, Margaret, who was married to Neil Montgomerie of Lainshaw, about 1630.

Johnne Lockhart of Bar was served heir to Alexander Lockhart of Boghall, his grandfather, in the lands of Boghall, &c., 24th June, 1630. His name, which is attached to the "solemn league and covenant," in 1640, repeatedly occurs in the session records from 1626. He is mentioned as one of the overseers in the testament of Mr Alexander Blair, minister at Galston, 1643, and "Jon. Lockhart of Bar," again occurs in a similar document, in 1651.

John Lockhart of Bar and his lady, Barbara Jamieson, are mentioned in the town records of Ayr, in 1672. Sometime before, the estate of Bar, and others in the vicinity, were acquired by the Campbells of Cesnock. In 1686, the lands

of Cesnock, Galstoun, *Barr*, &c., belonging to Sir Hugh and George Campbells, were disjoined from the Crown in favour of John Viscount Melfort.

CAMPBELL OF CESNOCK.

Robertson supposes, from the entail executed by Hugh Lord Loudoun in 1613, that the ancestor of the Cesnock family must have been a second son of George Campbell of Loudoun. The name, however, has not been ascertained, and it would seem, from reasons elsewhere stated, that the Campbells of Killoch were so descended.

——— *Campbell* of Cesnock. He married Lady Janet Montgomerie, seventh daughter of Hugh, first Earl of Eglintoun. This appears from the Records of Parliament, 7th November 1513,—the Earl having become surety for his daughter, Janet, Lady Cesnock.

John Campbell of Cesnock, no doubt the son of the foregoing. He married Janet, third daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, his cousin-german,—which marriage, according to Craufurd, took place in 1553. He was succeeded apparently by his son,

George Campbell of Cesnock, mentioned in Knox's History of the Reformation before 1550.

George Campbell of Cesnock was served heir to his father on the 16th of October, 1578, in the £42 lands of Cesnock and Galston,* of old extent, which, in the reckoning of those times, makes a very considerable property. There is also a Crown charter, dated 6th February, 1597, in favour of George Campbell of Cesnock, and Agnes Cuninghame, his spouse, a lady of the Caprington family.

Robertson supposes that this is the George Campbell of Cesnock mentioned in the Loudoun entail of 1613, and who,

* Part of the lands of Galston only—a portion being then in the possession of the Stewarts of Galston.

after the death of his first wife, married secondly a daughter of Ker of Kersland. There is good reason to believe, however, that they were two different persons. Besides the long interval between the succession and the death of the party, according to Robertson, and the fact of two marriages, the *second* George, according to our view of the matter, is styled "*Mr* George Campbell of Cesnock," in a testamentary document in 1600,—shewing that he had been brought up to some of the learned professions, and must have been a different person. He was probably his son.

Mr George Campbell of Cesnock married Anna, daughter of Daniel Ker of Kersland. In Kersland's will, 1613, "George Campbell of Cesnock" appears as a creditor for "thrie thowsand markis" "restand of his tocher guid, conforme to his contract of mariage."* His name also occurs as one of the legatees in the will of the Master of Loudoun, who died in 1612, and as a creditor for eleven hundred and fifty marks in that of Lady Loudoun, in 1617. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Parliament, in 1608, to regulate the price of hides, "buits and shoone," in consequence of "the grite and extraordinair derth and pryces raisit vponne the buitis and shone through all pairtis of this countrey." He died in 1624. The following is an extract of his will:— "Legacie.—At the towre of Galstoune,† the tent day of Februar 1624.—The quhilk day George Campbell of Cesnok nominats, &c., Anna‡ Ker, my spous, my only executrix, &c. Item, I nominat, &c., the said Anna Kerr, my spous, tutrix testamentar to Hew, George,§ and Margaret Campbells, my bairnes, procreat betwixt me and hir; and ordanes in speciall Alexr. Erle of Eglintoune, John Lord of Loudoun, Sir William

* George Campbell of Cesnock obtained the lands of Tulloch, which formerly belonged to William Wallace of Dulland, and Andrew Faulds, from Alexander Nisbet of Greenholme, 12th June, 1613.—BOYD PAPERS.

† The Cesnock portion of the lands of Galston had thus contained the old tower.

‡ In the testament of Margaret Schaw, Riccartoun, she is styled "Nans Ker, Lady Cesnock."

§ "George Campbell, brother-german to the laird of Cesnock," is witness to a baptism in 1637.

Cvnynhame of Caprington, knyt, and David Dunbar of Enterkin, to be oversearis, &c. . . . with the assistance of Kersland, my guid-brother, and the Laird of Blackbie(?) That my leving be tane vp for the weile of my hous, and releif of my burdingis, as they sall answer to God. Item, I ordane my said spous to content and pay thir legacies vnderwritin to the persones eftir specifit, viz. Imprimis, to the distressit ministerie, and to be distributit be sicht of Mr James Cvnynghame, minister at Cesnock, Mr James Greg, minister at New Mylnes, Mr James Inglis, minister at Daylie, and Mr James Bonar, minister at Mayboill, the sowme of fyve hundrith markis." How long his lady, Anna Ker, survived him, does not appear, but she was alive in 1630. He was succeeded by his son,

Hew Campbell of Cesnock, who, on the 27th May, 1630, was retoured heir to his father in the £20 land, old extent, of Cesnock, the eighth part of the muir of Galstoun, and the fourth part of the muir of Cesnock,—from which it appears that the property, though still extensive, had been much reduced. He married Lady Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of George, Master of Loudoun, and with her obtained considerable estates, part of the family lands of Loudoun; so that, besides being the male representative of that noble family, the descendants of this marriage are also nearest in blood to the Loudoun Campbells, failing the descendants of Lady Margaret, the eldest sister. By this marriage, according to Robertson, there were four sons :

1. George, born in 1639,* who was knighted in his father's time.
2. James, ancestor of Treesbanks.
3. Captain Hugh Campbell of Barquharrie.†
4. John, ancestor of Fairfield.‡

* George, son to Hew Campbell of Cesnock, was baptized 17th March, 1639. Witnesses, Johne Lord Loudoune, John Lockhart of Bar.—PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

† It is somewhat doubtful whether Captain Hugh was a son or grandson of Sir Hew. If a son, he must have been nearly sixty years of age when he married, in 1702.

‡ This is also questionable.

Hew Campbell of Cesnock was a member for the county of Ayr in the Parliament which met in 1639 and 1641, and in which Charles I. attended in person. He was of the Presbyterian party during the troubles which led to the death of Charles I. In 1643 the laird of Cesnock was one of the committee of war, and, along with the Lairds of Rowallan and Houstoun, had the command of all the cavalry of the county, save those of Carrick, which were to be commanded by such as the Earl of Cassillis "sall appoynt." He had the same appointment in 1648. He opposed the establishment of the Commonwealth in Scotland,* and was one of the representatives of Ayrshire in the Parliament held in 1649 and 1650 by Charles II. in person. He appears to have been knighted about this time; for in 1649, we find Sir Hew Campbell of Cesnock supplicating Parliament to have his purchase confirmed of the hundredth and nine merkland of Riccarton, which he had acquired from the laird of Craigie, elder, Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh. He was appointed Lord Justice-Clerk by the Parliament of 1649, and is so styled in the records, but it appears he declined to act.

Sir Hew took no part in public affairs at the Restoration in 1660; and it seems rather unaccountable, in the absence of any specific charge against him, that he should have been one of those exempted from the act of indemnity passed in 1662. On the contrary, he was subjected to heavy fines, first of £800 Scots, and again of £1500. In 1665, Sir Hew was confined in the Castle of Edinburgh for two years, and not liberated till he granted a bond to keep the peace. No reason was ever assigned for such tyrannical procedure. In 1683, both Sir Hew and his son, Sir George, were thrown into prison, on the charge of having been concerned in the rising at Bothwell. In 1684, Sir Hew was brought to trial.

* It is, however, somewhat questionable whether he was hearty in this opposition. In 1650, Lord Mauchline and Colonel Robert Montgomerie complain to Parliament, that of the 500 horse appointed to be raised in Ayrshire, only 146 had been brought in by the Earl of Eglintoun, and 139 by Cesnock, while Colonel Kennedy of Kirkhill had not brought in his number.

He was defended by his friend, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, advocate ; but, as related by Wodrow, he would have been convicted, but for the breaking down of a witness apparently suborned and paid to give evidence. The witness was so conscience-struck with the manly appearance of Sir Hew at the bar, that he would not confirm, on oath, what he had previously declared. Sir Hew was in consequence acquitted.*

Notwithstanding of their acquittal, both father and son were still detained in prison ; and in the following year were again put upon trial as accessories to the Rye-house Plot. At the trial the Cesnocks, elder and younger, admitted that "they were at the meeting mentioned in Munro's deposition, and threw themselves upon the king's mercy." The Parliament accordingly found the dittay proven, and sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against them—their lives being spared, in consequence of their having thrown themselves upon the mercy of the court. Their estates were accordingly annexed to the Crown, and Sir Hew and his son ordered into confinement in the Bass, until his majesty's pleasure should be known. The following year, 1686, the estate was disjoined from the Crown, and conferred upon John Drummond,

† His own defence was,—“That though several field-conventicles had been kept in the country where he lived, yet he had permitted none to be upon his ground ; that neither himself, children, or servants, had been present at any of them ; that as he kept his own parish church regularly, so, missing two of his servants there one Lord's-day, he caused them to be kept out of his gates till the Sabbath was over, and next morning called for them, paid them their wages, and dismissed them ; that during the time of the libelled rebellion, he was so far from encouraging it, that he retired to Gilchrist (perhaps writ for Gilchescroft,) a strong house, and abode there till it was over ; that he had put off his ground all his tenants who were said to be at Bothwell, as soon as they were convict ; that if he was found guilty in that matter, he was most willing to underly the law, but he knew he was innocent ; that one of the witnesses adduced against him he never saw before, as far as he knew, but could prove that he had declared in several places that he would do Cesnock an ill turn, because he had informed about a murder he (the witness) had committed.” The proof against him simply amounted to this—“That the pannel having met with the persons mentioned coming from the rebels in arms, June 1679, and having asked them where they had been, and when they had told him they had come from the westland army, he said, he had seen more going to them than coming from them ; and he having asked them if they were to return, and they answered they knew not, said to them, he liked not runaways, and that they should get help if they bide by it.”—WODROW.

Viscount of Melfort, one of the cabinet, by whom, it is supposed, the accusation against the Campbells had been chiefly urged. The property is thus described in the Act:—"The lands and barony of Ricearton; the lands and barony of Cesnock and Galstoun, with the tower of Cesnock, and pertinents; the lands and barony of Castlemains and Cumnock, and the lands and barony of Haining-Ross—all lying within the sheriffdom of Ayr, formerly possessed by Sir Hugh and Sir George Campbell, some time of Cesnock."

Sir Hugh Campbell did not long survive his unjust forfeiture and harsh treatment. It should seem that, on account of his infirmities, he had been relieved from his imprisonment in the Bass, and had come to Edinburgh, where he died, on the 20th September, 1686, which appears from an old memorandum-book, in the possession of a descendant:—"Monday, September 20th, 1686. Sir Hugh Campbell died this day, in his son Hugh's chambers, in Edinburgh, of seven days sickness, which he contracted on the Monday night previous. He was buried by torch light, at 6 o'clock on the Thursday following, in the Greyfriars' churchyard, aged 71 years in March, 1686. Note.—I understand that Sir Hugh Campbell's death was occasioned by being at that time, in consequence of some false information, taken to the Canongate jail, which brought on bad health, and killed him."

Soon after the Revolution there was an act passed in Parliament, rescinding all the forfeitures and fines that had occurred since the year 1665. The lands of Cesnock were consequently restored to the family.

Sir George Campbell of Cesnock was served heir to his father on the 5th March 1691. In the previous year he had been appointed Lord Justice-Clerk, and one of the Lords of Session. Sir George married, in 1665, Mrs. Anna M'Mouran, heiress of an estate in Fife, as appears from a charter in his favour, dated the 24th of November of that year. By this lady he had three daughters,—Mary, the eldest, was married to William Gordon of Earlstoun, without issue. Christian, the youngest, was married to Dr. Francis Pringle. The

second daughter, Margaret, was married, in 1697, to Sir Alexander Hume, advocate, afterwards Earl of Marchmont. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, the great friend of the late Sir Hugh Campbell and of the family; and who had himself suffered great hardships during the persecutions that preceded the Revolution, but in reward for his signal services had been, in 1696, constituted Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and, in 1697, was created Earl of Marchmont.

Sir Alexander Hume, on the death of Sir George, assumed the name of Campbell, and, in right of his wife, succeeded to the property of Cesnock. He was a man of great abilities, and filled at different times several high and confidential offices in the state. He became second Earl of Marchmont on the death of his father in 1724, his elder brother, Patrick, Lord Polwarth, having died in 1710. He himself died in 1740. By his lady, Margaret of Cesnock, he had four sons :—

1. George, Lord Polwarth, who died in 1724, in the twenty-first year of his age.
2. Patrick, who died the same year.
3. Hugh, of whom afterwards.
4. Alexander Hume Campbell, a twin-brother with Hugh. He married Miss Pettis; but died without issue in 1760, in the fifty-third year of his age.

There were four daughters, of whom two were married, but only one had issue, namely,—

Lady Anne Hume Campbell, married to Sir William Purves of Purves-hall, Berwickshire.

Hugh, third Earl of Marchmont, third son of Sir Alexander Hume Campbell, the second earl, succeeded his father in 1740. He died in 1794 in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a man of distinguished abilities, and of great political and literary talents. He was one of the representative Peers of Scotland from 1750 till 1784, “during which he punctually attended the House of Lords, taking an active part in business, being exceeded by none in parliamentary information and experience.” He was twice married,—first,

to Miss Anne Western, by whom he had Patrick, Lord Polwarth, who died young; and three daughters. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Crompton, by whom he had a son, Alexander, Lord Polwarth, afterwards a British peer, by the title of Lord Hume of Berwick. The earl alienated the ancient estate of the Campbells, concentrating his whole property in Berwickshire, the more ancient seat of his own family.

Arms of Cesnock—Girony of eight pieces, or and sable, for Argyle; within a bordure, gules, charged with eight escalops of the first; and a canton, also girony of eight pieces, ermine and gules, for Loudoun.

Crest—A Phoenix head erased, or.

Motto—Constanter et prudenter.

The arms of *Hume Campbell* are to be seen on a brass plate, still on the door of Cesnock house.

The property of Cesnock has passed through various hands since it was alienated by the Marchmont family. The Dicks 55 of Cesnock seem to have been the next proprietors. John Dick of Cesnock had a daughter, baptized October 17, 1719, called Marjory;* and, again, a son, whose name is not mentioned, on the 11th February, 1721. Cesnock was subsequently acquired by John Wallace, second son of John Wallace of Cairnhill, who possessed it before 1778, in which year, 23d September, "John Wallace of Cesnock" had a son, *William*, baptized.† He had another son, *James Maxwell*, baptized, born 21st February, 1783. Soon after this, in 1787, Cesnock was acquired by the trustees of Miss Scott, late Duchess of Portland, and it now remains in the hands of the Duke.

There was another property, called *Nether*, or *Little Cesnock*, also possessed by a branch of the Campbells. *John Campbell* of Little Cesnock was a witness to the obligation of Hew Campbell of Loudoun to the abbot of Melrose, on being appointed baillie of the regality of Mauchline in 1521.

* Session Records.

† Ibid.

James Campbell of Little Cesnock had resignation of the lands of Little Cesnock from Gavin Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, 14th December, 1694. In 1700, (Nov. 1,) *James Campbell of Little Cesnock* resigned the lands of *Netherloan* in favour of Sir George Campbell of Cesnock.

KEITHS, STEWARTS, AND ROSSES OF GALSTON.

Wood, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, supposes that Sir John Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, who died before 1270, had a third son, ancestor of the

Keiths of Galstoun, in Ayrshire,* and father of the gallant Sir William Keith of Galstoun, who repulsed the English with extraordinary valour at Berwick, in 1318. He accompanied Sir James Douglas on his expedition to Palestine with the heart of King Robert I. in 1330. He commanded in Berwick in 1333; was ambassador to England in 1335, when he obtained a safe-conduct for himself and sixty horsemen in his retinue, and was killed at the siege of Stirling with his own lance, 1336. He "left a daughter, Johanna Keith, heiress of Galstoun; married, first, to a gentleman of the name of Hamilton;† secondly, to Sir Alexander Stewart of Derneley, and had issue by both." This explains a charter, confirmed during the regency of the Duke of Albany, by Johanna de Keith, *Domina de Gallystoun*, to her son, Andrew de Hamyltoun, of her lands of Gallystoun, in the barony of Kyle, and shire of Ayr, viz., Tholock, Uvermomunde, Langsyde, Bryntwod, Sorne, Kirkton, and Dundivane. The original charter is dated at Dalserff, the 10th December 1406. Among the witnesses to the charter are William de Hamyltoun, and John Stewart, sons of the said Johanna, the latter son being designated *Domina de Crukystoun*. *John Cambell*

* Sir Edward de Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, who succeeded in 1324, married Isabel de Keith, said to be of the family of Galstoun.

† The gentleman, as Wood elsewhere shows, was Sir David de Hamilton, an ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton, who died in 1392.

of *Gallystoun* is also a witness to the charter, so that the Keiths had only possessed part of the lands of Galston.

The next possessors we find of Galston were the STEWARTS—no doubt a branch of the Stewarts of Darnley.

William Stewart, feodatarii de Galstoun, whose son,

Thomas Stewart of Galstoun, was retoured as heir of his father, March 24, 1603, viz., “in terris de Galstoun, molen-dino de straith, et brasina, apud ecclesiam parochialem de Galstoun, cum 3 acris terræ eisdem spectantibus, in baronia de Tarbolton,* et balliatu de Kyle-stewart.” Old extent, £16, 13s. 4d.; new extent, £83, 6s. 8d. Thomas Stewart of Galstoun is mentioned in a variety of documents, from 1601 till 1643. In 1632 occurs the testament of Jeane Ros, spouse to Thomas Stewart of Galstoun, who died in December, made and given up by the said Thomas Stewart, in name and behalf of *Margaret* and *Barbara* † Stewarts, their lawful bairns. He married, again, Anna Ros, a sister of his former wife. This appears from the testament of Dame Mareoune Boill, relict of vmqle. James Archbishop of Glasgow, who died in November 1636, “maid and gevin vp be Thomas Stewart of Galstoun, hir sone-in-law,” &c. “Legacie—At Glasgow, the 24th day of September, 1636 zeiris.—The quhilk day Dame Marcoun Boill, &c. Item, I heirby nominat Thomas Stewart of Galstoun, my sone-in-law, and Anna Ros, my dochter, conjunctlie, &c., my onlie executours, &c. Item, my saidis debtis being payit, I leive the rest that sall be free to be devydit betuixt the said Thomas Stewart his bairnes procreat betuixt him and vmqle. Jeane Ros, my dochter, and the said Anna Ros, my other exccutrix, sche being in lyf,” &c. Thomas Stewart of Galstoun frequently occurs in the session records, and his name is mentioned in a testamentary document so late as 1643. He appears to have been succeeded by

* John Stewart, Lord of Kyle, eldest son of Robert, the Steward of Scotland, granted the lands of Tarbolton and Drumley to his cousin, Sir John Stewart of Darnley.

† 30th July, 1626.—Baptized to the laird of Galstoun and lawfull daughter, callit Barbara.—Witnesses, Bar and Sornbeg.—PARISH RECORDS.

Lodowick Stewart of Galston, who married *Agnes Hamiltone*.* He died at Glasgow, in May 1650, leaving apparently no issue. By his latter-will he made over his whole substance to his uncle, *George Rosse* of Brownhill, Renfrewshire, brother of his mother, who was afterwards styled

George Rosse of Galstone.† He married, first, *Grissell Maxwell*, who died at Paisley on the 4th of April, 1647, leaving at least a daughter, *Anna Rosse*. From her testament, it appears that *William Maxwell* of Kowglen was the tutor of the deceased. The daughter only survived till the 4th of October of the same year. He married, secondly, *Jeane Stirling*, of the house of Glorat, and died in July, 1655, leaving two sons, *George* and *Mungo*, but whether by his first or second wife does not appear. The following is the substance of his testament: "Lattre-will and legacies.—At Glasgow, the xix day of July, 1655. The quhilk day *George Rosse* of Galstone, &c., constituted *William Andersone*, yr., portioner of Newtone, his sole executor, lykas he nominats, makes, and constitutes *William Barclay* of Pierstone, *James Rosse* of Thornetone, and the said *William Andersone*, or any two of them, tutouris testamentouris to *George* and *Mungo Ross*, his lawful children, during the zeiris of thair pupilaritie, &c. Item, he lieves in legacie to *Alexander Rosse*, his naturall sone, &c., the soume of ane thowsand markis, &c. Item, in caice it sall pleis God to remove the said *George* and *Mungo Ross*, his childrein, befoir they sall attaine to the age of sevinteen zeiris compleit, then, and in that caice, he lieves in legacie to the persones eftir specifit, &c., to witt, to *Jeane Stirling* of Glorat, his spous, the equall half of that soume of aught thowsand markis that is dew to him be *Sir Mungow Stirling* of Glorat, be vertew

* *Agnes Hamiltone*, *Ladie Galstone*, occurs in the testament of *Michaill Maire* of Dalley, 1648. She could hardly be the wife of *Thomas Stewart* of Galston, although he may have married a third time.

† There were *Rosses*, proprietors to a considerable extent, in Galston parish before this time. *Mathew Ross* of Hayning was served heir of his father, "*Magistri Mathei Ros de Hayning*," April 15, 1619, "in terris de Hayning parochie (*Hayning-Ross*), *Overton*, *Netherton*, *Rance*, *Roddingsis*," &c.

of his contract of marriage; as also, to the said Katherine Rosse of Dreghorne, the soume of ane thowsand markis, quha is dochter lawfull to the said vmqle. John Rosse of Dreghorne; ffarder, the said George Ross does heirby lieve to the said Alexander Rosse, his sone, in caice it sall pleis God that the said George and Mungo Ross, his childrein, sall depart this lyfe, &c., all and haille, the sowme of ane thowsand markis," &c.

George Ross of Galstoun had sasine of the lands of Temple-Lockharts and Templelands of Galston, 10th November, 1704. His name occurs as one of the Commissioners of Supply in 1715. He married, first, Lady Christian, third daughter of James, second Earl of Loudoun; secondly, the widow of Alexander Craufurd of Kerse.

Previous to this, the greater portion of the lands of Galstoun, Bar, Hayning, and other properties, had been acquired by the growing family of Ccsnock. In 1580, we find Charles II., as heir of Charles, Duke of Lennox, retoured, amongst others, in the lands of Galstoun.

FAIRLIE OF HOLMES.

The Fairlies, of whom Holmes is a branch, are understood to be descended from the Fairlies of that Ilk, near Largs. About 1650, the principal part of the property was alienated to Boyle of Kelburn. A cadet of the family.

Thomas Fairlie, settled in Irvine about the middle of the seventeenth century, and married Jane Francis, of the ancient family of Francis of Stane, and had one son,

James Fairlie, who was twice married, and had a family by both wives. By his first, Jane Davidson, there were three sons. The eldest,

John Fairlie, married Agnes, eldest daughter of Mungo Mure of Bruntwood, and had issue, four sons and three daughters. The eldest son,

James Fairlie of Bellfield, formerly of Jamaica, married

Sarah Bell, relict of John Mitchell, Esq., and had issue, three daughters and one son,

James Fairlie of Holmes, Licut.-Colonel Commandant of the Ayrshire Yeomanry, a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace of the county of Ayr. He succeeded his father in 1819, and his uncle, Mungo Fairlie of Holmes, in the same year. He married, in 1821, Agnes Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Fairlie of London, and formerly of Calcutta, and had a large family. Mr. Fairlie died a few years ago, and was succeeded by his second son,

William Fairlie, now of Holmes.

Arms.—Argent, on a cheveron sable, between three water budgets of the second, as many mollets, or, all within a bordure ermine.

Crest—A lion's head coupé proper.

Motto—Meditare.

CAMPBELL OF BARQUHARRIE AND MAYFIELD.

There were several branches of the Cesnock family, the principal amongst whom, connected with the parish of Galston, was the Campbells of Barquharrie and Mayfield. According to Robertson,

Captain Hugh Campbell of Barquharrie was the third son, or grandson, of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock and Elizabeth, second daughter of George, master of Loudoun. He married, 5th June, 1702, Margaret Boswell, second daughter of David Boswell of Auchinleck, by Anne, daughter of James Hamilton of Dalziel, and had issue.

Hugh Campbell of Barquharrie, afterwards of Mayfield,* Comptroller of the Customs at Ayr. He married, 10th January, 1727, Margaret, daughter of David Henderson of Tinochside, by whom he had, says Robertson, three sons,

* Mayfield was part of the lands of Galston, formerly belonging to the Stewarts.

Hugh, Claud, and Bruce. He had, however, at least another son, whose name occurs as follows in the parochial registers : "Hume Campbell, son of Hew Campbell of Barquharrie, was born and baptized at the Tower of Cesnock, the 15th of January, 1742 ;" but this son may have died young.

Bruce Campbell, the youngest, was designed of Mayfield and Milrig, or of Hillhouse, as he is sometimes styled in the parochial registers, from which it seems probable that his elder brothers had died early, or unmarried. He married Annabella, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., Kilmarnock, by whom he had issue :—

1. Hugh.
2. Bruce, born 25th May, 1775, Captain E. I. C.'s Naval Service, died unmarried.
3. Alexander, born September, 1778,* a Captain in the 74th regiment and of distinguished bravery. Of his services, particularly at the memorable battle of Assaye, honourable mention is frequently made in Col. Welch's "Reminiscences of India." He died of his wounds in October, 1805. The Duke of Wellington, on hearing of his death wrote a very complimentary letter to his brother, dated Berkley Square, March, 1806. "He was an officer," says the Duke, "with whom I had the advantage of serving frequently, and I never knew one of his rank and situation in whom I could place more confidence with a more certain belief that my expectations from him would not be disappointed."
4. John, late in Sornbeg.
5. William, born 4th May, 1788, died in January, 1830.
1. Euphemia, married to her cousin, Hugh Wilson, Esq. Kilmarnock, and died in 1817, leaving a son, Hugh Campbell Wilson.
2. Mariane, died in April, 1825, unmarried.

Besides these, there are the baptisms of a son and two daughters recorded in the parish registers. Bruce Campbell of Mayfield had a son, whose name is not given, born on Thursday, 20th January, 1774, "about half an hour after 11 at night ;" "Susanna, daughter to Bruce Campbell of Hillhouse, Esq., born on Sabbath, 23d of September, 1777 ;" and "Margaret Boyd, daughter to Bruce Campbell of Hillhouse, born 11th February, 1782."

* "Alexander, son to Bruce Campbell of Hillhouse, born 23d September, 1778."—PAROCHIAL REGISTER.

Mr. Campbell died in February, 1813, aged 79. He sold the estate of Milrig, which formed part of the paternal property acquired from Cesnock, to Colonel Hughs, who, in turn, disposed of it to the late William Gordon, Esq. of Milrig. It is now possessed by Captain A. D. Tait.

Hugh Campbell of Barquharrie was a Captain in the 85th Regiment. He married, 1797, Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Barber, Esq. of Greaseley, Nottinghamshire. He died 5th January, 1824, and left issue,—

1. Hugh Bruce.
2. Thomas Alexander.
3. William.
4. John.

1. Anne, married to the late George Douglas, Esq. of Roddinghead.
2. Annabella, married to William Comyn, Esq. of the County Clare.
3. Sophia Elizabeth, married to Denis Browne, Esq. of Brownestoun, Ireland.

The widow of Captain Campbell died at the Park, Nottingham, on the 20th January 1860, aged 85.

Hugh Bruce of Barquharrie, born April, 1803; married, first, Anne, daughter of — Hurd, Esq. of Kentish Town, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, in October, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of E. Werfe, Esq. of Kengrave Park, Nottinghamshire.

Arms—Girony of eight pieces, or and sable, within a bordure, gules, charged with eight escallops, of the first; and a canton, also girony of eight pieces, ermine and gules.

Crest—A Phoenix head, erased.

Motto—Constanter et prudenter.

There were several other families of the name of Campbell, all connected with Cesnock or Loudoun, in the parish of Galston, such as Campbell of Windyhill, Campbell of Waterhaughs, &c. Amongst other small proprietors, there were the Lockharts of Tempill, Adams of Brewland, Neilsons of Maxwood, Rosses of Hayning, Meikles of Clokisland,

Patouns of Straith, Richmonds of Peirisland, Mitchells of Escherzairdis, Mitchels of Littlemont, &c.*

Of the modern proprietorships of Lanfine and Holmes we have little information.

The lands of Lanfine belonged to the Church. In 1489, as Chalmers states, Mr. John Charteris, as chaplain of Galston, obtained a letter of confirmation of them for life. After the Reformation, they were acquired by Lockhart of Bar, who took an active part in the overthrow of the Popish ecclesiastical structure. The properties of Greenholme† and Lanfine were acquired by *John Brown*, of the well-known Glasgow banking firm of Carrick, Brown, & Co., who was succeeded by the late *Nicol Brown* of Lanfine. The present proprietor, *Thomas Brown*, second cousin of Nicol, is life-rented in the lands of Lanfine. He is heir to his brother of Langside, near Glasgow.

The Holmes appear to have been the lands styled of old "Stewart-Gallesholme," or the holm lands of Galston. They were purchased from the Earl of Marchmont in 1770, by Mr. Patrick Clark, merchant. "Janet Clark, daughter of Patrick Clark of Holmes and Margaret Fairley, being their fourth daughter, born 21st June 1785."‡ They had also a daughter, born at Holmes, 5th June 1789. On the death of Mr. Clark, in 1796, the Holmes was purchased by the late *Mungo Fairlie*, one of three brothers who made fortunes in the East and West Indies. Mungo died a bachelor in 1819, and was succeeded by his nephew, the late *James Fairlie* of Holmes.

* The following list of the heritors of Galston parish occurs in the presbytery records, 20th April 1727:—"The heritors of Galston being called, there compeired John, Duke of Glasnock, for the Earl of Marchmont; the lairds of Greenholm, Waterhaughs, Bruntwood, Bankhead: Mr. Fawsyde, by his letter; Alexander Morison of Cowrsbraehead; John Aitain, for David Crawford; John Browning of Bankhouse; John Adam of Brewlands; John Gebbie of Middlethird; William Findlay of Crofthead; Alexander Meikle of Strath; John Woodburn of Ashyards; James Young of Whitehorn; Alexander Meikle of Priestland; Hugh Brown, for John Smith of Ashyards; John Aiton of Tilloch and Growcraig; James Brown of Ronaldcamp."

† The estate of the ancient family of Nisbet, in Loudoun parish.

‡ Parish Register.

SCHAWS OF SORNBEG.

The Schaws of Sornbeg were a branch of the ancient family of Hayley. They appear to have acquired Sornbeg, and other lands, from the noble house of Cathcart by wadset. The first of them was,

Andrew Schaw of Sornbeg, son to Hayley. He was infeft in the lands of Sornbeg, Polkemmet, Whitburn, and other lands in the shire of Ayr and Linlithgow, &c., 21st May, 1447.

Alexander Schaw of Sornbeg and Polkemmet, his son, resigned the lands of Polkemmet in favour of Sir Robert Hamilton of Preston, in 1486. He was succeeded by his son,

William Schaw of Sornbeg. He was infeft in the lands of Polkemmet and Sornbeg on the 14th March, 1486, and in the lands of Flockside, in the shire of Renfrew, 20th April, 1487. He was succeeded by his son,

John Schaw of Sornbeg, who was infeft in the lands of Flockside, &c., 28th May, 1529.

Andrew Schaw of Sornbeg, his son, was served heir in special to William Schaw of Sornbeg and Polkemmet, his grandfather, in the five pound land of old extent of Helington; five pound land of old extent of Knockindale; fifty shilling land of old extent of Goldring; the lands, barony, and fortalice of Sornbeg, and others, in the shire of Ayr, 18th December, 1547. The lands of Polkemmet, Sornbeg, Foulshiels, &c., having fallen into the hands of Queen Mary, by reason of nonentry, in 1549, they were gifted to David Hamilton of Preston, in trust, it would appear, for Andrew Schaw, the nearest heir, upon which he obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, in favour of himself and John Schaw, his son, dated 4th March 1550. In 1555, he purchased the lands of Hayley from his relative, John Schaw. The sasine, proceeding upon a charter of feu-right, was in favour of "Andre Schaw, and Robert Schaw, his son, of Sornbeg." In 1589,

Andrew Sehaw was infeft in the lands of Floekside, upon a precept forth of the Chaneellary, as heir to his father, John ; and, on the 2d Mareh, 1590, he obtained a eharter from Queen Mary in favour of himself and his son, John,* of the lands of Sornbeg and others. He married Helene Ross, who died in 1551. Her testament is dated at Galston, the last day of February in that year. It was written in Latin by Alexander Arbukill, eurate of Galston. She direeted that her body should be buried in the ehureh of St Peter of Galston, and that 4s. should be given toward the repair of the Church of Glasgow. Her exeecutors were, Andrew Sehaw, her spouse, and John, Robert, and William, her sons. Amongst the debts owing was a sum of £253, 6s. 8d. Seots, due by Hugh Wallace of Carnell, restand of a contraet of marriage between John Sehaw, son and heir of Andrew, and Helen Wallace, daughter of the said Hugh. Amongst the witnesses was William Sehaw, brother of Andrew. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Sehaw of Sornbeg, who married, 28th April, 1550† as already indicated, Helen Wallace, daughter of Wallace of Carnell, or Cairnhill. He was succeeded by his son,

John Sehaw of Sornbeg, in 1592. He was infeft upon a precept forth of the Chaneellary, as heir to Andrew Sehaw, his grandfather, in the foresaid lands of Sornbeg, Helington, Knoekindale, Goldring, &c. ; and, on the 28th Oetober, 1608, he was infeft in the lands of Polkemmet, &c., as heir to John Sehaw of Polkemmet, his father. In 1615, upon his own resignation, he obtained a eharter from James VI. ereeting the haill lands into the barony of Sornbeg : and, in, 1620, he granted a eharter to his son, Patrick, at his marriage, of the lands of Polkemmet.

Agnes Dunbar, Ladie Sornbeg, who died in 1603, must have been the wife of this laird of Sornbeg. In her testament, she constituted “Mr Ard. Drummuire, scholemaster at Air, hir

* So states the writer in the Appendix to Nisbet.

† Date of contract of marriage.

guid sone, and Janet Schaw hir dochter, his spous, executouris and intromittouris with hir guidis and geir." She left "ane zounge kow" to her "oye, John Drummuire."

The laird survived till 1623; at least there was a John Schaw of Sornbeg died in that year, who had a daughter, *Agnes*, married to *Johne Masoune* in *Barnaiche*. He was succeeded by his son,

Patrick Schaw of Sornbeg. He is mentioned as of Sornbeg in the testament of Robert Broune, merchand in *Kilmarnock*, in 1628, although his service as heir to his father did not take place till 25th August 1631. He signed the "Solemn League and Covenant" in 1640, and his name occurs in testamentary documents, and in the parish records, down to 1646. He resigned in favour of John, his son, and John, his grandson, who were infeft under the Great Seal in 1699. He married a daughter of *Durham* of *Duntervie*, by whom he had his heir, and, as appears from the parish register, another son called *Thomas*—"24th of July 1626.—Baptized to Patrick Schaw of Sornbeg ane lawfull soun, callit Thumas; witnesses, John Lockhart of Bar, Johne Neilsoune of Maxwood."

John Schaw of Sornbeg, his son and successor, married, in 1651, *Isabel Boswell*, second daughter of *David Boswell* of *Auchinleck*, by whom he had

John Schaw of Sornbeg, who married *Marion Kennedy*, daughter of *Kennedy* of *Kilhenzie*. He had a mortification of his property in 1672. He had issue :

1. John, his successor.

2. Alexander, writer in *Edinburgh*.

1. Anne, married to *Graham* of *Drynie*.

2. Catharine, married to *Mackenzie* of *Suddie*.

Captain John Schaw of Sornbeg held a commission in the First Royals, with which regiment he served in America. He was served heir to his father and grandfather in 1720.

PARISH OF MAUCHLINE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &C.

THERE can be little dubiety as to the derivation of the name of this parish. It is purely Celtic, and signifies "the plain with the pool." Mauchline town and church stand in a plain, "and there runs through the town a rivulet, which has three several falls, or small cascades, that form pools below." "The parish of Mauchline," continues Chalmers, "was formerly of very great extent, comprehending the whole of the extensive country, which now forms the three parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk." The parish, as it now stands, is about eight miles in length, and from two to four in breadth—containing about twenty-four square miles. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Craigie and Galstoun; on the east by the parish of Sorn; on the south by the parishes of Auchinleck and Ochiltree; and on the west by the parishes of Stair and Tarbolton.

The general appearance of the parish is highly favourable. It has a rich, cultivated aspect. Though generally level, still it is sufficiently undulating to prevent it from being monotonous. Mauchline Hill, which forms part of "the long ridge of Kyle," is the only eminence of any consequence in the parish. It rises a little to the north-east of the town of Mauchline, and running from east to west about a mile in the parish, terminates in Skeoch Hill, in Tarbolton parish.

An excellent view is obtained from Mauchline Hill, not only over Ayrshire, but embracing Cairnsmure and other hills in Galloway, and Benlomond, Jura, Arran, Kintyre, and other prominent objects in the western range of the Highlands. From the town of Mauchline, towards the south and south-west, the surface gradually declines till it reaches the channel of the river Ayr, the banks of which are well wooded, and altogether romantic. The Ayr bounds the parish for upwards of a mile. "In its course it passes between steep rocks of red freestone, from forty to fifty feet high. How this passage was formed, whether by some convulsion of nature, or by the water gradually forming a channel for itself, cannot now be ascertained. The scenery is beautiful and romantic. On its banks there are several caves cut out of the solid rock, similar to those at Auchinleck, of which Dr Johnson has taken notice in his 'Tour to the Hebrides.' One of them is known by the name of Peden's Cave, where it is said Alexander Peden, whose name is so familiar to the inhabitants of the west of Scotland, often concealed himself during the unhappy times of the Persecution.* The whole parish is arable, with the exception of about three hundred acres under wood, and a few acres of moss. The farms are all well enclosed and subdivided, and the plantations are carefully attended to by the proprietors, so that they have a healthy thriving appearance. A great improvement has, of late years, been effected in agriculture. There are several other streams, besides the Ayr, which traverse the parish. The Lugar joins the Ayr about a mile above Barskimming, the seat of the late Lord Glenlee, and now of his grandson, Sir William Miller, Bart. Loch-Brown, the *Duveloch* of old charters, was the only lake in the parish, and covered about sixty acres of ground. It used to be the resort of wild ducks, geese, and occasionally of swans. The whole of the loch, however, has been thoroughly drained, and goodly crops of grain are now raised upon the land thus reclaimed.

* Statistical Account.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The whole of what is called *Kyle Stewart*, which includes the parish of Mauchline in its original extent, belonged to the family of the High Steward of Scotland. "In 1165," says Chalmers, "Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melros, the lands of Mauchlin, with the right of pasturage in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river, extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale : and the Stewart also gave the same monks a caracute of land to improve in the places most convenient ; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melros planted at Mauchlin a colony of their own order, and this establishment continued a cell of the Monastery of Melros till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchlin, or in the confirmation thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchlin. It is therefore more than probable that the parish church of Mauchlin was established by the monks of Melros after they had become owners of the territory ; and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent that the country, which formed the extensive parish of Mauchlin, was but very little settled when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shews that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population of their country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in that district, and they contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdiction over their extensive states of Mauchlin, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Mauchlin."

In the Cartulary of Melrose there is a copy of the obligation granted by Hew Campbell of Loudoun in 1521, on being

appointed Bailie of this regality. The appointment was doubtless obtained by the shrewd applicant with an eye to the fee-simple of the whole district (at least the superiority of it), on the breaking up of monastic establishments, signs of which were then becoming rife in Scotland. The deed is as follows : —“ Be it kend be thir presents, &c. bundin and oblist, on ye fayth and treuth of my bodie lelely and treulie, and heirs-mail to be gotten of my bodie, myn and their executours, with gudes whatsuever and gear movabbil and immoveabbil, to ane Rev. fader in God, Robert, Abbot of Melrose. That forasmeikle as ye said Rev. fader, in Convent with hail and full assent, has made me and my hears foresaid bailzie to all and syndrie ye lands of Kylesmuir and Barmuir, lying within ye Bailzerie of Kyle-Stewart and Sherifffdom of Air, I sall, with freinds and allyes mainteen and defend said Rev. fader and Convent in ye said lands against all whatsoever, ye sovereign alane excepted.” Signed, “Hew Campbell.” Witnesses, John Campbell of Little Cesnock ; John Hamilton of M’Nairston ; John Duncanson, Chancellor of Glasgow ; Matho Crawford ; Hew Craufurd of ye Heateth, &c.

The early charters of the Abbots of Melrose are characterised by singular minuteness of description, and all that simplicity which belonged to the period. The names specified in the boundaries of the district granted are in many instances now unknown ; but some of them still remain, such as Dermconner, Auchenbrane, &c.; and the burns (burnæ) Duppoll, Nid (or Need), and Garpoll (water). At one point the march is defined by a cross on an oak (*quercus ubi crux facta est*).

The parish church, or Priory of Mauchline, was no doubt erected by the monks of Melrose, as supposed by Chalmers, after 1165 ; and the village or Kirktoon of Mauchline gradually sprung up in the vicinity. The church, forming part of the original Priory, it is supposed, and with which the Tower at Mauchline is believed to have been connected, was situated in the middle of the town, having the churchyard around it. The old church was superseded, many years ago, by a handsome new edifice, after the Gothic style, with a

tower about ninety feet high. Besides the priory of Mauchline, there were two chapels in the district—one on the water of Greenock, for the convenience of that part of it now forming the parish of Muirkirk ; and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands now constituting the parish of Sorn. The latter was dedicated to St Cuthbert, and stood eastward of the village of Catrine, in a field called *St Cuthbert's Holm*.

After the Reformation, the lordship and barony of Kylesmure, with the church of Mauchline, were gifted by the Crown to Hugh Lord Loudoun. The act, erecting the whole into a temporal lordship, was passed in 1606.

From this document it would appear that all the then existing castles, towers, fortalices, manor-places, yards, orchards, mills, &c. in the extensive and once barren district of Kylesmure, were constructed by the monks of Melrose or their substitutes. It bears undeniable evidence, in short, of the improved state of the district, compared with the original grant. In 1510, a charter, erecting Mauchline into a free burgh of barony, was granted by James IV. ; and by the act of 1606 it will be observed that Mauchline was again constituted a free burgh of barony. The charters, however, are said to have been destroyed at the burning of the Register Office in Edinburgh, upwards of a hundred years ago, and they have never been renewed. The town of Mauchline has long been considered of importance in the district as a market for the sale of cattle. There are no fewer than seven fairs, chiefly for that purpose, in the course of the year. Mauchline is now somewhat remarkable for its manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, and numerous elegancies for the drawing-room, of the most tasteful design and exquisite execution. There are also two villages in the parish, Haugh and Auchmillan, at the former of which there is a woollen mill, employed chiefly by the carpet factory at Kilmarnock.

The first disjunction of the originally very extensive parish of Mauchline took place in 1631, when the large district now constituting the parish of Muirkirk was separated from it. "In 1636 it was settled that the division now forming Sorn

parish should also be taken from it, and a church was built at Dalgain in 1658; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692." The ground for the site of the church and churchyard, with that of the manse, garden and glebe, were the free gift of John Mitchell of Dalgain to the parish in 1656. From the circumstance of the church and manse being erected on the estate of Dalgain, the new parish was known by that name down to the middle of the eighteenth century. "The parish of Mauchlin was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude. The patronage of the church has continued in the family of Loudoun since the grant in 1606."*

Mauchline parish is not without its share of historical events. An invasion of the Cruithne from Ireland is said to have been repulsed by the old British inhabitants at Mauchline in 681. But it is chiefly with those "troubulous times" which followed the Reformation that Mauchline is historically connected. Almost all the lay proprietors in the vicinity were favourable to the new doctrines, which is not surprising, considering that such a large and valuable tract of country fell to be divided upon the Romish priesthood being denuded of it. In 1544 the celebrated George Wishart was invited to visit Mauchline, and he purposed preaching in the church of the Priory; but entrance was denied him by the Sheriff of Ayr at the head of an armed force. The favourers of the reformer would have attempted to take violent possession of the church, but he dissuaded them from it, and retiring to Mauchline Mure he there preached to a large multitude for about three hours. In 1647 the battle of Mauchline Mure was fought between the King's troops and the Covenanters, when the latter claimed the victory. In 1666, previous to the battle of Pentland Hill, the west country non-conformists are said to have been reviewed on Mauchline Mure. In 1585, during the unhappy reign of James VII. of Scotland, five men

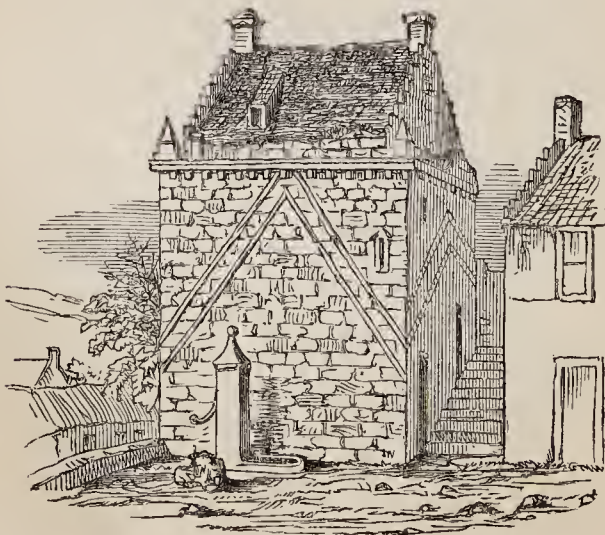
* Chalmers's Caledonia.

belonging to the parish were slaughtered by the emissaries of an obnoxious government. They were buried where they were executed, in the public green at the Townhead. Over their graves was a stone bearing the following inscription :—

“Bloody Dumbarton, Douglas and Dundee,
Moved by the Devil and the Laird of Lee,
Dragg’d these five men to death with gun and sword,
Not suffering them to pray nor read God’s word;
Owning the work of God was all their crime;
The eighty-five was a saint-killing time.”

The hole where the gibbet was fixed is said to be still visible. In 1830 the tombstone was lifted, and a new monument erected in honour of the martyrs, upon which the above lines are carefully engraved.

Under the head *Antiquities* there is scarcely anything to record—a circumstance owing probably to the district having been so long in the hands of ecclesiastical proprietors, and therefore less liable to change. Now that the church has been removed, the Tower of Mauchline, as it is called, may be said to be the only remain of the ancient Priory. A view



Mauchline Castle.

of it is given by Grose in his *Antiquities of Scotland*, from which our engraving is copied. At this period it was occupied by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, the early patron of Burns. It is still in good preservation.

Formerly the great feature of attraction to visitors at Mauchline was the "Bridge of Barskimming," built towards the close of the last century by Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet, President of the Court of Session, and father of the late Lord Glenlee. It is a noble span, stretching from rock to rock at an immense height above the bed of the river, and connects the parishes of Mauchline and Stair, not far from Barskimming House. The bridge and the scenery on the banks of "the Hermit Ayr" are well worthy of a visit; though their attractions have been somewhat thrown in the shade by the railway bridge across the Ayr near Ballochmyle House. This is a truly magnificent work, and attracts corresponding attention.

The "braes of Ballochmyle," rendered classical by our national poet, have, since the building of the railway bridge, been opened to the public. This act of liberality has led to frequent excursion trains from Glasgow, the passengers by which are afforded every facility in viewing the romantic scenery of the place. The spot where Burns saw the "Lass o' Ballochmyle," hallowed in the memory of the old inhabitants, is marked by a rustic cot, within which, cut out on wood, was set up the song composed in honour of the fair one. It is to be regretted that some ill-disposed excursionist, with as little taste as poetic feeling, pulled down this characteristic memorial of an interesting incident. The railway bridge is in itself a structure of singular dimensions as well as beauty. The height of the arch is 180 feet, and the span about 175. It is placed near the Howford Bridge, a locality long known to tourists as one of the most picturesque in the west of Scotland. Rocks of great height, covered with tall trees, rise up from the crooks or bends of the Ayr, which is seen from the walks on the *braes* stealing along at a great depth below, its murmuring undistinguished on account of the distance.

It would be almost stale to remark how much the town and parish of Mauchline are interwoven with the personal history and poetry of our national Bard. Mosgiel, where the family of Burns resided for many years—the banks of Ayr—Ballochmyle, and Mauchline itself, with its “Belles,” its “Jolly Beggars,” its “Holy Fair,” trysts and masonic meetings, all speak of the youthful, glowing, but yet scarcely developed genius of the never-to-be-forgotten ploughman.

With regard to the records of the parish, the writer in the old *Statistical Account* quaintly remarks that “sometime before the Reformation, the Popish clergy perceived their interest declining, and their downfall approaching in the kingdom. To prepare for the worst, they sold their land in small parcels for ready money, and then departed, carrying with them all their money and effects, and the books and registers belonging to this, and, it is believed, to other parishes in the neighbourhood.” It is fully as likely that the records were destroyed by those zealots who were instrumental in pulling down the religious houses. Fanaticism that saw iniquity in stone and lime could scarcely fail to discover it in the written memorials of the discarded priesthood. The existing records of the parish extend no farther back than 1669, a hundred years after the Reformation, and to judge from the evidence they supply of the moral state of the parish then and for a number of years subsequently, it would appear that the real work of the Reformation—the improvement of the moral condition of the people—had been slow in the extreme. In the very centre of the hotbed of the Covenant, Mauchline parish seems to have been, if no worse, at least no better than its neighbours.

From the Presbytery minutes we learn that, on the 15th June 1642, Mr. George Young, minister of Mauchline, is ordained to “summon from the pulpit Mungow Campbell, son to Hew Campbell in Netherplace, to compeir before the Presbiterie, to be halden in Ayr the 20th of July nixtocum, to answer before them for the cruel and unnatural murthering and killing, in the town of Mauchline, of John Campbell in

Mosgaviel [Mosgiel?] as was gravlie related," &c. On the 12th of April 1643, nearly a year afterwards, a supplication was presented to the Presbytery from Mungo Campbell of Netherplace,* by his brother-in-law, Alexander Pedan [not the famous *Peden*] expressing his willingness to give obedience and satisfaction to the Presbytery, so that his life should not be endangered. In reply to this supplication, Pedan was instructed to say that the Presbytery conceded these terms. The process against Campbell was continued for several years. At length, on the 16th September 1646, "compeired Mungo Campbell of Netherplace, in the habit of sackcloth, and in all humilitie confessed the unnatural murther of and killing of John Campbell, his cousin-german. As also he confessed his frequent falls in fornication sinsyne. The Presbyterie considering heiroy, ordane the said Mungo to compeir in the habit of sackcloth in the kirk of Mauchline, in the place of public repentance, two lord's days, till the Presbyterie advyse at thair next meeting what further shall be enjoyned to him." The penitent Mungo appeared in the "place of public repentance" accordingly; and on the 18th Nov. 1646 was further ordained by the Presbyterie to give signs of repentance in the kirks of Ochiltree, Galstoun and Tarbolton. After all this, he again, in December following, appeared in sackcloth before the Presbytery, when he was referred to the Session and minister of Mauchline, as having given ample signs of repentance. There is no record of what steps the Session took with the delinquent, but it is to be presumed, from the minute of the Presbytery, that the process would be closed without farther penalty.

The case is altogether a surprising stretch of the power of the Church courts at the time. They no doubt torture the party sufficiently in their own way; but undertake to save, and certainly do so, the murderer from condign punishment. It is true that slaughters, arising out of family feuds, were not uncommon in the previous age; but it does not appear,

* It would appear from his being designed "of Netherplace," that he had succeeded his father, Hew, during the interval.

in this case, that even such palliation could be adduced in favour of Netherplace. The only plea for the Presbytery, perhaps, is to be found in the unsettled state of the civil government.

The records of the Session, from which we give a few extracts at random, are rather curious as illustrative of the rude state of society at the time, even among a higher grade than the common peasantry :—

“Dec. 26, 1669.—The qlk day, Mr. James Veitch, minister of this paroch (the legal restraint under which he had beine from Apryle 1662, being taken off by the Kinge’s Counsell), preached publicly againe.*

“May 24, 1670.—Compeirit Johne Campbell in Killbrigend, and acknowledgit Agnes Cock to be his wyffe, and that he was mariet upoun the border, and was ordained to bring testimonialls of his conversatioun thes yeires bygane, and of his mariadge.

“Oct. 15.—The qlk day, compeiring Jean Edward, and partly by her own confession, and partly by witnesses yat were sworn, was convict of frequent scolding, cursing, swearing, and fighting with her husband, Hew Smyth, and beating of him ; grupon she was ordained to be rebuked publickly, and suspended from the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper.

“Jan. 9, 1672.—The qlk day it was ordained that publick intimatioun be made against disorders and scandalous cariage at likewakes.

“April 22, 1673.—George Campbell, younger in Brigend, and John Duncan, delated for playing on the Saboth.

“May 13.—The elders ordered to try anent the scolding, cursing, and fighting of Isobell Boswell† and her daughter, Marion Reid, and their adversaries John Reid and Jonet Reid, and to cause summond them and witnesses as they shall find sufficient ground.

* Mr. Vetch was minister of Mauchline at the Restoration, and had been ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. He was indulged by Act of Council, 9th December 1669.

† Daughter of James Boswell of Auchinleck, and wife of Mungo Reid of Drumfork.

“There is intimation to be made the next Saboth that people ly not in yairds, nor in the fields, or wander on the Saboths.

“June 15.—Marion Reid compeiring, and being charged with fighting, scolding, and obscene language, abusing Jonet Reid, sister to Adam Reid ; she grants she said Jonet Reid drank fyve mutchkins of wine, but her own mother, Marion M'Caw, was her informer.

“Jonet Reid being charged, and not compeiring, to be cited the second tyme.

“This day Isobell Boswell compeiring, and being charged with scolding and beating John Reid, grants she called him witch-get, bot cannot prove him such.

“John Reid compeiring, and being charged with drunkenness, and calling the Gudewife of Drumfork whoore and witch, he grants he called her a liar like a witch, and a whoore after she had called him witches-get.

“Mathew Baird compeiring, declared, he not being excepted against by the parties ; as also Jean Campbell, George Bowie, James Wood, they deponed on oath as follows : Mathew Baird deponed on oath he heard Marion Reid call Jonet Reid thief, be the sun that shynes it was true ; and that she brack up the doore upon Jonet Reid, and that Jonet Reid spak about an apron, bot he knows not what.

“George Bowie compeiring, deponed that John Reid danced in his own house, and said he might make use of it : and that he called Marion Reid a drunken limmer.

“James Wood deponed on oath, he heard the Gudewife of Drumfork call John Reid witch-get, and heard him call her a liar like a witch.

“Jean Campbell deponed she thought both the Gudewife of Drumfork and John Reid drunk, and she heard her cry up witches-get, and him cry down that she lied like a witch.

“Jonet Reid to be cited the second time.

“Hew Walker complains that Agnes Wood called him men-sworne man, and she could not deny it, qrfor she is to be publickly rebuked for saying so in face of the Toune Court.

“ June 29.—Jonet Reid being cited the third tyme compeired, and being charged with calling Marion Reid theif, and scolding, grants she said till Marion that she never did draw any man’s ale, and that she never took a sey apron off the dyke, after Marion had abused her, and called her commone thief. The Session orders Isobell Boswell, Marion Reid, John Reid, and Jonet Reid, all to be publickly rebuked on a Saboth day.

“ Adam Reid, younger, being on the street in a shameful state of drunkenness, was ordered to appear before the congregation next Lord’s day to be rebukit.

Robert Mitchell of Braehead is the subject of a formal complaint to the Session, because that he “flouted and scorned their officer,” when the latter “delated” him before them.

“ Mar. 3, 1674.—George Haldan and Matthew Hunter are appointed to deliver to Mr Alexander Craufurd the soume of 60 lib Scots, for relief of the prisoners with the Turks, and to keep the rest for the use of the poore.

“ April 7.—Adam Reid delate for swearing and cursing the elders, is appointed to be summoned to the next Session.

“ Jan. 12, 1675.—George Campbell and Mungow Gib delate for drinking upon Saturday night till the Sabbath morning, are appointed to be summoned to the next Session.

Jan. 26.—George Campbell and Mungow Gib, called and not compeiring, are appointed to be summoned *pro 2do*. John Millar being also *socius criminis* with them, is appointed to be summoned to the next Session.

“ Feb. 9.—George Campbell, Mungow Gib, and John Millar, accused of drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, denied the same, wairnt *apud acta*, to compeir the next Session.

“ Feb. 23.—John Campbell sworne, depont, that about four houres in the morning, being the Sabbath, he goeing to the house of Mathew Campbell, found George Campbell, John Millar, and Mungow Gib, sitting without their bonets, in respect they wanted money to pay their reckoning ; wherupon he gave them a merk piece to pay the same ; they afterwards going to his house, his wife would not suffer them to enter in,

for which cause Mungow Gib cast him down at his own doors, and then the three forenamed persons went to the house of Netherplace, all being drunk.

“Jonet Cock depont that she heard George Campbell, John Millar, and Mungow Gib, at her door on the Sabbath morning about fyve houres.

“George Campbell in Netherplace depont that he saw John Millar between six and seven houres in the Sabbath morning goe to his bed.

“George Campbell, John Millar, and Mungow Gib, being convict of drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking, are appointed to be rebuked publiquely the next Sabbath.

“March 9.—John Millar, George Campbell, and Mungow Gib, appearing in the publick place, instead of giving signs of repentance, did strive all the tyme to break the stool whereon they stood, which accordingly they did; for which unchristian miscarriage they were all suspended from the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, and other church privileges.

“Apryle 27.—Given to George Wilson for mending the stool of repentance, and knockhouse, . . . 2 lib.

“Given for nails and bands to the repentance stool, 1 lib.

“July 13, 1679.—Given to 2 wounded men,* 01 00 00

“Aug. 15, 1680.—Scandalous carriage on the Sabbath-day, such as flocks of children playing on the street and the church-yard, bearing of water, and the like, ordained to be reprovèd and forbidden after this by the minister.

“Jan. 18, 1681.—The Session, considering that one of their members was taken with a caption at the instance of Ludovick Fairfoul, Clerk to the Synod, and forced for his relief to pay tuentie-eight lib. ten shillings for the Synod in Apryl a thousand six hundred and eighty, and eighteen Synods preceding, did allow the same to the person concerned, according to their former custome,†—*inde*, . . . 28 10 00

“Item, they allowed the expenses, which was 04 00 00

* The battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought on Sunday, 22d June preceding.

† Wodrow says—“Upon the 3d of September (1675), the whole of the

"Aug. 8, 1682.—Margret Martine being delated for scandalous carriage with the dragoons at Auchmilling, is appointed to be summoned against the next Session day. George Campbell and his wife are summoned as witnesses.

"Sept. 24.—A contribution appointed to be intymate the next Lord's-day for the supply of John Scot, a brocken sea merchant, being ordained by ane act of the Lords of Council.

"Aug. 31, 1684.—The which day Mr. David Meldrum preached upon 1 Cor. iii. 21, having bene admitted minister at Mauchlin upon Friday the 29th preceding by Mr. Rob. Simpson, minister at Galston, Mr. Jo. Wattson, minister at Achinlect, and Mr. William Blair, minister at Sorne.*

"Dec. 29, 1686.—Baptized, John, son of a strange gentlewoman, who gave herself out to be ye spouse of John Campbell of Auchinder, in Argyle.

"Effie Wylie, from Dalgain parish, delated for scandalous conduct with my Lord Cathcart, in being in ane room with him for ane considerable space alone.

"Oct. 30, 1687.—The qlk day Mr. James Vetch, minister of this parish of Mauchlein (being returned from Holland, the place of his banishment, legall restraints being taken off) preached publictlie heir againe.

"Aug. 4, 1692.—This day John Wilsone, younger in Brig-end, being delate, cited, compeirs, and confessed that he was at the fishing upon the fast day, and likewise that James

indulged got a charge of horning to pay the dues ordinary to Lodovick Fairfoul, clerk to the Synod, and Mr. David Clunie, bursar. Some hastily went in to the payment of them, and others stood out, and applied for a suspension; in which they found no small difficulty, because the payment of these was one of the things imposed upon them by the act of Council for their indulgence. Those who refused to pay were of different sentiments—some of them reckoning it was lawful to pay these undue impositions when forced and distressed in law, being a part of that passive obedience they reckoned lawful, and what had been generally gone into, as to the stipends of curates, by gentlemen of their persuasion; others of them reckoned it simply unlawful in any case.

* Mr. Vetch was banished by act of Council, 3d January 1684. Wodrow says, "Mr. James Veitch at this time went to Holland, where he continued under some trouble from Robert Hamilton and his party, but increasing in learning and grace, till the toleration, he returned to his charge at Mauchlin." He died at Mauchline in the year 1694.

Wilsone in Brekanhill was fishing, and had a leister in his hand—he is rebuked before the Session, and past.

“Sept. 25, 1695.—The quhilk day, Mr. William Metland was ordained minister of Machline.

“Dec. 21, 1734.—John Hamilton of Kype, clerk to the regality of Mauchline, confessed ane irregular marriage with Jacobina Young, daughter of James Young, merchant in Lanark, and had his son, Gavin,* baptized.

“March 7, 1785.—Alexander Sim having committed a scandal by rising from his seat in the church while the congregation was singing the doxology, and with irreverent carriage going forth with his head covered, is to appear next Lord’s day to be rebuikit in the place of repentance.

“*Eo. die.*—It was decided that James Miller and Margaret Tailor in Haughead, having entertained several people during service with meat and drink, should be rebukit before ye congregation.”

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF MAUCHLINE.

GIB OF AUCHMILLING.

The Cartulary of Melrose contains a very minute and particular charter, dated 20th Feb., 1555, in favour of the first of the Gibs found in connection with the small property of Auchmilling. After the usual preface, the charter goes on to state that money is required to repair their Place, burnt by our ancient enemies of England, in the time of the last war,† and to “give, grant, &c. all and hail the six shilling and eight penny land of old extent of Auchmilling, hitherto subject to the payment, according to rental, of three pennies in *arreagis*

* This Gavin was Burns’ friend.

† This must allude to the ruthless spoliation of Evers and Latoun before the battle of Ancrum-mure.

et careagiis, and in lie bondage silver, to the amount of nine pennies of the usual money of Scotland, with all the houses, places, valleys, moors, lakes, mills, multures and their accompaniments, huntings, fishings, peturies, charcoal, rabbit warrens, dovecots, orchards, brazures, breweries, woods, stones and limes, with mines and carts, *herezeldo et mercheta mulierum*, and with common pasture, and all the usual liberties named and unnamed, and all privileges and accommodations, paying a feu-duty of 6s. 8d. in *arreagiis et careagiis*, and thirty pennies in silver, to our well beloved James Gib in Auchmilling." It is probable that the Gibs possessed the property long before as tenants, without any of those privileges which are here so ostentatiously set forward, as granted, and belonging to a small farm. The monks, however, were sagacious enough to append a clause, reserving a right to whatever millstones for the mill, and wood and stones for their place at Mauchline, might be required. The Gibs continued to possess the property until a late period. The next we find is

Mungo Gib, who is served heir to his grandfather, James Gib, in the 6s. 8d. land of Auchmilling, in Kylesmure, 30th Aug. 1661. The grandfather, James, was probably the grandson of James who obtained the charter.

John Gib of Auchmilling appears, in 1680, in the service of his son,

John Gib of Auchmilling, in the 6s. 8d. land of Auchmilling.

John Gib of Auchmilling had a child baptized in 1737, and again in 1756. His death is recorded in 1775.

James Gib of Auchmilling, had a child baptized in 1778, and died in 1781.

There are several small properties, or farms, of the name of Auchmilling; and there are still descendants of the Gibs in one of them as tenants. So are there also in Mauchline as merchants.

REID OF BALLOCHMYLE.

The Reids were at one period a numerous clan in Kyle. Knox speaks of the enemies of the Reformation as endeavouring to create disunion in that quarter, by setting the Reids against the Craufurds, which shows the power the former possessed, the latter being probably the most influential tribe, excepting the Campbells, in that district during the sixteenth century. The first of the name we have met with occurs in the list of "Nobilis Viri," upon an Inquisition held at "Are" on the 10th May 1399,† where "Johannes Reid de Dalrumpill, and Johannes Reid de Barscemyng," are mentioned. From the latter it is probable that most of the numerous families of the surname of Reid in the upper parishes of Ayrshire are descended. Of the Ballochmyle branch we have obtained very scanty notices. The first refers to

— *Reid* of Ballochmyle, whose name occurs in the testament of Robert Harper of Barleith in 1613. He was probably the first lay proprietor of the lands. As there appears from the name, *Ballochmyln*, to have been a mill in connection with the property, it would be amongst the last portions of the lands parted with by the monks.

John Reid of Ballochmyle is met with in 1615, in the testament of Alexander Reid, merchant burgess of Glasgow; and again, in 1618, in that of John Reid burgess of Glasgow.

John Reid of Ballochmyle is the next. He had a crown charter of the lands of Ballochmyle, dated 15th March 1634, in which document he is styled "junior of Ballochmyle." His testament was recorded in 1661, "given up by his son, John Reid, now of Ballochmyle, and executour dative."

John Reid of Ballochmyle was admitted a burgess of Ayr, 4th Oct. 1681.‡ His name, along with that of his son, appears frequently in the records of the Kirk Session of Mauchline, after the Revolution, as zealous elders of the kirk. They are invariably designed "Ballochmyle elder and

* Cartulary of Melrose.

† Ayr Records.

younger," without any other name or designation. "Kingancleuch," and "Netherplace," are also uniformly to be found along with them in the sederunts. Before that period the Reids were strenuous supporters of the government; and they acquired an odious reputation among the country people as persecutors. The Laird of Colzean and Ballochmyle, according to *Wodrow*, murdered "Gilbert M'Adam, son-in-law of the forementioned James Dun in Benwhat. He had been banished, but he bought his freedom in America, and returned this year. On a Saturday's night, in the house of one Hugh Campbell at Kirkmichael, he was surrounded by Colzean and Ballochmyle, with a company of militia, and when he tried to escape was shot." He was proprietor of Waterhead in Carsphairn, and an ancestor of M'Adam, the road-improver. Ballochmyle had a daughter, *Margaret*,* married in 1681, to John Mitchell of Turnerhill. He died about 1697, and was succeeded by his son,

John Reid of Ballochmyle. On 1st February, 1688, during his father's lifetime, he had a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Ballochmyle. He married, 22d June 1677, Sarah, daughter of Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft, and by her had four sons, *John*, *Robert*, *Charles* and *James*, and two daughters, *Margaret* and *Sarah*.† It was probably the latter who was married, in 1732, to John Dick of Glasnock. John Reid of Ballochmyle, and William Reid, merchant in Mauchline, had sasine, equally between them, of the 6s. 8d. land of Auchmillenhill, 20th July, 1704.‡ John Reid, elder of Ballochmyle, and Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain, had sasine of Dildilling, with half the mill and mill lands of Catrine, 16th Oct. 1710. Reid died early in the eighteenth century. His son,

* Elizabeth Reid, daughter to John Reid of Ballochmyle, who had sasine of an annuity furth of the lands of Langhome, parish of Craigie, 23d May, 1701, was probably her sister.

† Session Records.

‡ William Reid, late bailie of Air, and Janet M'Millan, his spouse, had sasine of the lands of Auchmillenhill, Barquehys, and Auchmillintoun, August 2, 1697.

John Reid of Ballochmyle, succeeded before 1712. He was educated for the Scottish bar. Mr John Reid of Ballochmyle, advocate, had sasine, as heir to John Reid of Ballochmyle, his father, of the 40s. land of Ballochmyle, 25th June, 1714. He seems to have fallen into pecuniary difficulties, for we find "John Reid of Ballochmyle, advocate, prisoner in the Tolbooth" of Ayr, 30th April 1720.* He is mentioned in the parish records of Cumnock as present at the baptism of Sarah, daughter of John Dick of Glasnock, in 1733.† 522-

Towards the middle of last century the estate was acquired by the Whitefords, who kept it only a few years. *Alan Whiteford* of Ballochmyle appears in a sederunt of heritors at Auchinleck, in 1760. *Sir John Whiteford* of Ballochmyle is mentioned in the parish records in 1776. Sir John was the friend of Burns, and the poet repaid his patronage in kind. Besides lines addressed to Sir John himself, he sung the farewell to Ballochmyle of Maria, his daughter, on leaving the property, which was sold by Sir John in 1786.

ALEXANDER OF BALLOCHMYLE.

Robert Alexander of Blackhouse, in the parish of Mearns, resided in Paisley, in the burgh records of which his name occurs frequently early in the seventeenth century. He married Marion Hamilton, by whom he had *James*, his successor, and *Claud* of Newton.

Claud Alexander of Newton, married, in 1677, Jeane, daughter of William Ralston of that Ilk, and had issue:—

1. Robert.
2. Marion, married to Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir.
3. Ursula.

* Ayr Records.

† From this circumstance it seems doubtful whether Mrs Dick of Glasnock was his sister or his daughter. If the former, she was born in 1688, consequently rather old to have a child in 1733.

Robert Alexander of Newton succeeded his father. He married a daughter of his uncle, James Alexander of Blackhouse, and had by her *Claud*, his successor, and a daughter, *Jean*, married to Robert Neilson, merchant in Paisley.

Claud Alexander of Newton, married Jean, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame of Craigends, and had issue :—

1. Robert.
2. Alexander, who died unmarried.
3. Claud of Ballochmyle.
4. Boyd of Southbar, M.P. for Renfrewshire in 1796, and Glasgow in 1802.
5. John, Major in the 56th regiment. He married his cousin, Jean, daughter of Robert Neilson of Paisley.
1. Catherine, who died 21st Sept. 1834.
2. Margaret. 3. Anna.
4. Wilhelmina, the lady celebrated by Burns as the "Lass o' Ballochmyle." She died at Glasgow, at an advanced age, in 1843.
5. Lockhart, married to her cousin, Claud Neilson, and had issue.
6. Lilius.

The eldest brother, Robert, died at Blackhouse in 1795, unmarried. He had previously succeeded to the property.

Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle. He went to India in the Civil Service of the Company, and became Auditor-General of army accounts, Paymaster-General, &c. He returned to Scotland in 1786, and took possession of Ballochmyle, which his friends had bought for him in his absence. He married, in 1788, Helenora, eldest daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Springkell, Bart., and by her had

1. Claud.
2. William-Maxwell, who succeeded his uncle in Southbar.
3. Boyd, who married a daughter of Sir John Hobhouse.
1. Margaret-Maxwell.
2. Joanna.
3. Catherine, died in July 1834.
4. Helena, died in childhood.
5. Mary, married to Jos. Crampton, Yorkshire, and has issue.

He died in 1809, and was succeeded by

Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle, his eldest son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Keating, by Lady

Martha Brabazon, daughter to the Earl of Meath. They had no issue. She died in 1845, and the following year, when he was succeeded by his brother,

William M. Alexander of Ballochmyle, who, on obtaining Ballochmyle, relinquished Southbar to his brother,

Boyd Alexander of Southbar and Ballochmyle. He married Sophia Elizabeth Hobhouse, sister of Lord Broughton, G.C.B., and had issue. He died 18th Oct. 1861, and was succeeded by his son,

Lieut.-Colonel Claud Alexander of the Grenadier Guards, now of Ballochmyle.

NETHER BARGOUR.

This property was probably a pendicle of Brighthouse.

Richard Walker of Bargour. Hugh Walker was served heir of his father in the 8s. land of Nether Bargour in Kylesmuir, in 1601.

Richard Walker was served heir of Richard Walker, his grandfather, in the 6s. 8d. land of Nether Bargour, in 1669.

Hugh Wallace was served heir, 11th November 1687, to Agnes Walker, relict of ——— Wallace in Bargour, his mother, in the 30s. land of Walltoun, and 2d. land of Hawthorn Bank; and on the same day, Hugh Wallace was served heir to his father, ——— Wallace in Bargour, in the 8s. 8d. land of Nether Bargour. Hugh Wallace of Bargour is mentioned in the Presbytery records in 1728. He had a child baptized, 26th October 1732.

Robert Wallace of Bargour married Elizabeth Blair, of Riccarton parish, in 1779.

The estate of *Rodinghead* is within the boundaries specified in the charter of Peter de Curry, previously referred to, and was doubtless comprehended in Bargour or Dalhangan. It was purchased about the end of last century by *George*

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Douglas, factor to the Portland family. At his death he was succeeded by his son, the late *George Douglas* of Rodinghead, who died in March 1850. He married a daughter of *Hugh Campbell* of Mayfield, by whom he had no issue, and the estate is now the property of Mr. *Douglas's* eldest surviving sister, the wife of Captain *Hay*, brother to Major *Boyd Hay* of Townend.

BEECHGROVE.

To the south of Mauchline is situated this small property, with its mansion-house, built by a son of the late Mr. *Gavin Hamilton*, whose name has been destined to go down to posterity in connection with that of *Burns*, as his patron and friend.

"*John Hamilton* of Kype, Clerk to the Regality of Mauchline," has the birth of his son, *Gavin*, recorded in the parish register, 27th Dec., 1737. His wife's name was *Jacobina Young*, daughter of Mr. *Young*, merchant in Lanark.

Gavin Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, who is so honourably and so frequently mentioned by the Poet, married, in 1775, *Helen*, daughter of *Kennedy* of Daljarrock, and by her had three sons and three daughters:—

1. *John*, long factor to the families of Loudoun and Portland, who married Miss *Paterson*, of Braehead, by whom he had two sons:—
 1. *William*, married *Marjory*, daughter of the late *William Gordon* of Milrig, and had one child *Henrietta*. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are dead.
 2. *Gavin*, who died in 1840.
- Mr. *Hamilton* married a second time, and went to London.
2. *Alexander*, married and has issue.
3. *Dugald*, M.D., married a daughter of *John Finlay* of Glasgow, and had two daughters, *Mary* and *Norah*. He was proprietor of *Beechgrove*, in Mauchline; of *Catrine Holm*, in Sorn; and of *Auchtytinch*, in Auchinleck parish.

The daughters were *Wilhelmina*, *Jacobina*, and *Margaret*.

MITCHELL OF BRAEHEAD.

Andrew Mitchell of Braehead.

Robert Mitchell of Braehead was served heir, 20th September, 1600, to his father, Andrew Mitchell of Braehead, in the 40s. land of Braehead, in Nether Meiklewood ; the 8s. land of Mountainesshill ; the 4s. land of M'Cleriochstone, in Over Meiklewood ; the 8s. 4d. land of Lyik, in Over Meiklewood, called the Hill, " extending to a 3 lib. land of old extent ;" and in the 8s. land of Haugh, called Damhead ; the 40d. land of Dalsangan ; the 8s. land of Grassmilies, and in an annual revenue of £20 from the 40s. land of Kinzeancleuche.

James Mitchell of Braehead was served heir to his brother-german, Robert Mitchell of Braehead, in the above lands, in 1643. The next we meet with occurs in the session records.

John Mitchell of Braehead, who, March 2, 1673, had a son, *Robert*, baptized.

Robert Mitchell of Braehead is " delated," in 1692, before the Kirk-Session for travelling short journeys frequently on the Lord's-day. Subsequently he is repeatedly called before the Session for " light life and conversation, and breaking the seven command ;" but he gives that inquisitorial body great annoyance, by disregarding their summonses, and even, contrary to the spirit of the times, " flouting and scorning" their officer when he cited him. He had his son baptized in 1704, and his name is no more mentioned.

Robert Mitchell of Braehead married, in 1739, Margaret Hood, and they had several children baptized before the middle of the century. Their names do not occur in the records after 1756.

Braehead was shortly afterwards acquired by the Auchinleck family, in whose possession it still remains. The other lands possessed by the family belong now either to Auchinleck, or Ballochmyle.

WALLACE OF BRIGHOUSE.

There is a charter from Peter de Curry to the Abbey of Melrose, 1205,* of the lands of Dalhengen (Dalsangan) and Bargour, which lie between the rivulet flowing from the Duveloch (*Anglice*, Black Loch, subsequently Loch Brown) and the Saxnoc (Cesnock), “qui jacent inter rivulem cadentem de Duveloch et Saxnoc.” Although it appears rather a loose and indefinite description of boundaries, this simple conveyance was evidently meant to comprehend, under the two names of Dalhengen and Bargour, all the land bounded on the west by the burn running from Loch Brown to the Cesnock, and which the Cesnock itself skirts to the north and east, and as far south-east as to be opposite to Loch Brown in that direction, leaving but a short space between the loch and the river, like the segment of a circle. When their establishment was threatened with destruction by the progress of the Reformation, the monks granted these lands to different parties, among whom the Wallaces of Brighouse, and the Farquhars of Gilmilnscroft, seem to have been the principal. The latter kept their portion, at least the superiority, till 1700, when they were retoured in lands amounting to 50s. of old extent in Over Bargour and Dalsangan. The first of the Wallaces of Brighouse we have met was,

William Wallace of Brighouse, who, on the 10th December 1577, “with his awin hand, gaif lifrent stait and sasing of all and haill his lj s. land of Nether Bargour, alias Brighous, with the pertinentis, lyand in the lordschip of Kylesmuir, baillierie of Kylestewart, and shrefdum of Air, to Sibella Stewart, his future spous, personalie present in hir virginittie, in lifrent, for hir lyftyme, be erd and stane, as vs is,” &c. Sibella was the daughter of William Stewart of Halrig, and possessed as her portion, the xs. land of Over Scheelzardis, in Kylestewart. She died in 1627. Her children seem, from her testament, to have been :

* Cartulary of Melrose.

1. Robert Wallace, who succeeded.
2. Helen, married to William Wallace of Preistschawis (Prestwickshaws.)
3. Margaret, married to John Cuninghame of Hill.
4. Janet, married to James Hay of Tourlands.

William Wallace of Brighthouse was alive in 1614, in which year his name occurs in a testamentary document; but he appears to have died before 1616, his son,

Robert Wallace of Brighthouse, being then in possession of the property. He is mentioned in the testament of Edward Mure of Park, in 1623.

William Wallace of Brighthouse.

Hugh Wallace of Brighthouse, in 1637, was served heir to his father, William Wallace of Brighthouse, in the 40s. land of Brighthouse, 5 lib. land of Burnebank* and Mossend, 5 merk land of Dollars, 40s. land of Mosside, 2 merk land of White-rig, and 20s. of Riccardton Holms, extending to a 15 lib. land, old extent.

John Wallace of Brighthouse had a child baptized at Mauchline in July 1676.†

REID OF DRUMFORK.

Mungo Reid of Drumfork is one of the curators of John Reid of Barskimming in 1577.‡ He was one of the assize on the trial of Jardane of Bernok for the slaughter of Campbell of Over Wellwood in 1609. His son, *Mungo*, died in February 1617, and he was succeeded by his grandson,

Mungo Reid of Drumfork, who was served heir of his grandfather (August 16, 1635), in the lands of Drumfork, Brakenhill and Ballingap, extending to a 3 lib. land of old

* Burnbank is in Riccarton parish. The Wallaces of Burnbank frequently appear in old writings. "17th March 1585, Johne Wallace of Burnbank past to the presence of Robert Graham of Knocdoliane, and warnit him to pay to the said Johne, at the kirk of Riccarton, the sum of eight hundred merks."

† Parish Records.

‡ Mason's Notes.

extent; and in the 17s. 4d. land of Over Logan, in Dalgain parish. It is this laird of Drumfork, we should suppose, whose wife, Isabell Boswell, and her daughter, Marion, appear in the Session records of Mauchline in 1673.

Richard Reid of Drumfork had a child baptized in 1757.

These are the only notices we have found of this branch of the Barskimming family. Mungo, the first of Drumfork, seems to have been nearly related to the young laird, probably an uncle or granduncle, he being one of his curators. Part of the property of Drumfork must have been alienated, or perhaps never was possessed by the Reids. A. Dalrymple, minister of Auchinleck, was designated "of Drumfork," previous to 1688.

SPOTTISWODE OF FOWLER.

William Spottiswode was denounced, in 1527, as a party concerned in the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis at Prestwick.* He was most likely of the Fowler family, as no other of the name appears in the county at that time; and the first that we have found mentioned in connection with the property is in 1581.

John Spottiswode of Fowler gives infestment in that year, as bailie, to Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, Knight, of certain tencments in Mauchline, to John Angus; and on the 19th August 1586, at the Temple Court held in Ayr, by "D. Crawford, Baillie and Commissar, compeirit personallie Jon. Spottiswode of Fowler, and protestit that ye holding of ye said Court, nor any other court, sould be hurtful to him, ye said Johnne, in his right and title, as he alleges, to the Temple bailliery."†

John Spottiswode of Fowler, in all likelihood his son, was served heir of Adam Reid of Barskimming, his grandfather, on the mother's side, in the fourth part of the 6 lib. land of

* Pitcairn's Trials.

† Mason's Notes.

Stair Quhyte, called Barskimming. He appears in 1584 as witness to the infestment, in terms of a marriage contract between Gilbert Kennedy of Dunvene and Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hamilton of Sanquhar, and is there styled "lawful son to John Spottiswode of Fowler."*

The testament of *William Spottiswode* of Fowler is recorded in 1604. His wife's name was Margaret Primrose, by whom he had three sons, *John*, *William*, and *Adam*. His eldest son had been already infest in all his lands, and he ordains him "to feed, claithe, and sustein the other two whill the time of their perfections, and then to put them to some honest craft, at his awin expences."†

"Fouler Mains" is in the service of *Mariota Richart* of Barskimming, in 1691, and both Fowler and Fowler Mains are now comprehended in the estate of Barskimming.

CAMPBELLS OF KILLOCH.

This family appears as second in the entail executed by Hugh, first Lord Loudoun, in 1613. Cesnock ranks first in that document; but there seems to be some dubiety in the matter, a doubt which cannot, perhaps, be satisfactorily removed unless by documentary evidence. It has been supposed that Cesnock was a distant branch of the Loudoun family of a more remote origin than Killoch, and that he was put first in the deed of entail because of his marriage with the second daughter of the Master of Loudoun. This may possibly have been the case, though we find the assumed progenitors of Cesnock and Killoch so closely co-existent as to lead to the conjecture that their fathers were brothers, or that Cesnock was the origin of both. The Campbells of Schankiston, who are placed third in the entail, first occur in public and other documents about the same time—John Campbell of Schankiston appearing in 1488. In short it

* Mason's Notes.

† Commissary Records.

seems questionable whether the entail alluded to proceeded upon the usual principle of calling the succession in the order of propinquity. Had this been the case, it would have begun with the descendants of *Mathew*, ancestor of the Loudons of Germany, great grandson of George Campbell of Loudoun, the supposed father of the first Cesnock or Killoch. As Lord Hugh had no prospect of heirs-male of his own body, the calling in the entail may have been, in some measure, the reverse of the usual order of such documents.* Be this as it may, the first of the Killoch family was

George Campbell, whose son,

George Campbell, had a charter of confirmation under the Great Seal—"Georgio, filio quondam Georgii Campbell, patruī Hugonis Campbell de Loudoun, terrarum de Bryntwood," &c. 11th Nov. 1537.

James Campbell of Bruntwood, who is known from a renunciation granted by Helen Simson, dated 7th Nov. 1547, of the one-half of the forty shilling land of Killoch, to Hew Campbell, son to James Campbell of Bruntwood.

* In the absence of positive evidence there seems to be strong reasons for believing that Killoch ought to have preceded Cesnock in the entail:—

1. Lord Loudoun, by that deed, did not set aside his grand-daughters—children of the Master of Loudoun—the eldest of whom became Baroness Loudoun, and the second married Cesnock. In 1620 he executed other two deeds of entail, more in favour of Sir John Campbell of Lawers, husband of his eldest daughter, and afterwards first Earl of Loudoun; but he never meant to exclude from the succession of his title and estates those two grand-daughters. He would, therefore, as a matter of course, put Cesnock as the next after the eldest and her issue, especially as his male next of kin were only distantly related to him.

2. The arms of old Cesnock are those of Argyle quartered with Loudoun, a proof that the origin was directly from Argyle. None of the Loudoun cadets, so far as we are aware, carry the arms of Argyle and Loudoun quartered, except Skerrington, and in this instance the case was somewhat similar to that of Cesnock. Skerrington was originally from Argyle, but a cadet of Loudoun married the heiress of the family.

3. But the strongest proof is in the service of Hugh Campbell of Killoch, "heir-male to Hugh Lord Loudoun, the great-grand-nephew of his (Killoch's) great-grandfather," in the office of Bailie of Kylesmure, on the 9th January, 1634, only twenty-one years after the entail was made. He is here declared heir-male of the very executor of the entail in 1613.

It is thus clear that Killoch, and not Cesnock, was the nearest in propinquity to Baron Loudoun, and that Robertson was wrong in ascribing the ancestry of Cesnock to George, second son of George Campbell of Loudoun, who now appears to have been the origin of the Killoch family.

Hew Campbell of Killoeh had a charter of feu from the Commendator of Melrose, dated 20th May 1556, of the four merk land of Loehlee, three merk land of Auehinbrain, and three merk land of Killoch. He was succeeded by his son,

Hew Campbell of Killoeh, as appears from a procuracy by the said Hew, for resigning these lands in favour of his son, *Hew*, in 1567; and, on the 28th October 1577, the said Hew Campbell, designed younger, acquired the lands of Holehouse.

George Campbell of Killoch, who, in 1605, is designed heir of Hew, the younger, his father, in Barnaughthill, and the lands before named. This was the George Campbell of Killoeh called in Lord Loudoun's deed of entail in 1613. He is thus mentioned in the list of debts "awand to the deid" in the testament of "vmquhile Williame Campbell of Grenokmaines," who died in December 1607. "Item . . . be the tennentis of Killoeh and brwnwoid, pertaining to George Campbell of Killoeh," &c. He is mentioned in similar documents down to 1616. He had a daughter, *Mary*, married to the Laird of Montgarswood, and a son who succeeded him.

Hugh Campbell of Killoeh, in 1634, was served heir to Lord Loudoun as Baillie of Kylesmuir. He was no doubt the same party who, in 1652, disposed the lands to James Dalrymple of Stair, and which conveyance, on the 23d Nov. 1654, was ratified by his sister, Mary Campbell, with consent of her husband, James Campbell of Montgarswood.

Killoch is situated near the boundary between the parishes of Mauchline and Galston.

CAMPBELL OF KINZEANCLEUCHE.

This family was one of the most zealous and distinguished in the cause of the Reformation. It was a branch of that of Loudoun, and stands fifth in the deed of entail previously alluded to. The first we have discovered must, we think, have been a son of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun, and born about the end of the fifteenth century. He is the

Hew Campbell of Kinzeancleuche mentioned by Knox as offended by those who held the kirk of Mauchline against the entrance of Wishart, in 1544, "that they should debar them from entering the kirk, and concluded by force to enter; but the said Mr. George (Wishart) withdrew the said Hugh, and said unto him, 'Brother, Christ Jesus is as potent in the fields as in the kirk.'"^{*} And so withdrawing the whole people, they came to a dyke on a muir edge, on the south-west of Mauchline. He was succeeded by

Robert Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, whose name occurs in the list of absentees from the assize on the "Lairds of Loch-norris and Ekles," 14th Nov. 1554,† who were to be tried, but came in the King's will, for intercommuning with Hunter of Ballagane, then a rebel at the horn. He is cautioner, in 1559, for "John Willok, denounced rebel for usurping the right of the Church, and preaching in the burgh of Air, and americiated for him.† In 1666 he became surety for "William Johnstone, bower, burgess of Edinburgh, for his entry at the next Justice Aire of Edinburgh, to underlie the law for art and part counselling and devising the death of Senzcour David Riccio." A number of persons at that period were brought forward on suspicion of being concerned in Rizzio's murder, and especially those who were actively engaged in promoting the Reformation—even Knox himself did not escape suspicion of being concerned in the "slaughters" of the period.‡

We have elsewhere said so much regarding this active reformer that it is unnecessary here to enter farther into detail. The following lines, from the "Memorial" of Kinzeancleuche and his wife, by Mr. John Davidson, may, however, be genealogically interesting:—

"But to be plainer is nae skaith,
Of surnames, they were Campbells baith;
Of ancient blood of the countrie,
They were baith of genealogie;

^{*} Knox's History of the Reformation. † Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

‡ Tytler's History of Scotland.

He of the Sheriff's house of Air,
 Long noble, famous, and preclair;
 Sho of a gude and godly stock,
 Come of the old house of Cesnock,
 Quais lord of mony years bygane
 Professed Christ's religion plaine;
 Yea, eighty years sinsyne and mair,
 As I heard aged men declare."

He was an intimate friend of John Knox, and attended him during his last illness, throughout which much friendship and affection was manifested between them. He died in 1574, leaving an only child (by his wife, Elizabeth Campbell), who succeeded him in the estate. She was

Elizabeth Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, served heir to her father in 1586. *Robertson* could find no notice of the person she married, but concludes that the *Robert Campbell* of Kinzeancleuche specified in the Loudoun entail was her husband. Her father must have been more than twenty-one, most likely above twenty-five years of age, when he was upon an assize in the year 1654, and supposing his daughter to have been born when he was thirty-one, she would be in 1613 (the date of the deed of entail), at least fifty-three, consequently old enough to have a son upwards of twenty-one. Therefore it is probable that it was her son, and not her husband, who is called in the Loudoun deed of entail. This is mere conjecture, however, though it is certain that she was married. It is also equally true, if the Commissary records are to be admitted as good evidence, that there was a

John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, who appears in various testamentary documents from 1602 down to April 1613; and again the same name occurs in 1624. In 1627 John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche was served heir to his mother, Elizabeth, in the lands of Kinzeancleuche; and in 1636, the same party, apparently, is served heir of his grandfather. In 1634, (19th July) John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche had a charter under the Great Seal, of Ballochbrok, Drumlongford, &c. It would therefore appear that *Robert* is a misnomer in the entail of 1613. In 1625 the testament of *Charles Campbell* in

Kinzeancleuche occurs in the Commissary Records. He is also styled *of* Kinzeancleuche in the same document, and may have been a brother, and in joint possession.*

John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche was served heir to the last John, his father, in 1654. He was appointed by Parliament one of the Committee of war for Ayrshire in 1648. He married Agnes, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, by whom he had two sons, *Hugh* and *George*, and a daughter. In the testament of Hew Campbell of Netherplace, 1640, "George Campbell, brother to the Guidman of Kinzeancleuche," is mentioned. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hugh Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock. He had two sons, *John* and *William*, the former of whom succeeded him.

John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, who, in September 1681, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Adair,† and had two sons, *John* and *Robert*, who died unmarried. John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, as heir to his father, had sasine of the half of the eight merk land of Auchinweiten, &c., barony of Sundrum, 6th April 1697. He had also sasine, as heir of his father, of the fifty shilling land of Over and Nether Haughs, called Kinzeancleuche, &c., 5th June 1713. He was a zealous elder of the Kirk, his name appearing in every sederunt of the Session towards the end of the seventeenth century. He died in 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, who married Anna, daughter of Kennedy of Daljarroch. He died about 1752, and was succeeded by his only child,

Margaret Campbell of Kinzeancleuche, who married a Mr. M'Gill, and died without issue. So far as is known the family is extinct.

On the death of Mrs. M'Gill, about the beginning of this

* In 1630 George Lockhart, burgess of Ayr, appeared and became cautioner for his relict, Agnes Chalmers, and his dochter, Margaret Campbell, as executors.

† The Rev. William Adair was ordained minister of Ayr in 1639. He was brother to the Laird of Kinkilt. Mr. John may have been his son or grandson.

century, the property was purchased by Mr. Alexander of Ballochmyle, and now constitutes not the least attractive portion of that beautiful estate. Part of the old Tower of Kinzeanleuehe still overlooks the romantic scenery around it, and a cottage near was long the residence of Lady Cecilia Brabazon, aunt of the late Mr. Alexander.

CAMPBELLS OF MONTGARSWOOD.

The first that appears of this family is mentioned by Knox in his "Historie of the Reformation" as holding the Kirk of Mauchline, along with others, against the friends of Wishart, in 1544. He was designed

George Campbell of Montgarswood, probably a son of Shankston. Knox farther observes of him that he "yet liveth, anno 1566."

John Campbell of Montgarswood is represented, in Shankston's testament, in 1612, as his "oye," or grandson, "and appeirand heir." As he has other sons who are mentioned in the testament, it does not seem probable that Montgarswood was his grandson by a daughter. It would appear, in faet, that this property was an appanage of the eldest, or some other son of Shankston, for soon after the succession of John Campbell of Montgarswood to Shankston, we find a

James Campbell of Montgarswood, who, in all likelihood, was either the eldest son or a brother of the preceding. It might be the latter, for he kept Montgarswood after Shankston had been alienated by the Campbells. He is mentioned in the testament of Hew Crawford of Smiddyshaw in 1616. He was cautioner, in 1622, to the executor of Janet Campbell, wife of Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoech; and he is mentioned in the will of Grizzel Crawford, relict of umquhile Robert Crawford of Nether Possil in 1627. He had a son, who seems to have married a daughter of Campbell of Killoch, about 1654, and who is styled at the time James Campbell, younger, of Montgarswood. The testament of the elder James,

who died in 1658, is given in by his son and executor dative 31st Dec. 1661.* This son seems to have succeeded him ; but the family does not again appear in any authentic document.

The property has long formed part of the estate of Ballochmyle. It seems to have been early divided into separate possessions. In 1555 James Symyntoun and his wife, Jonet Daw, had a charter of the 4s. land of Montgarswood from James, Commendator of Kelso and Melrose. Symyntoun and his wife were tenants of the land, and the charter sets forth that it was parted with for the purpose of raising money to repair the Monastery.† It is fully as likely, however, that it was alienated because the breaking up of the existing ecclesiastical establishment could not fail to be seen as close at hand. In 1627 Alexander Paterson, in Burn of Neid, had sasine of the 8s. land of Montgarswode, called Cultersland, in Kylesmure, on a charter by John Campbell of Schankstoun, dated 2d April 1627, with consent of John, Lord of Loudoun, the superior.‡

MOSSGIEL.

This farm, as having once been the residence of the Ayrshire Bard, has acquired a notoriety which perhaps entitles it to be noticed in a work of this kind, though no account can be given of its successive proprietors. The following deed of “backband and service from William Hamilton of Macnairston, to ye Abbot and Convent of Melrose,” may be interesting :—

“Be it kend, &c., me, William, Hamyltone of Macnairston . . . bunden and oblist as above, to ane venerable fadder, Andro, by permission of God, Abot of Melrose and Calco [Kelso], &c., fforasmeikle as they have set to me, in feu ferme

* Com. Records.

† Cartulary of Melrose.

‡ Register of Sasines for Ayrshire.

and heritage all and sundrie the lands of Mossgaviel, with ye pertinents, I am content and consents, by thir presents, fforme, myn heirs, and assigns, that I and my friends and our tenants, quhen we happen to be requirit, sall come to ye said venerable fadder's, to aid, mak fence, and ride and gang with them, and mak service, and sall tak ye afauld, leel and true pairt in all their gude actions, causes and querels, against all, our Soverane Lord alane exceppit. Signed Wilyem Hamyltone, with my hand. Witnesses, Maister Patrick Ferrers, Thomas Cunday, Thomas Kello." Dated 24th Sept. 1527.

The only other proprietor we have found of Mossgavel, or Mossgiel, in the olden times, is Anabella Wallace, Lady Moss-gavil, who is mentioned in the testament of Jonet Dawk, spouse to William Wilson in Lawrieland, "as maistress of ye land," in 1617.

Many anecdotes are related of Burns during his residence at Mossgiel, most of which are already before the public.

CAMPBELL OF NETHERPLACE.

The first of this family we have met with is mentioned as a witness to the summons against John Ross of Montgreenan for high treason, in 1488, under the designation of

James Campbell of Brownside, which is known to have been that of the family. Montgreenan had fled from the wrath of James IV., after the battle of Sauchieburn, where he fought on the side of James III., and the Pursuevant, after summoning him at Montgreenan and the "market cross of Irvine," thus discharged his duty at "the merkat corse of Air": "J. Currie, Pursewan, the xvi day of the moneth of August (1488) past to the merkat corse of Air, and there, be oppen proclammation, sumond and chargeit the said John the Ross to compere before our Sovereign Lorde, at day and place above written. Before thir witness, Johnne Campbell of Shankstone, Fergusson of Kilkerran, Andro Busby, Alderman of Air, James Campbell of ye Brownside, and utheris diverse."

Mungo Campbell of Brownside, probably the son or grandson of the preceding, was one of those who kept the church of Mauchline against the martyr, George Wishart, in 1544. He was succeeded by his son,

Mungo Campbell of Brownside. *Robertson* says he has "seen a disposition, dated 1569, by Mungo, eldest lawful son of Mungo Campbell of Brownside, to his brother, Hugh, of the lands of Ten-shilling-side, and others, now called Netherplace." He appears to have been succeeded by

Mungo Campbell of Cowfauldshaw, probably his son. He is mentioned in a Crown charter, dated 9th January 1596, to "William Campbell, brother german of Kentigern Campbell of Cowfauldshaws," of the lands of Grenoktoun. He appears to have been the party mentioned in the Loudoun entail, in 1613, and his name occurs repeatedly in testamentary documents in the same year. He was succeeded, apparently, by

Mungo Campbell of Cowfauldshaw, who had sasine, in 1620, of the lands of Cowfauldshaw, Netherplace, and others. He married Janet, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, by Margaret, daughter of Hew Wallace of Cairnhill, and relict of George Campbell of Ducathall. The next in succession is the first who assumed the present designation.*

Hew Campbell of Netherplace, the son, we presume, of the last mentioned. His will is recorded in 1640, from which it appears that his first wife's name was Margaret Petheine, probably of the Auchinlongford family; but his second, although alluded to, is not named. The testament is given up by *John, Margaret, and Mary*, bairns lawful to deceased, in behalf of *George and Marion*, likewise bairns lawful, but no doubt young children, as they were the issue of the last wife, who seems to have been also deceased.† He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Mungo Campbell of Netherplace. His name occurs in a

* Cowfauldshaw seems to have been retained by a branch of the family. Ann and Janet Campbell, heirs portioners of George Campbell of Cowfauldshaw, have sasine of the property, 22d July 1704.

† Com. Records.

testamentary document in 1646. About the year 1650 he married Elizabeth Dalrymple, daughter of Dalrymple of Langlands. The issue of this marriage was a son and two daughters—*Elizabeth*, married, to William Mure of Bruntwood, in 1681, and *Margaret*, to William Dunearn of Hillar. He was succeeded by his only son,

Mungo Campbell of Netherplace, Sheriff-Depute of Ayrshire. He had sasine of the lands of Netherplace, 20th July 1692, and of the half of Cowfauldshaw, &c., 22d Nov. 1699. His name occurs frequently, as an elder, in the Session records from 1672 to 1700. He married, in 1698, Jean, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, by whom he had a son and a daughter, *Susannah*, who died unmarried in 1719. He had another daughter, *Sarah*, baptised 15th Sept. 1699.* He had sasine, himself in liferent, and his son, *Mungo Campbell*, in fee, of the 22s. land of Clewhouse, parish of Dalgain, 23d March 1706. He died in 1720, and was succeeded by his son,

Mungo Campbell of Netherplace. He married, in 1720, *Magdalene*, daughter of William Cuninghame of Craigends, by *Christian*, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., by whom he had a son and two daughters, *Christian* and *Susannah*. He is frequently mentioned in the Session Records of Mauchline and Sorn as a witness to marriages. His wife died in 1725, and he himself in 1771. His son,

William Campbell of Netherplace, is next in succession. He married *Lilias*, daughter of John Neilson, merchant in Glasgow, by *Margaret*, daughter of Thomas Wallace of Cairn-hill, by whom he had one son and two daughters, *Margaret* and *Lilias*. Mr. Campbell of Netherplace died in 1786, and his widow in 1822.

William Campbell of Netherplace succeeded his father. He died a few years ago, and was succeeded by his eldest sister; upon whose death soon afterwards she was succeeded by her sister,

* Session Records.

Lilias Campbell of Netherplace, now deceased.

By the settlement of the last laird, her brother, the estate has gone to the second son of Col. Hamilton of Cairnhill.

Arms as granted in 1694.—Girony of eight, gules and ermine, as descended of Loudoun; the first surcharged with a bezant, or. *Crest*, right hand erect, holding a book. *Motto*, “Optime quod opportune.”

VIEWFIELD.

On the south of Mauchline was the residence of the only descendants, in this county, who bore the name of the venerable historian of the Church of Scotland. The second son of the historian was

Peter Wodrow, minister of Tarbolton, who married the youngest daughter of Mr. Balfour of Pilrig, had by her

Robert Wodrow of Viewfield, father of *William*, the talented and well-known minister of Swallow Street Chapel, London—one who was in every way worthy of his celebrated ancestor. *Robert*, the other son, was a merchant in Glasgow, and was remarkable for his deep research into theological subjects, for his zeal in the cause, and his attention to the duties of religion. They both died some years ago. There were three daughters, *Jane*, *Margaret*, and *Mary*. The latter married the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

REID OF WILLOXHILL.

James Reid of Willoxhill was served heir to his father, James Reid of Willoxhill, in the 22s. land of Willoxhill, and the 4s. 8d. land of Rodinghead, in 1604.

James Reid of Willoxhill, whose name occurs as a witness

to a testamentary deed in 1643, was probably the son of the foregoing.

This property was afterwards possessed by a family of the name of Millar. *Robert Millar* of Willoxhill was one of the elders of Mauchline for many years previous to the end of the seventeenth century.

PARISH OF MONKTOWN.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE name of the parishes of *Monktown* and *Prestwick*, now united, were originally *Prestwic* and *Prestwic-burgh*, signifying, in the Anglo-Saxon, the priests' village or habitation. They existed as separate parishes in the twelfth century, when they were gifted to the monks of Paisley by Walter, High Steward of Scotland. *Prestwick*, in course of time assumed the name of *Monktown*—*Prestwic Monachorum*—from the monks who resided there, and *Prestwic-burgh* was known simply as *Prestwic*, the termination, *burgh*, being no longer required to distinguish it from *Monktown*. The parish, as it now stands, "extends to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and contains between 9 and 10 square miles. It is bounded by the parishes of Dundonald, Symington, and Craigie on the north and north-east; by Tarbolton and St Quivox on the east; by St Quivox and Newton on the south and south-east; and by the Firth of Clyde on the west."*

The appearance of the parish is flat, with occasional gentle elevations, but rising gradually towards the north-east boundary. The shore is low and sandy, with shoal water, and the beach is studded with sand-hills, some of them of considerable height and magnitude. The soil is various. "Around the

* New Statistical Account.

village of Monkton, and towards the eastern and southern bounds of the united parish, it consists of a fine deep loam, varying from a light and very productive sand to a strong, rich clay, all capable of producing every species of crop of the finest quality. To the north and north-east the soil is chiefly a tenacious clay, in some places of excellent quality, and susceptible of great improvement, in others, thin and poor, resting upon a cold bottom, and not so improveable." * Along the coast, including the greater portion of the Prestwick lands, the soil consists of a light sand, so light as to seem scarcely adapted for tillage; yet, of late years, much of it has been enclosed, and so improved as to bear excellent crops. There are two small streams in the parish, the larger of which rises among the high lands in Craigie parish. It is called the Powburn, and drives two corn mills in its course.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Monkton and Prestwick owe their origin to the religious houses erected at the respective villages. At what time these were planted is unknown. They were in existence at the time Walter, the son of Alan, the first of the High Stewards, founded the Monastery of Paisley, and were granted by him to that Abbey early in the reign of William the Lion. The church at Monkton was dedicated to St Cuthbert, and that at Prestwick to St Nicholas. They had, in all likelihood, been built and endowed by him. Both the parishes, as well as the patronage of these churches, belonged to him, he being "lord of all the northern half of Kyle, between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, on the south, and the river Irvine on the north." The grant to the monastery was in these terms:—"Ecclesiam de Prestwie, eum tota terra illa quam Dovenaldus filius Yweni eis perambulavit inter terram Simonis Loceardi, et terram de Prestwie usque Pulprestwie, et secundum Pulprestwie usque

* New Statistical Account.

in mare, et a mari secundum torrentem, inter terram Arnaldi, et terram de Prestwic usque ad divisas Simonis Loccardi ; et illam ecclesiam de burgo meo de Prestwic, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis." The grant thus included the whole of the rich flat land now forming the parish of Monkton, "with the exception of what lies on the east side of the Pow-burn, which probably belonged to the religious house of Ladykirk. The mill of Prestwick, now called Monkton Mill, was added to this grant in 1368, when the house of Dalmulin (parish of St Quivox), a house of canons and nuns of the order of Semperingham or Gilbertines, with all its possessions, (of which Monkton Mill was one), was made over to the Monastery of Paisley."* "In 1227," says Chalmers, "Walter the Bishop of Glasgow made an ordinance respecting all the churches belonging to the monks of Paisley, within his diocese, whereby it was settled that the vicar of the church of St Cuthbert of Prestwick should have, in the name of the vicarage, six chalders of meal, yearly, with the altarages ; and the monks were allowed to hold the church of St Nicholas of Prestwickburgh solely to their own use, they finding a chaplain to serve the cure. This settlement continued till the Reformation. . . . In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Monkton was taxed £4, being a tenth of the estimated value." Prestwick was not included, as it was served by a chaplain, and the tithes and profits were drawn by the monks. . . . In 1587 Lord Claud Hamilton the Comendator of Paisley, obtained a grant of the patronage of the churches of Monkton and Prestwick, and of their tithes, along with the other property of the monks of Paisley, the whole of which was erected for him into a temporal lordship in fee, with the title of Lord Paisley. In 1621, he was succeeded in these by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn.

It is not precisely known at what time the parishes of Monkton and Prestwick were united. "Robert Legat, minister," is mentioned in the records of Prestwick in 1570,

* New Statistical Account.

showing that the union had not then taken place, while in the same documents mention is made of one clergyman in reference to both parishes. It is probable, therefore, that the junction occurred in the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1642, James Fullarton of Crosbie (Fullarton of Fullarton) petitioned the Presbytery of Ayr to have the chapelry of Crosbie joined to that of Monkton. Crosbie belonged to Dundonald parish before the Reformation, after which period the patronage was acquired by Fullarton of Fullarton, and the chaplainry converted into a parish church.* In the "New Statistical Account" it is affirmed that "Crosby never was a separate parish." The fact is proved, however, not only by the authority already quoted, but by the Presbytery records, which show that the committee appointed to inquire into the subject, in 1642, reported Crosby to be a *distinct parish*, and that it should be disjoined from Dundonald, in accordance with the petition of James Fullarton of Crosbie,† and allied with that of Monkton. It was probably in consequence of this addition that a colleague was appointed to Monkton. There were at all events two ministers of Monkton in 1645—the Rev. Mr Hamilton,‡ and the Rev. Mr Maxwell. Soon after this period (in 1650) lofts were built in Monkton church by the Lairds of Crosbie and Adamton, by permission of the Presbytery. In 1688, however, Crosbie was again united with Dundonald. "After the union of the two parishes," says Chalmers, "the church of Monkton was chiefly used as the parish church; but the minister of the united parish preached every third Sunday in the church of Prestwick till 1779.§ In this year the southern part of the parish of Prestwick, consisting of the lands of Newton-upon-Ayr, was detached from Prestwick, and formed into a separate parish, by the old name of Newton-upon-Ayr." Monkton

* Inquisit. Special.

† It would appear from this, that although erected into a distinct parish at the Reformation, it had been practically included in that of Dundonald.

‡ Respecting this gentleman some curious notices are given in the "Historical Sketch" prefixed to this volume.

§ The church was used at a much later period.

church continued to be the principal church in the parish down till 1837, when the present handsome church was built on a pleasant knoll at the Powburn bridge, more intermediately situated for the parishioners. The two old churches were suppressed by decret of the Court of Teinds, dated 4th June 1834, and are both now rapidly falling into decay.

The burgh of Prestwick is one of the most ancient in the county. In the original grant by Walter the High Steward to the monks of Paisley, as we have already seen, the church is styled "*ecclesiam de burgo meo de Prestwic*"—the church of *my burgh of Prestwick*. This was in the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, about 1165. According to the renewed charter granted by James VI., as administrator for his son "Henry, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Kyle, Carrick and Cunninghame, Lord of the Isles," &c. dated 19th June 1600, the burgh had existed as a free burgh of barony for 617 years before the period of renewal. This would carry the erection of the burgh back to the year 983, "far beyond the epoch of record," as Chalmers observes, "and still farther from the truth!" It is well known that James VI., as well as most of the writers of his time, was inclined to the fabulous, in reference to matters of antiquity; and there can be little doubt that it was indulged in to some extent in the renewal of the Prestwick charter. The burgh was in all likelihood erected by Walter the High Steward; and consequently his styling it "*my burgh of Prestwick*," was in every sense highly proper. He was lord of the northern portion of Kyle (Kyle Stewart), and Prestwick was the baronial burgh of the district—where the head courts of the bailiery were held. By their charter the freemen of Prestwick were entitled to choose a provost, two bailies, and councillors, with power to grant franchises to several trades, to hold weekly markets, and a fair upon the 6th of December, the feast of St Nicholas, the patron of the burgh. The lands belonging to the burgh extend to about "1000 Scots acres, and are divided among thirty-six freemen,

or *barons*,* as they are called, each of whom possesses a lot of arable land, and a right of pasturing a certain number of sheep and cattle on the common. None of them can sell their freeholds but to the community, who have a right to sell them again to whom they please.† The magistrates have power to regulate the police of the burgh, and a jurisdiction over the freemen, for enforcing the recovery of small debts. Though they have the power of committing a freeman to prison, they cannot lock the doors upon him ; but if he come out of the prison, without proper liberation by the magistrates, he loses his freedom or baronship in the burgh.”‡ The authority of the burgh is limited to its own proper lands, which extend in all to about 700 acres, of which nearly 200 have been feued out, leaving 500 divisible among the freemen.

The records of the burgh of Prestwick are preserved as far back as 1470.§ They contain little of general interest—referring as they do chiefly to local matters—debts, disputes about land, and occasionally assaults. At Prestwick there was and still is a jail, which has recently been rebuilt, with a school-house attached,|| and a cross, almost the only one re-

* In ancient times the barons of Prestwick bore arms according to the most approved fashion. By one of their statutes (Oct. 1561) it was ordained that “yik freman of this burght at has hors, at thai haf ryden geyr, wyth ane sadyl, brydyll, gak, steyl bannet and ane slot staf, or ane pow ax, suerd and bucklar.”

† This law seems to have been first enacted in 1580-1. At a meeting of “the Burrow Court” held on the 3d Feb. of that year, John Wallace of Craigie Provost, it was “statut and ordainit, that everie freman within the said burch sall haif be equal diuisione, heretable infeftment of thair landis quhilk ar teillable, and the wtinland to be sowmit be gersing, and everie freman to be infeft in samony sowmes gers as efferis to his infeftment of the teil land withe thair pertinentis, and thair merchis to be according to thair decret. And that na man sall sell, dispone, nor away put his portion of land. The quhilk infeftment sall be gevin in this manner to the freman and his airis, prouyding that gif the air leif the toun, or be nocht ane freman him self, nor bruick nocht, and duellis within the town, according to the custume of the toun, that thane his portioun of land sall fall into the tounes handis, and salbe disponit to thame be ane condigne inqueist. Sua that yt sall nocht be lesum to na ane to bruik tounes.”

‡ Chalmers's Caledonia.

§ These records were privately printed by Mr Smith of Swindridgemuir, and presented to the Maitland Club, in 1834.

|| The former jail was rebuilt in 1780.

maining in the county, where the process of the law was usually executed. Prestwick had also a gallows, as appears from the records. In a state of the "Rodis and landis" belonging to the burgh, made up in 1470, the locality of this necessary adjunct to a barony, is thus indicated:—"In the first, on the west sid of the town, fra the venall, passand down to the gallous." Monkton had also its instrument of capital punishment. This is attested in an enumeration of the "labourit lande" of the burgh, under the date 24th April 1490—"Item, the medoxe liand besid the *Monkton gallouse*." The right of "pit and gallows" was thus possessed equally by both places. It does not appear from the records that any one ever suffered the punishment of death. Seourging seems to have been the severest penalty inflicted: "Feb. 1, 1574-5—and sick lyk, the inqueist hes ordainit the first resetting ony stollen geir be Meg Blaek, scho to be benneist and scurgit af the toun gif euir scho resset ony in tyme euning; and ordainit this aet to be maid first vrang. And gif scho beis found in the next scho salbe puneist to the rigour." Prestwick and Monkton have always been mere villages, but the greater fertility of the soil in the vicinity of Monkton, and its being the seat of the vicarage, seems to have given it a degree of superiority over Prestwick, notwithstanding the chartered and ancient rights of the latter. Prestwick, however, was early in possession of two important adjuncts to the prosperity of a locality—a coal-work and salt pans. In 1575-6 "the eoil-heuch, besyd the pannis," was set by the community to "Michael Wallae of Wasfurd, his airis and assignayes," for nineteen years, for which he was to pay "xij d. at twa terms in the zeir, Witsonday and Mertimes." There is no tradition on record of any residence in Monkton belonging to the early monks, or rector of the parish. All remains of it had been swept away at the Reformation. The "Castle of Monkton," however, is noticed in Pont's survey.

The parochial registers do not extend farther back than the beginning of last century, and are, therefore, too modern to throw much light on the moral state of the community.

From the Prestwick records, and those of the Presbytery of Ayr, sufficient evidence is afforded to show that the parish of Monkton was no exception to the rule throughout the county. Deep-drinking and bastardy seem to have prevailed even to a greater extent than in other districts. Nor is this to be wondered at, perhaps, considering the loose behaviour of at least some of their clerical instructors,* and the extent to which smuggling was carried on along the coast, in which the inhabitants of Monkton largely participated. A curious example of this occurs in the Presbytery books. On the 31st Dec. 1728, evidence is led before the reverend court in reference to certain charges against "Mr Foulton, presentee to Monkton." Marion Blair, daughter of the deceased David Blair of Adamton, stated, in the course of her evidence, that he was "a deep drinker," and could "fill three companies drunk while he himself kept pretty sober." He used to drink with the tide-waiter, keeping him from his duty, while anchors of brandy were being landed. This must have been a strong recommendation to Mr Foulton in the eyes of no small number of the parishioners, however much it might militate against him in the eyes of the Presbytery. The reverend gentleman, at the same time was not altogether invulnerable, though unquestionably a strong champion of Bacchus. The same witness, Marion Blair, saw him so drunk one night at a kirk feast at Midtown, that on sitting down he fell fast asleep, and had to be awakened twice to say grace, in the middle of which he fell asleep again, and slept during the supper.

ANTIQUITIES.

Prestwick and Monkton Churches—There are no remains of antiquity in the parish older, probably, than the two dilapidated churches themselves. That of Prestwick is a

* Vide "Historical Sketch"—the Rev. Mr Hamilton.

good specimen of the small churches existing before the Reformation—the ruins of which are so frequently to be met with in remote districts. Monkton Church had been



Monkton Church.

originally as small, but the addition of a side aisle gives it a half-cruciform and more extensive appearance. Both are supposed to be the original structures, though the latter has evidently had additions made to it. It has a Saxon arch over what was once the main entrance, and otherwise bears an air of great antiquity. The bell has the popish inscription of *Sancte Cuthberti ora pro nobis*—"St Cuthbert pray for us." "Tradition says that it is the same fabric in which Sir William Wallace attended divine service on the occasion of his having the remarkable dream mentioned in the seventh book of Blind Harry's Poem."* Though only unroofed and dismantled in 1837, the walls are now covered with ivy, and the building looks like a ruin of ages.

The records of Prestwick notice the fact of a *Justice Aire* having been held in the burgh church in 1440. It is said that a number of Knights Templar lie buried in the graveyard of Prestwick Church. There are no doubt several flat stones without any inscription upon them, save the form of a

* New Stat. Account.

sword, or, in the estimation of some, a cross—but these may be the graves of the Pope's Knights, as a certain class of the priesthood were called. Repeated mention, however, is made in the burgh records of the Templars' lands, from which yearly sums were paid to St John of Irvine—as for example —“anent Johne Synclair, Sr. William Walas, chaplane, in stat of twa rodīs of *temple [land]*, quhilk acht zerli at the ascencioun dai xviiij. to Sanct Johne of Irvine.”

Our Lady Kirk of Kyle—Besides the churches of Monk-toun and Prestwick, there was a chapel, in the barony of Adamtoun, of considerable note, popularly styled “our Lady Kirk of Kyle.” Chalmers gives the following account of it: —“It stood on the common pasture lands of the manor, or barony of Adamtoun. The building formed a square; having turrets upon each corner; and there was a chapel in the middle of the square. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it obtained the popular name of ‘our Lady Kirk.’ In a charter of James IV., in 1490, it is called ‘Capella de le Grace.’ In a grant of the same king, in 1505, which is entered in the Privy Seal Register, in the Scottish language, it is called ‘the Preeptory of our Lady Kirk of Kyle.’ There appears to have been connected with this establishment a *Pardoner*, who was popularly called ‘our Lady of Kyles’ Pardoner;’ and he seems, like other Pardoners, to have travelled the country for the sale of his pardons. On the 8th of December 1511, the king, then being at Edinburgh, gave a gratuity of 3 shillings ‘to our Lady of Kyles’ Pardoner.’ On the same day he gave a gratuity of 5 shillings ‘to a Pardoner with St Dutho’s *coup*.’* On the 24th of the same month the king gave 14 shillings to a Pardoner in Leith. The Pardoner is one of the characters brought forward and held up to ridicule by Sir David Lyndesay, in his satire of *The Three Estates*. Our Lady Kirk of Kyle appears to have been a place of some note before the Reformation. James IV. never passed through that part of the country without

* A Cup.

making an offering at 'our Lady's Kirk of Kyle;' generally giving 14 shillings at a time. The patronage of Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle belonged to the family of Blair of Adamtoun, who were proprietors of the barony in which it was situated. They acquired this estate of Adamtoun in the reign of David II.; but whether Lady Kirk was in existence then does not appear. They certainly held the patronage of our Lady Kirk during the reigns of James III. and James IV., and as low down as the Reformation. Long after the reform of such establishments the same family maintained their right to the patronage of this establishment; and they had it inserted, as usual, in their several charters. The ruins of Lady Kirk are still extant, though much dilapidated. One of the old turrets, and a part of the chapel, still remain. They are included in the garden, near to a mansion named *Lady Kirk*, the seat of the proprietor of the lands of Lady Kirk, which were formerly a part of the barony of Adamtoun. There appears to have



Lady Kirk.

been a cemetery at Lady Kirk; as many human bones have been found when digging near the ruins." So far Chalmers' interesting account of this establishment, which is not noticed by Spottiswoode in his catalogue of religious houses. Chalmers is doubtful whether Our Lady Kirk of Kyle was in existence in the reign of David II., when the Blairs of Adamtoun acquired that estate. In "The Historie and Descent of the House of Rowallane," it is stated that Robert II. (when High

Steward of Scotland) was married to Elizabeth Mure "by Roger M'Adam, Priest of our Ladie Marie's Chapell," who

also drew out “ane testimonie, written in Latine,” to that effect. This must have occurred as early as 1347,* so that the chapel was in existence in the reign of David II., and probably had been for some considerable time previously. Lady Kirk now belongs to the proprietor of Monkwood. All that now remains of the building is one of the towers.

Kilcais.—A part of the ruined walls of *Kilcais* or *Kincase*,† an ancient hospital for indigent persons affected with leprosy, are still to be seen on a gentle elevation within fifty or sixty yards seaward of the high road between Prestwick and Prestwick Toll. Tradition, as recorded by Chalmers, assigns the origin of this charity to Robert the Bruce, who had been cured of an eruptive disease of the nature of leprosy—brought on by his arduous struggles and fatigue—by drinking of the water of Kilcase Well. It is probable, however, that the house existed previously, as Wallace and his uncle, “Schyr Ronald,” are described by Blind Harry as *coming to Kingcase*, on their way to Ayr, on the morning of the “Blac Parliament.”‡ This hospital was dedicated to St Ninian. “It was endowed,” says Chalmers, “with the lands of *Robert-lone*, which is now called *Loans*, in Dundonald parish; with the lands of *Sheles* and *Spital Sheles* in Kyle-Stewart, and with other lands which cannot now be specified. As the foundation charter of this hospital does not exist, it cannot be ascertained what number of persons were originally maintained in it. It appears, however, to have been governed by a guardian, or prior, and it had a chaplain. In the reign of James II. Wallace of Newton acquired the lands of *Spital Sheles*, which belonged to this hospital, as the name implies, and the hereditary office of keeper, or governor, of the hospital, and of the lands belonging to it. In January, 1515-16, all these were resigned by Hugh Wallace of Newton in favour of his brother Adam. After the whole property of this hospital

* Sir William Pethede was rector of our Lady Kirk in 1485.—PREST. REC.

† It is Kincase in the Prestwick Records.

‡ See some remarks in reference to this institution in the “Historical Sketch.”

was thus granted away, the only revenue that remained to it was the feu-duties payable from the lands, in this manner granted in fee-firm, and these, amounting to 64 bolls of meal, and 8 merks Scots of money, with sixteen thraves of straw, for thatching the hospital, are still paid. For more than two centuries past, this diminished revenue has been shared among eight objects of charity, in equal shares of eight bolls of meal, and one merk Scots to each. The leprosy having long disappeared, the persons who are now admitted to the benefit of this charity, are such as labour under diseases which are considered as incurable, or such as are in indigent circumstances. The right of appointing these, belonged to the family of Wallace of Craigie for a long time, and was purchased about 1790, by the burgh of Ayr, which still holds this patronage. The old hospital, which existed in the better days of this charity, has been long in ruins. In the description of Kyle, by Robert Gordon, in the reign of Charles I., he mentions the chapel of this establishment, and says "that the persons admitted to the charity were then lodged in huts, or cottages, in the vicinity." Kincase repeatedly occurs in the Prestwick records. Various acts were passed by the "burrow Court," prohibiting all intercourse with the hospital for fear of infection, and not a few individuals were punished for contravening the law. In the records of the Presbytery of Ayr a commission is intimated from the Lord Chancellor to visit the Hospitals of Kingkesse, Air, and Maybole—all having interest in these hospitals to compeir.

Monkton Castle.—No remains of this building now exist ; even its site appears to be unknown.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF MONKTOWN.

ADAMTOWN.

The property of Adamtown, which is of considerable extent, is situated about four miles northward of Ayr. The house is a large, plain building, apparently of last century. The *Blairs of Adamtown* were an ancient cadet of the family of Blair of that Ilk, and acquired the lands of Adamtown in the reign of David II.

Sir John Blair of Adamtown was the second son of Blair of that Ilk. That he had the honour of knighthood appears from a writ in the cartulary of Paisley, dated in 1390—*Licentia per Johannem Blair militem, dominum de Adamton, cum consensu Johannis Blair, filii sui, &c., trabendi aquam per Adamton,*" &c. In a donation to the Monastery of Paisley, by Sir Adam Fullarton of that Ilk, John Blair, *miles*, dominus de Adamtown, in Kyle, is a witness in 1392. Again, Sir John, with consent of John, his son and apparent heir, made a donation himself to the Monastery of Paisley, out of his lands of Adamtown, of 40s. yearly, dated in 1397. It is not known whom he married, and he is supposed to have died early in the reign of James I.

John Blair of Adamtown, who got a charter of the lands of Adamtown, under the Great Seal, dated 16th June 1430. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Peirstoun, near Irvine, which property Sir William had acquired by the marriage of an heiress of the Stewarts of Dreghorn.* John Blair died in the reign of James II., and was succeeded by his son,

David Blair of Adamtown. He is witness to a confirmation charter of James II. to the Monastery of Paisley in 1451

* Sir William left three daughters, co-heiresses:—one married as above, the second to Craufurd of Thirdpart; the third to Robert Barclay, the progenitor of the Barclays of Peirstoun.

and again in a writ of agreement betwixt Robert Bishop of Glasgow and the Abbot and Convent of Paisley, dated in 1485. In this document he is designed "David Blair de Adamton, *armegiri*." His name occurs repeatedly in the Records of Prestwick, of which community he was "oversman" for a number of years. He appears as such in 1484-5. He died in or about 1487, in which year "Johne Blair, sone of David Blair of Adamton" was elected "oversman" in his stead.

John Blair of Adamtoun, his son and successor, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Colquhoun of Camstrodden, and got a charter under the Great Seal, "Johanni Blair de Adamtoun, et Elizabethæ Colquhoun, ejus sponsæ, terrarum baroniæ de Adamton," &c., dated 22d April 1490. Like his father, he presided many years over the affairs of the burgh of Prestwick. He is mentioned as "oversman" in 1492; and in 1499 his name occurs as "balie to my Lord of Paslay." He died before 1515, in which year his son,

David Blair of Adamtoun, was allowed to "enter the freedom of the burght [of Prestwick], sic lik as ys gutsour wes of before, Johne Blayr of Adamton." David Blair was chosen "oversman" of the burgh, in the room of Adam Wallace of Newton, the same year. He had a charter, under the Great Seal, from James V. of the lands of Holmstoun in Renfrewshire, dated 29th May 1527. He had a son,

David Blair of Adamtoun, who married in his father's lifetime, Margaret Hamilton, but of what family is not stated. On his father's resignation, he got a charter, under the Great Seal, "Davidii Blair, apparentii de Adamtoun, et Margaretæ Hamilton, ejus sponsæ, terrarum de Adamton," &c.—dated 13th March 1542. He was for many years "overman" of the burgh of Prestwick, which office he resigned in 1571, when John Wallace of Craigie was elected. He and his spouse had a charter of the lands of Reddenhall, 22d November 1586. He probably married, a second time, a daughter of Mure of Rowallane, "Elizabeth Muir, Ladie Adametone," occurs in the testament of Alexander Cuninghame, merchant

burgess of Irvine in 1611. She afterwards married Creighton of Liberry, and died in 1632. He was succeeded by his son,

David Blair of Adamtoun,* who married Grisel Blair, daughter of John Blair of that Ilk. He and his spouse had a charter of the lands of Adamtoun, Barstoun, &c., 21st July, 1598; and another of the £3 lands of Hillhouse, 6th May, 1607. In 1576-7, while *younger* of Adamtoun, he was surety for William Blair, brother of the Laird of Blair, in a prosecution arising out of the feuds of the time; and in 1600 he was amongst those fined for abiding from the Raid of Dumfries in 1600. David Blair of Adamtoun was alive in 1647, when his son, David Blair, junior of Adamtoun, had a charter, on his resignation, of the lands and barony of Adamtoun. He died, however, before 1650, in which year “umquhill David Blair of Adametone, and Grissell Blair,” and “David Blair, *now* of Adametone,” are mentioned in the testament of “Johne Blair, tailzeour, merchant burgess of Air.” He had at least four sons:—

1. David, who succeeded.
2. James, of Over Mains of Monkton. Borrowing from “Douglas's Baronage,” Robertson makes James the successor of his father. In the charter to which he refers, of the Over Mains of Monkton, dated 19th January, 1643, he is styled James Blair, son of David Blair of Monkton, whereas David, the eldest son, is repeatedly mentioned in testamentary and other documents.
3. William, “sailer burgess of Air, sone lauchfull to David Blair of Adamtoun.”

* He had a brother, Adam Blair, merchant in Ayr, who died in June, 1622. He married Elizabeth Caldwell. His latter-will says—“Item, I leif the said Bessie Caldwell, my spous, tutrix, testator to the said Agnes Blair, my dochter, during hir minoritie, and incais of the deceis of my said spous I nominat David Blair of Adametoune, my brother, hir tutour,” &c. He had probably a sister also, married to Malcolme Craufurd of Pathelott, Kilwinning, who died in 1630. In his testament he “levis his part of all fre geir, gif ony be, to Wm., Joseph, and Bryce Craufuirdis, lauchfull sones, and to Jeane, Agnes, and Annas Craufuirdis, his lauchfull dochteris; as also quhat he can be befall frome his lauchfeiris of the wod of Eglintoun. He levis the aquavite pott, pold kettill, with the brewing veschell, to his wyf, Bessie Blair, quhame he nominats his executouris, to do all to pay his debt, &c., and that be the specialle advys and consent of David Blair, younger of Adametoune.”

David Blair of Adamtoun had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Adamtoun in 1647, during his father's lifetime; and another, dated 28th March, 1654; and a third, dated 2d July, 1669. He was one of the committee of War for Ayrshire in 1648, and appointed a Justice of the County in 1663. In 1689 he and his son were amongst the commissioners appointed by Parliament for ordering out the militia. He married Margaret, daughter of David Boswell of Auchinleck, by whom he had :—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Margaret, married to William Blair of Giffordland, and had issue.
3. Marjory, died unmarried.

John Blair, then styled younger of Adamtoun, had sasine of the 20lib land of Adamtoun, with the patronage of the chapel called *Ladykirk*, teinds thereof, the mains of Adamtoun, Ladyland, Corygilmuir, and Hole Bernisiyard, Munck-toun-mains, Foulthouse, Goldring, &c., 21st Oct., 1702. He married Janet Blair, eldest daughter of John Blair of Dunskey, in the county of Wigton, by whom he had two sons :—

1. David.
2. John.
3. Margaret, married to John Cameron of Barlay, and had issue.

David Blair of Adamtoun, the eldest son, succeeded his father. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Campbell of Glendaruel, in Argyleshire, without issue: secondly, to Anne, eldest daughter of William Blair (Scot) of Blair, by whom he had one daughter,

Catherine Blair of Adamtoun. She married, in 1776, her cousin, Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart., by whom she had three sons and six daughters. She sold Adamtoun, in Nov., 1783, to the late Robert Reid, Esq., and died 2d April, 1798. The representation of the family now devolved on the issue of her father's brother,

John Blair, merchant in Glasgow. He married, in June, 1732, Agnes Alexander, eldest daughter of Robert Alexander, merchant and one of the bailies of Glasgow, by whom he had

issue, one son, John, and two daughters. Janet died unmarried, and Margaret was married to the Rev. James Thorburn, minister of Kingarth, in Bute.

John Blair, the only son, was a merchant in Glasgow, and afterwards in Ayr. He married Mary, the only daughter of William Davidson of Garshake, in Dumbartonshire, merchant in London, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters :—

1. John, of whom afterwards.
2. William, who died young.
3. William Davidson, Deputy-Collector of Cess for the city of Glasgow. He married Jane Bruce, niece of Dr. Gilbert Stuart, the historian, descended of the Stuarts of Lochridge, and daughter of the late Alexander Bruce, surgeon in Musselburgh. He had four sons and four daughters.

John Blair, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh. He married, in December, 1813, his cousin, Margaret Cannan, third daughter of Horatius Cannan of Barlay, and had one son, John, who died in 1823, and two daughters, Catherine and Mary.

Arms.—Argent, on a saltier engrailed, sable, five mascles of the first : being those of Adamtoun. *Crest*, a falcon's neck and head erect, proper. *Motto*, "Post Astra Lucem."

Robert Reid, Esq. of Adamtoun, was, we believe, the architect of his own fortune. He married Barbara, daughter of William Macredie of Perceton, who was liferented in the property. Having no issue, the heirs of entail are the descendants of Col. John Reid, brother of Adamtoun.

LADYKIRK, OR LADYLAND.

This appanage of the Blairs of Adamtoun—the lands of "Our Lady Kirk of Kyle"—was possessed as a separate property, after the Reformation, by an immediate off-shoot of the family, the first of whom we have fallen in with was

James Blair of Ladykirk, whose name occurs as a witness to a proclamation at Ayr in 1597.* It also occurs as a debtor in the testament of William Brown, merchant burghess of Ayr, who died in 1613. He died in September, 1616. He left his wife, (name blank) and *James Blair*, his eldest son, executors, under the superintendence of David Blair of Adamtoun.

James Blair of Ladykirk is mentioned in several testamentary documents. In 1630 his name occurs in that of Michael Wallace of Inchgottrick. In the testament of Walter Kennedy of Knokdone "David Blair, sone to vmqle. James Blair of Ladyland," is a witness.

The lands of Ladykirk seem to have been acquired soon after this by

John Gairdner, whose daughter, Margaret, had sasine of the equal part of the 40s. land of Ladykirk, and fourth part of the 40s. land of Ladyland, 12th Nov., 1695. He was succeeded by his son,

William Gairdner, writer in Ayr, who was appointed "clerk, and doer for the town and community" of Prestwick, in the room of James M'Dermeit, deceased, 20th November, 1755. William Gairdner of Ladykirk died in 1780. He was succeeded by his son, the late

Alexander Gairdner of Ladykirk.†

The property was afterwards acquired by the late A. R. Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive, and now belongs to William Paterson of Monkwood.

MONKTOWN.

The ecclesiastical lands and superiority of Monkton, which, as we have seen, belonged to the monastery of Paisley, were included in the temporalities forming the lordship of

* Masoun's Notes.

† Alexander Gardener, son to William Gardener, late bailie, and Elizabeth Glasgow, born at Ladykirk, 25th April, 1769.—AYR RECORDS.

Paisley conferred on Lord Claude Hamilton in 1587. These descended to his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn, who, in 1650, disposed them to John, first Lord Barganie. The lands and barony of Monkton were acquired by John Cuninghame of Enterkine from John, second Lord Barganie, in 1674. In the disposition, however, the feu-charter and infeftments granted by Lord Barganie were exempted from the warrandice. In 1688, they were disposed by John Cuninghame of Enterkine, "with consent of Mrs. Mary Cuninghame, his spouse," to Hugh Cuninghame, writer in Edinburgh, by whom they were sold to "William Baillie, merchant in Edinburgh, nephew to Major Hugh Buntin of Kilbride." The

BAILLIES OF MONKTOWN

claim to be descended from the Baillies of Lamington. Be this as it may, the first of the family seems to have been

"*Hew Baillie* in Kilwinning," whose wife was *Anna Buntin*, sister of Major Buntine of Kilbride.* Their son,

William Baillie, who acquired the property of Monkton, was a merchant in Edinburgh. He married Margaret Cuninghame, daughter of the Laird of Enterkine. William Baillie occurs in the list as one of the restorers of the ancient practice of archery at Kilwinning, in 1688. His name previously appears as having gained the "silver arrow" shot for by the archers at the links of Musselburgh. He is there designed merchant in Edinburgh, and resided at the time in "that large house built by his uncle, Major Buntine of Kilbride, on the south side of the Green of Kilwinning." By his marriage he had issue :—

1. Hugh.

2. John, born in 1694. He was a merchant in Glasgow, and marrying, had two daughters, Anne and Robina.

3. Anne, born in 1695. She was married, in 1719, to Hugh M'Bride of Baidland, to whom she brought a marriage portion of £5000 Scots, and had a numerous family.

* He and his spouse are mentioned in the testament of Thomas Neving of Monkriding, who died in April, 1651.

4. Robert, who commanded an India ship. He married a lady in India, by whom he had two daughters.
5. Francis, a Captain of Dragoons. He was a very handsome man, and esteemed the greatest beau of his time. He married an Irish lady, by whom he had a daughter, who married a gentleman of the name of More, possessed of a large estate in Ireland.

William Baillie of Monkton was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1695, the year after his purchase of the estate of Monkton. In 1714, he had a great addition to his fortune, by receiving from his uncle, Major Buntine, a disposition to the valuable barony of Kilbride. He died in the year 1740, at the age of 84, as appears from a monument erected to his memory in Kilwinning Churchyard, on which, also, is engraved his coat of arms. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Hugh Baillie of Monkton, LL.D. He had, eighteen years previously, been invested in the barony of Kilbride.* He married Grizel, daughter of George Kirkton, surgeon-apothecary in Edinburgh. In the marriage contract, dated 16th and 22d February, and 6th May 1720, the parties are thus described :—"Hugh Baillie, younger of Monkton, advocate, eldest son of said William Baillie, and Mrs. Grizel Kirkton, only daughter of George Kirkton, surgeon-apothecary at Edinburgh, with consent of Mrs. Jean Gray, her mother, and Mr. George Baillie of Jerviswood,† whereby the said William Baillie disposed the said lands and barony to the said Hugh Baillie and the heirs male, whom failing, to the heirs female of the marriage." By this lady he had eleven children, of whom

3. William, in the E.I.C's service. He was amongst those who unfortunately perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta, in 1756. He was twenty-eight years of age, and had acquired a considerable fortune which was remitted to his father.

* Crown Charter, dated 22d June 1722.

† George Baillie of Jerviswood and Mr. Kirkton, the father of the bride, were cousins. The Rev. James Kirkton, minister first at Merton, and secondly at Edinburgh, married Grizel Baillie of Jerviswood, and had, amongst other children, Mr. Kirkton, Surgeon.

5. Jean, married to Mr. Kennan, second son of Mr. Kennan of Dirletoun, near Dublin, after whose death she came to Scotland, and died at Newfield, in the parish of Dundonald.
6. Margaret, married to Counsellor Harding in Dublin, and left one daughter, Frances, married to William Ryves of Ryves Castle, near Limerick.
7. Leslie was bred to the sea, and died a Commodore in the Company's service.
8. Robert, commanded a ship in the E.I.C.'s service. After acquiring a moderate fortune, he returned home, at the early age of 28. He married May, eldest daughter of Mr. Reid Cuninghame of Auchendarvie, by Anna, the eldest co-heiress of Auchendarvie. By this lady he had two sons and five daughters—one of whom, John, was with Colonel Baillie at the desperate battle of Conjeveram, fought on the 10th September 1780, when the small body of British were defeated by an overwhelming force led on by Hyder Ally and Tippoo Saib in person. John Baillie was taken prisoner, and kept in durance for some time. He died in India. Robert Baillie, soon after his marriage, bought a small part of the lands of Seabank, where he built a pleasant villa near Stevenston. He died at Southwick, the seat of General Dunlop, in 1807, at the age of 77.
11. Hugh was also bred to the sea, and at an early period of life went to India, where he got an appointment in Calcutta. After acquiring a handsome fortune, he married Anna, daughter of Mr. Pearce, Chief Judge of Calcutta. He and his family latterly resided at Newfield, in Dundonald parish, where he died 27th September 1813, in the 81st year of his age. His eldest daughter married, whilst in India, Mr. Davies, Judge-Advocate of Calcutta. Hugh, his only son, went to India, and died there in 1806. Julia was married to Lieutenant-General James Dunlop of Dunlop, and had three sons and two daughters.

Dr. Bailie had the misfortune to get into embarrassed circumstances, by having large shares in the South Sea Company. He sold the barony of Kilbride, in consequence, to his brother, but retained Monkton, upon which he built a large house, now called Orangefield. In the end, however, he was obliged to sell Monkton also, as well as all his property about Kilwinning. He afterwards had a farm left him, near Mid-Calder, called Selms, which was also sold. On a particular occasion he accompanied George II. to Hanover, when his Majesty presented him with his picture, which is still in the family. He was soon afterwards appointed to be Chief Judge of the Admiralty in Dublin. During his stay in Ireland, he

was left an estate called Balleyncea, in the county of Wicklow, which he also sold. After his wife's death, he returned with his two unmarried daughters, and lived in Ayrshire. His son, the Commodore, died about this time in India, and left him the life-rent of his property. He then went to London, where his society was much courted, on account of his intelligence, and conversational talent. He married, after the age of 80, Miss Spenee, by whom his latter days were rendered comfortable.

Arms.—The arms of the Baillies, as engraved on the monument in Kilwinning churchyard, were, *argent*, nine stars, *or*, 3, 3, 2, 1. *Crest*—a boar's head couped. *Motto*—"Quid clarius astris"—being precisely the arms of the Baillies of Lamington.

M'CRAE, OR M'QUYRE, AND DALRYMPLE OF ORANGEFIELD.

In consequence of Dr. Baillie's embarrassments, the estate of Monkton, or Orangefield, was put into the hands of trustees, by a deed dated 9th and 11th November 1734. The parties were, "Hugh Rodger, late Provost of Glasgow, Hugh M'Bride of Baidland, John Gemmel of Tourland, chirurgion-apothecary in Irvine, and D. Logan, writer in Kilwinning." From these trustees the estate was purchased, in 1736, by

"*James M'Crae* of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, Esq., late Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies." Such is the purchaser's designation in the title-deeds.* The history of this individual is curious. It is said he was an orphan, and in early boyhood endeavoured to gain a livelihood by running messages. A person of the name of Hew M'Quyre, "violer," or musician, in Ayr, is said to have been kind to the boy. He put him to the schools for several years. Macrae went to sea—fortune favoured him, and he rose from

* The Disposition is dated 27th July 1736.

one step to another, until he obtained the Governorship of Madras. After amassing a large fortune in India, he came home, and purchased several estates in the west of Scotland. This must have occurred before 1733, in which year, August 1, he was admitted a burgess of Ayr. He is styled in the record, "James Macrae, late Governor of Madras." In 1734, he presented the city of Glasgow with a metallic statue of King William III., which stands at the cross,* and in 1745, 17th December, he lent the burgh £1500 sterling, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to make up the sum levied by Prince Charles Edward. But for the kindness of M'Quyre, the violer, who gave the orphan boy education, Macrae never could have attained to such distinction in wealth, and it is creditable to his memory that he remembered this with gratitude. On his return to Scotland, he sought out the family of his benefactor, and showered his riches upon them. Whether old M'Quyre was dead we know not; but the probability is that he had previously "paid the debt of nature." In 1742,† "James Macrae of Orangefield" executed a disposition and deed of tailzie of the lands and barony of Orangefield, in favour of "Miss Macrae Maguire, daughter of Hugh Maguire, wright in Ayr, and Isabella Gardiner, cousin of the said James Macrae, and the heirs-male of her body," &c. This Hugh Macguire, or M'Quyre, must have been a son of the violer, not the violer himself, who could scarcely be expected to have so long survived. In 1749, 20th December, we find "Hugh M'Queir of Drumdow" admitted a burgess of Ayr; and in 1753, "Charles Dalrymple of Orangefield, son-in-law to Hugh M'Queir of Drumdow," also admitted a burgess. Drumdow was a small property, now a farm, in the parish of Stair, which no doubt had been acquired through the munificence of Governor Macrae, who, himself a bachelor, bequeathed the greater part of his property and money to the descendants of the old violer. Hugh M'Quyre of Drumdow had, besides a son,‡

* M'Ure's History of Glasgow.

† Date of Disposition 12th August 1742.

‡ James, son of Hugh M'Quyre of Drumdow was left the great estate of

three daughters who were esteemed handsome. They were well educated by Mácræ, and all of them had ample doweries—the gift of the Indian Governor. The hand of the eldest, *Elizabeth*, was sought by no less a personage than William, thirteenth Earl of Glencairn. The second daughter, *Margaret*, married James Erskine of Barjarg, who was one of the Barons of Exchequer in 1754, and elevated to the bench, as one of the Lords of Session, in 1761. He changed his title from Lord Barjarg to Lord Alva. The third daughter, *Macrae*, married Charles Dalrymple, sheriff-clerk of Ayr. Governor Macrae died in or before 1748, and was buried in the churchyard of Monkton. In the *Memorandum Book of John Dickie, farmer in Loans*, from 1715 to 1750, it is stated that “the monument was built at the Whiteside, above the Monkton, for the deceased Governor Macrae, in 1648, by John Swan, and fell, being near compleat, on 13th August 1749. Rebuilt again by John Swan, 1750.” This monument still exists, and being situated on a rising ground, is a prominent object in the vicinity. The lands on which it is built were formerly part of the Orangefield estate, anciently called Prestwick or Monkton.

Charles Dalrymple, Sheriff-Clerk of Ayr. His father, James Dalrymple, was Sheriff-Clerk of the county. He was

the Barony of Houston, comprehending a whole parish, by Governor Macrae, on condition that he assumed the name of Macrae. This property belonged to Sir John Houston, who had no male heirs. His daughter carried it in marriage to Sir John Schaw of Greenock, about 1730 or 1740. Schaw sold the barony to Sir James Campbell, whose heirs sold it again to Governor Macrae. The said James M^cQuire, afterwards James Macrae, was succeeded by his eldest son, James Macrae, who demolished the manor, or Castle of Houston, in 1780-81, except one square, and applied the stones to the building of a new town which he had lately feued off. In April 1782, he alienated the barony of Houston to Alexander Speirs of Ellerslie, Esq.

James Macrae, afterwards styled of Holmains, was better known in the fashionable world as Captain Macrae. He acquired notoriety as a duelist, having shot Sir George Ramsay in a duel upon Musselburgh Links, in consequence of an insult he thought he had received from Sir George's servant at the door of the theatre. Captain Macrae was very fond of theatricals, and had a private theatre fitted up in his own house. After the duel he escaped abroad.

Captain Macrae was a strange character. To those of his own class he was a tyrant and a bully; whilst his conduct to those below him was kind and obliging.

admitted a burgess of Prestwick in 1726. He obtained the lands and barony of Orangefield, alias Monkton, through his marriage with Miss Macrae M'Quyre. "Mrs. Macrae Maguire, spouse of Charles Dalrymple, Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire, and the others, heirs of tailzie," had a charter of resignation of these lands, 12th February, 1747. The marriage, however, had taken place previous to the obtaining of this charter, for, on being admitted an honorary burgess of Prestwick, in 1746, Charles Dalrymple is styled "of Orangefield."

James Dalrymple of Orangefield, the son of this marriage, was served heir of his mother, in the lands and barony of Orangefield, 20th April, 1785. He was one of the early patrons of the Poet Burns, and continued throughout a warm friend to him. He subscribed for ten copies of his poems, and introduced him to his cousin, James, fourteenth Earl of Glencairn, upon whose death, in 1791, Burns wrote the well-known "Lament." In a letter to Gavin Hamilton, Esq., dated "Edinburgh, December 7th, 1786," he says,—“I have met, in Mr. Dalrymple of Orangefield, what Solomon emphatically calls ‘a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.’ The warmth with which he interests himself in my affairs is of the same enthusiastic kind, which you, Mr. Aiken, and the few patrons that took notice of my earlier poetic days, showed for the poor unlucky devil of a poet.” Amongst the published letters of Burns there is one addressed to “James Dalrymple, Esq., Orangefield,” from Edinburgh in 1787, in reply to a packet from Mr. Dalrymple, enclosing some rhymes, and making kind inquiry as to the success of the Bard. In this epistle Burns speaks favourably of the *extempore* effusions of Mr. Dalrymple, from which it is to be surmised that he had at least a poetic taste. The Laird of Orangefield was, it is said, extremely fond of hunting, and lived somewhat freely, so that his affairs became embarrassed. In 1791, 3d February, he executed a disposition in trust of the lands and barony of Orangefield, in favour of the Rev. William Dalrymple, one of the ministers of Ayr, John Ballantine, banker

there, William Paterson, writer in Kilmarnock, and John Murdoch and Robert Aiken, writers in Ayr. The estate of Orangefield, though entailed, was ultimately disposed of, and, after passing through several hands,* is now in the possession of JAMES F. MURDOCH, Esq., writer, Ayr. James Dalrymple of Orangefield married and had a family. His eldest son, Captain Dalrymple, of the 71st Regiment, died at Gill's Cottage, Coleraine, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age.

CAMPBELL OF FAIRFIELD.

This family, originally styled of *Whitehaugh*, Muirkirk parish, were merchants in Ayr for several generations, as the burgh records distinctly show. The first of them we meet with is

William Campbell of Whytehaugh, who, on the 11th October, 1583, "actually ressavit fra the hands of John Coehrane, burgess of Ayr, twa hundred and fifty merks, in redemption fra the said William of the baek tenement of land, with yards and pertinents, of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillan."† He appears, also, in 1585, in a transaction regarding a portion of the burrowfield. The next we find is

Hugh Campbell of Whytehaugh, who is left fifty merks by Charles Campbell of Glaisnock in 1629.‡

John Campbell of Whytehaugh (probably the son of the preceeding), married Helen Stevenson, and, dying before the year 1660, his widow married, in 1661, John Mithell of Turnerhill.§ He was succeeded by his son,

John Campbell of Whytehaugh, who married Jean Paterson, daughter of Alexander Paterson in Blairkip. This is

* Thomas Wilson, Esq. of Orangefield, died 27th Sept., 1829, in the 78th year of his age.—(Tombstone erected in Monkton Churchyard by his nephew, Robert Pettigrew Wilson.)

† A person of the name of Turner also possessed Orangefield prior to its acquisition by the late Mr. Murdoch.

‡ Masoun's Notes.

§ Commissary Records.

§ Contract of marriage between Turnerhill and H. Stevenson.

instructed by a registered bond, over the lands of Burnhead, granted to Alexander Paterson, father of the above mentioned Alexander, which bond was inherited by his grand-daughter, the wife of Whytehaugh, and discharged by her about the year 1680. He had a son who succeeded him, and a daughter, *Janet*, married to Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain.*

John Campbell of Whytehaugh, some time Provost of Ayr. He had sasine of Nether Whytehaugh, 8th Oct., 1700, and of Over Whytehaugh, the 40s. land of Chapelhouse, &c., 10th Feb., 1713. He had also sasine of the 6s. land of Oxinshaw, 10th July, 1706. These lands, however, were immediately thereafter resigned to Mungo Campbell of Netherplace. He married Catherine Fergusson of Auchenblain, and had a son who took the designation of

William Campbell of Fairfield, which property he had recently acquired. He married, in 1747, Betty Metcalf, of Virginia. He entailed his property conditionally, that his heirs should always bear the name and arms of Campbell, with the designation of Fairfield. His son was

William Campbell of Fairfield, advocate,† who sold the lands of Whytehaugh. He was twice married: first, to Sarah Cuninghame, of Cambridge, New England, by whom he had six children. *Martha Kilby*, the eldest, married Charles M'Vicar of Tobago; and the second, *Elizabeth*, was married to Lord John D. Campbell, only remaining brother to the Duke of Argyle. The other children died young. He married, secondly, Catherine Gunning, niece of Sir Robert Gunning of Eltham, Kent, by whom he had twelve children:

1. William Gunning. 2. George.
3. Charles, Major in the E.I.C.'s service. He married Jane Wemyss,

* Janet Campbell, eldest daughter of the deceased John Campbell of Whytehaugh, had sasine of an annual rent furth of the lands of Dalgain, 22d Oct., 1697. Jean Campbell, lawful daughter to John Campbell of Whytehaugh, had sasine of an annuity furth of the lands of Bruntshill, 2d June, 1698.

† William Campbell of Fairfield, advocate, was chosen commissioner for the burgh of Ayr to the General Assembly in 1773. He had previously been elected by the Presbytery as their representative.—BURGH RECORDS.

daughter of the Hon. Leveson Granville Murray, second son of the Earl of Drummore, and left three sons and three daughters.

4. Alexander, married and had two sons.

5. Napier, married, and had issue.

6. James. 7. Andrew. 10. Argyle.

1. Charlotte. 2. Isabella. 3. Marion. 12. Catherine.

He was provost of Ayr in 1784. His eldest son succeeded—

William Gunning Campbell of Fairfield. He married, in 1811, Diana, daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley-Park, Yorkshire, by whom he had one son, *William Ingilby*, Lieut. in the 6th Dragoon Guards, who was unfortunately drowned by falling overboard a steamer between Leith and London in 1835. Mr. Campbell married, secondly, in 1845, Maria M'Naughten, only daughter of J. H. M. Menzies, second son of John Menzies of Culdares.

Leveson Granville Campbell, Esq., now of Fairfield, was born in 1825. He is a Justice of Peace for the County of Ayr. He married Miss Mary Cowan.

The *Arms* are those of a cadet of Cesnock.

Fairfield was originally called *Monkton Mains*, and belonged to a branch of the *Blairs of Adamton*.

PARISH OF MUIRKIRK.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THE parish of Muirkirk anciently formed part of the extensive parish of Mauchline, and belonged to the Monks of Melrose. It was erected into a separate parish in 1631, and the church built at that period was styled "the Kirk of the Muir," or "the Muir Kirk of Kyle." Latterly it came to be simply styled *Muirkirk*. "The parish is about eight miles in length, from east to west, and seven miles broad, from north to south. Its area must therefore contain 56 square miles, or above 30,000 acres. It is bounded on the east and south-east, by the parishes of Douglas and Crawfordjohn; on the north and north-east by the parishes of Avondale and Lesmahago: on the south and south-west by Auchinleck; and on the west and north-west by Sorn and Galston."

The topographical appearance of the district is bleak and wild, the greater portion of the high ground being covered with dark heath. In ancient times, as appears from the charters of the monks of Melrose, it was a dense forest. The surface is extremely unequal, rising here into abrupt eminences, and there into hills which may well be called mountains. Cairntable, the highest of these, is also the highest in the county—being 1650 feet above the level of the sea. The medium height of the other hills is estimated at about 1000.

Hence Muirkirk may be regarded as a somewhat mountainous district. With a soil composed in a great measure of moss, humidity must be the prevailing characteristic of the locality. Rain predominates to a considerable extent ; yet, though disagreeable, it has not been found injurious to health, there being certain corrective substances in the soil which neutralise the bad effects of too much moisture. There are, of course, innumerable springs and streamlets in the parish, and some of them possess the peculiar power of petrification. There are no natural lakes in the parish ; but, in 1802, a vast reservoir, covering about twenty-one aeres, was formed at Glenbuck, by the proprietors of the cotton works at Catrine, for the purpose of driving their machinery. The water of Ayr, the second largest in the county, and one of the classic streams of the "Land of Burns," takes its rise from this reservoir, a body of water having previously existed there, and, before leaving the parish, is augmented by several smaller streams, such as the Garpel, Greenok, and Whitehaugh. But a small portion of the land has been cultivated—the greater part lying unenclosed, and devoted to sheep farming. Still great improvements have been made in particular instances, and the time is probably not far distant when skill and capital will effect an ameliorating change on the features of the district. The parish, however, is rich in minerals, such as iron, coal, lead, and even manganese has been found in it.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Muirkirk may be said to have no history previous to its disjunction from Mauchline in 1631. In the twelfth century, when Mauchline was granted to the monks of Melrose, Muirkirk, as well as Sorn, was thickly covered with wood. The process of clearing, however, has been carried too far—as the want of shelter is now severely felt. Various attempts have been made by the proprietors to remedy the evil, by planting

belts of wood.* The Lairds of Loudoun were hereditary bailies for the Abbots of Melrose before the Reformation, at which period they obtained a grant of the lordship and superiority of the lands. Most of the land, after it had been reclaimed, was in possession of the Campbells. After they lost their properties, the different small estates were acquired by the Stuart M'Kenzies of Seaforth and Glasserton, and were collectively known as the Muirkirk estate. More than twenty years ago, the Duke of Portland bought it, and it has since been an appanage for one of his younger sons. The late Lord George Bentick was proprietor of Muirkirk, and he was succeeded in it by his brother Lord Henry.

When the "Kirk of the Muir" was built in 1631 there does not appear to have been a single house in the vicinity. Now a considerable village has sprung up, and what between the manufacture of iron, and the working of coal, Muirkirk has long been in a thriving and comfortable condition. The Muirkirk iron company was established in 1787, and has since gone on successfully.† Lord Dundonald had previously commenced making coal tar in the neighbourhood of the village, and some of the buildings still remain. The adoption of copper for sheathing the vessels of the navy ruined the speculation, and the Earl suffered great pecuniary loss in consequence.

The parish of Muirkirk has some claim to the notice of the historian in connection with the civil and religious struggle which preceded the Revolution of 1688. Aird's Moss, where Mr Richard Cameron, and several others were killed in

* The charters defining the boundaries of the ancient forest of "Ayre" are curious. It comprehends what was afterwards styled Kyle's-muir, and probably the name, "Aird's Moss," should properly be, from this circumstance, "Ayr's Moss," as the Moss is just where a principal portion of the forest stood. In one spot the boundary line is said to be marked by a cross on an oak. "*Quereus ubi erux foeta est.*"

† The iron works belonged for many years to James Ewing and Co. of Glasgow, by whom they were sold, some time ago, to Messrs Wilson & Dunlop, and they are now the property of Mr Wilson's son. The discovery of blackband ironstone, a few years since, in Wellwood, in addition to the clayband previously worked, enhanced the value of the factory, and increased the production of the iron.

a skirmish with the royal troops in 1680, is situated within a short distance of Muirkirk.* So is Priesthill, where John Brown was shot by a party of soldiers under Graham of Claverhouse, while in the act of kneeling in prayer. New monuments, both at Aird's Moss and Priesthill, have been erected in commemoration of these tragic events. Another martyr's stone, unnoticed by topographers, exists near Wellwood. It is truly a greystone, covered with moss, and occupying a romantic spot at the bend of a gurgling rivulet, which murmurs past the lonely grave with Arcadian sweetness. The stone bears the following inscription:—"Here lyes William Adam, who was shot in this place by Captain Dalzeal and his party, for his adhereance to the word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation, March 1685." It is stated, as a tradition, that Adam, in attempting to escape, had cleared the rivulet, and was shot as he was about to take the cover beyond.

The parish register is not older than 1772, so that it is uninteresting as a record of the past. Certain glimpses from the Presbytery Books afford some idea of the social state of the community—which could not boast any degree of superiority over the rest of the county. On the 13th September 1643, Alexander Laurie, Muirkirk, compeired before the Presbytery, (having previously been taken in task by the Session,) and admitted having accused the Gudeman of Gilmilnscroft of theft; but that he had got his corn back again. Gilmilnscroft explained that his servants, while inning corn, had negligently taken some of Laurie's, the field being *runrig*, in the dark, but that as soon as he learned the circumstance, he caused the corn to be given back again. Laurie was ordained to stand two sabbath days in the kirks of Mauchline and Muirkirk, by way of repentance for the slander.

It ought not to be forgotten that *John Lapraik*, the poet

* The scene of the skirmish, however, is within the bounds of the parish of Auchinleck.

and friend of Burns, was born in the parish, and that his mortal remains rest in the churehyard of Muirkirk.

ANTIQUITIES.

On the top of Cairntable there are two cairns or tumuli—but so far as we are aware they have never been opened. There are numerous single standing stones in the parish, put up, no doubt, to eommemorate events long ago forgotten.* The largest of these, about eight feet high, is on the farm of Laighshaw. There are no ancient houses in the parish, the oldest being that of Wellwood, which bears the date 1600, and the initials T. C. M. C. on one of the gables of the building, which has the appearanee of a eommodious and comfortable farm-house.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF MUIRKIRK.

CAMPBELL OF AULDHOUSEBURN.

The lands of Auldhouseburn and Crossflat seem to have been united in former times. In the year 1608, James Chalmers of Gadgirth was retoured in the “4 merk land of Corseflat and Auldhouseburn.” The first of the Campbells was, in all likelihood, a branch of one of the numerous families in the neighbourhood.

John Campbell of Allersburn is mentioned in the testament of John Beg in Weltries, parish of Auchinleek, in 1617.

John Campbell of Auldhouseburn is retoured heir to his father in the merk land of Frieshaw, 11th June 1644. He is probably the same John Campbell, who, on 13th April 1646, is retoured, under the designation of “Crossflat,” heir

* The district was much harrassed in olden times by the Annandale thieves, and several of these stones, it is said, were erected to commemorate the defeat of these marauders.

to his brother William Campbell of Holehouse, in "Holehouse, Brochledyke, and Sund," in that part of Mauchline parish now constituting the parish of Sorn. His son,

John Campbell of Auldhouseburn, is mentioned by Wodrow * as suffering from the measures of Government directed against the Covenanters, in 1685. He was intrusted with the flag of the Muirkirk division of malcontents, which venerable relic is still preserved by his descendants. He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Muir of Bruntwood, and by her had his successor,

William Campbell of Auldhouseburn, who married, in 1716, his cousin, Marion Muir, daughter of William Muir of Bruntwood.—Witnesses to contract, Thomas Brown of Waterhead, Robert Aird of Crossflat, William Campbell of Waterhaugh, and William Muir, yr. of Bruntwood. By her he had two sons—

1. John.

2. William, who married Agnes Aird, daughter and co-heiress with her sister of William Aird of Holt, and had issue.

The eldest succeeded his father, and was

John Campbell of Auldhouseburn, who married, in 1753, Sybella, daughter of James Hutchison of Nether Mains.—Witnesses to contract, Andrew Brown of Waterhead, John Campbell of Wellwood, Alexander Muir, yr. of Bruntwood. He had by her two daughters—

1. Mary, married to John Lamb, and had issue, Sybella, married to John Gemmel in Garpel, by whom she has a large family.

2. Marion, married to John White of Craigheadpen, Jamaica, and had issue, the present Thomas White of Sawerston, and a daughter.

John Campbell of Auldhouseburn died in 1791. The property was subsequently acquired by Mr. Robert Gemmell, who sold it some time ago to Mr. Swan.

ESHAWBURN was the property of another family of Campbells in this parish, but we have few, or rather no notes respecting it.

* Wodrow's History.

WATERHEAD.

The *Browns of Waterhead* possessed that property for upwards of three hundred years, and by the female side, it still remains in the family. *Thomas Brown* had sasine of the lands of Waterhead, 8th June 1703. The *Browns of Waterhaugh* are of the same stock. The heiress of Waterhead, *Annabella Brown*, who was married to the late Mr. Anderson, father of *Thomas Anderson*, the present proprietor, and the late Nicol Brown of Waterhaugh, were cousins, and her mother was Helen M'Jarrow, of the M'Jarrows of Altan-Albany, Auchinsoul, &c.,—in the parish of Bar. The Waterhead family, by the mother's side, Mr. Anderson being from Perthshire, are widely connected in Ayrshire.

Tardors was another property belonging to the Browns. *Andro Brown, of Tardors*, had sasine of the 4 merk land of Tardors, and the 7s. 6d. land of Blacksyde, 11th Dec. 1702. *Thomas Brown*, brother-german to Andro Brown of Tardors, had sasine of the 2s. land of Meikle Schang, 23d Nov. 1698. The property is now possessed by *James Alison, Esq.*

A family of the name of *Riccarts* (Richards,) possessed the small property of Burnfoot. *John Riccarts*, elder and younger, had sasine of the 25s. land of Burnfoot, and the 15s. land called Netherwood, 7th Oct. 1714.

WELLWOOD.

In the seventeenth century, three families of the name of Campbell, all descended from Glaisnock, possessed the three Wellwoods. We cannot trace their affinity to its source, or ascertain the period when either of them branched off from the parent stock; but it would seem that Under Wellwood was the more immediate connection; Middle Wellwood the next, and Over Wellwood the more distant. They might

have been originally three younger brothers of William Campbell of Glaisnock and Under Wellwood, the eldest of the three, which would account for the succession of his son (Charles) to his uncle of Glaisnock in 1629, and also for the bequest of that estate by the son of the latter to Middle Wellwood. We may infer that he was sprung from the second of the three younger brothers.

OVER WELLWOOD.

William Campbell of Over Wellwood was killed at the Kirk of Douglas, in 1597, by Jardine of Birnock, a crime for which, among many others of even a blacker dye, that ferocious freebooter was beheaded in 1609.* His son,

William Campbell of Over Wellwood, appears as one of the prosecutors of his father's murderers at the above period.†

William Campbell of Over Wellwood, son of the preceding, suffered much from the troubles of the times, and his two sons, youths of eighteen and twenty, were seized by a party of Ross's dragoons, on Wellwood Hill, and carried to the Canongate Jail, where they endured many grievous hardships, but whence they effected their escape.‡ The eldest, however, died not long afterwards in consequence of his sufferings. The old gentleman survived till the year 1715. When, as Wodrow says, "he went to heaven in a full gale of joy." He was succeeded by his second son,

John Campbell of Over Wellwood—Captain of Dragoons, he having been offered a troop after the Revolution. He is the last of whom we have any account. He was alive at the time Wodrow wrote his history (about 1715,) and he seems to have alienated the property some time afterwards.§

Marie Qiglie, spouse to Captain John Campbell of Over

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Wodrow's History of the Church of Scotland.

† Ibid.

§ Ibid.

Wellwood, had sasine of the four merk land of Bain, parish of Straiton, 19th August 1703.

MIDDLE WELLWOOD.

Thomas Campbell of Middle Wellwood is witness to the testament of Hugh Campbell of Garallan, in 1602.

William Campbell of Middle Wellwood, occurs as a legatee in the testament of Charles Campbell of Glaisnock, in 1629. The next was probably his son,

William Campbell of Middle Wellwood, who, as Wodrow says, was taken along with his brother by Claverhouse (about 1684,) and sent to Dunnottar Castle* after much harsh treatment. It would appear that he was heir-male of the Glaisnock family, and was accordingly constituted successor by testament; but, in consequence of his opposition to the government of the country, and the risk of forfeiture which he had incurred, the deed was cancelled and a new one executed, leaving Glaisnock to Robert Farquhar of Gilmillseroft, but burthened with a sum (equal to its value), of 40,000 merks to Middle Wellwood. This transaction gave rise to much litigation, but, we presume the money was paid, as this family did not succeed to Glaisnock. He married Jane Thompson, (of a Lanarkshire family,) who survived him, and was married to Thomas Logan of Knockskinnoch.† They had a son,

John Campbell of Middle Wellwood, who was in possession of his paternal estate soon after the Revolution. Whom he married does not appear. He had issue one son, who succeeded him, and three daughters—

1. Annie, married John Ranken of Adamhill, (Burns' friend,) and had issue.

* History of the Sufferings of the Church.

† Jean Thomson, relict of William Campbell of Middle Wellwood, had sasine of 40 merks annuity furth of their lands, 15th April, 1706.

2. Jean, married Mr Sutherland, a merchant, and had issue.
3. Mary, married Dr Wilson of Cumnock.

John Campbell, M.D. of Wellwood, married Jean, daughter of John Reid of Mid-Hillar, and had three daughters—

1. Jean, married John Craufurd of Doonside, and had issue.
2. Joan, married Lieut.-Col. George M'Kenzie (son of Sir James M'Kenzie of Scadwell), and had issue—
 1. John, who married a French lady, and had several children.
 2. Lewis, who married Jane Logan, daughter of William Logan of Camlarg, and had issue, Margaret, who married the Rev. Stair M'Quhae of St. Evox.
3. Jane, married Dr. Bow.
3. Mary, married — Maxwell of Williamwood, without issue.

Dr. Campbell was one of the shareholders of the Douglas and Heron Bank, which stripped him, like many other Ayrshire lairds, of nearly all he possessed, and led to the sale of his estate.

We have no gleanings respecting the Campbells of Under Wellwood which are not stated above. That property, soon after the accession of its owner to Glaisnock, is found in the retour of one of the Browns of Waterhead, and "Brown of Wellwood" is in Middleton's list of recusants in 1662.

Thomas Brown, of Nether-Wellwood, had sasine of the 22s. 6d. land of Middle-third, &c., 20th November, 1705.

PARISH OF OCHILTREE.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

THERE can be little question that Chalmers is correct in deriving the name of this parish from the British, which was a dialect of the Gaelic—*Uchel-tree*, signifying the high town or dwelling place. The name is precisely descriptive of the locality, as the village and church stand on the slope of the hill, on the south side of it. In corroboration of this, the orthography of old, and even down to a late period, was *Uchiltre*. It matters not that the village is modern—the church is of ancient institution; and it is from the sites of such buildings that the names of parishes have generally originated. The parish was formerly of much greater extent, as it included the parish of Stair. It is about eight miles in length, by five in breadth, and contains upwards of 15,000 imperial acres. It is bounded on the south by the parishes of New Cumnock and Dalmellington; on the east by Old Cumnock and Auchinleck; on the north by the parish of Stair; and on the west by Stair and Coylton.

The surface is uneven, being from 400 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The hills, or ridges, which diversify it, generally run from east to west, the flats or valleys between being mostly composed of moss. With a northern exposure, and a variable climate, it may be conceived that Ochiltree is not the most favoured parish in reference to agriculture. The

crops are often late, and of course inferior. Besides numerous springs of excellent water, there are two lochs, one of which is about twenty-seven acres in extent. The Lugar divides the parishes of Ochiltree and Auchinleck; and the Kyle separates Ochiltree from Coylton. The Burnock, and other small streams, are tributaries of the Lugar and Kyle, which empty themselves into the sea.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

“In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Ochiltree was a rectory, the patronage whereof belonged to the proprietors of the manor or barony of Ochiltree. In 1266, Symon de Spalding, the parson of the church of Ochiltree, swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. During the reign of Robert I., and before 1321, Eustace de Colvil, the relict of Sir Reginald le Chene, and the daughter and heiress of Sir William Colville of Ochiltree, granted to the monks of Melrose the church of Ochiltree, with all its pertinents. It was confirmed by a charter of Robert de Colvil of Oxnam and of Ochiltree, in 1324. The church of Ochiltree belonged to the monks of Melrose till the Reformation. Those monks enjoyed the tithes and revenues, while the cure was served by a vicar, who had a settled stipend from them. In 1527, James Colville of *Uchiltre* granted an annual rent of £10 for the support of a chaplain, to officiate at St. Mary’s altar, in the church of *Ucheltre*; and this grant was confirmed by the King in March 1527-8. In 1530, Sir James Colville transferred the barony of *Uchiltre* to Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, in exchange for the barony of East Wemyss, in Fife. In 1534, Sir James Hamilton transferred the barony of Ochiltree to Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, in exchange for the barony of Avondale, in Lanarkshire; and in consequence of this exchange, Stewart was afterwards created Lord Stewart of *Ochiltree*, in place of Lord Stewart of Avondale, in March 1542-3.

Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, the son of the preceding lord, was a zealous reformer ; and he reformed the church of Ochiltree, by appropriating to himself the whole of the lands which belonged to that church. He obtained from David Creighton, vicar of the church of *Uchiltre*, with consent of the Commendator of Melrose, the patron of that church, a charter of fee-farm of all the church lands of *Uchiltre*, except the vicar's manse and garden ; and of this charter he obtained a confirmation, under the Great Seal, on the 10th of May 1567. His grandson, Andrew Lord Ochiltree, obtained, in March 1601, a grant of the Kirklands of *Uchiltre*, called the Vicar's Holms, and also the advowson, donation, and patronage of the parsonage and vicarage of *Uchiltre* ; and this charter was ratified in the Parliament of 1606. In 1653, the western part of the parish of Ochiltree was detached from it, and formed into a separate parish, called *Stair*. The patronage of the church of Ochiltree, which was granted to Andrew Lord Ochiltree, in 1601, afterwards passed through several hands. In 1792, it belonged to the Countess-Dowager of Glencairn, who was then proprietor of about three-fifths of the parish, and who died in 1801. The patronage of Ochiltree now belongs to Boswell of Auchinleck. A new church was built in 1789 at the village of Ochiltree.* The want of accommodation had been complained of long previously. In May 1642, at a Presbyterial visitation of the parish of *Uchiltre*, it was recommended to apply to the Lords of the Committee. There were then 1200 communicants connected with the parish.†

Ochiltree parish shared to no small extent in the feuds to which the greater part of Scotland was subjected in those early times, when the power of the law was less strong than it is now. There is record of a hostile encounter between the Lairds of Ochiltree and Auchinleck as early as 1449 ;‡ and in 1498, such was the state of matters between Sir Wil-

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

† Presbytery Records.

‡ See " Historical Sketch."

liam Colvill of Ochiltree and Hugh Campbell of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, that the king granted the former and his tenants exemption from the jurisdiction of the latter, "because it was notoriously known that there is a deadly feud betwixt them." After the battle of Flodden, Ochiltree house was violently taken possession of, the owner having been slain on that fatal occasion.

Ochiltree was repeatedly visited by Knox, who was married to a daughter of Lord Ochiltree, in the course of his missions to Kyle; and in the times of Prelacy Ochiltree had its own share in the vicissitudes of the eventful period. In 1683, John Cochrane of Waterside, son of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, was accused of participating in the rising at Bothwell. He was said to have met the Galloway men, at the head of a party of his own and his father's tenantry, at Cumnock, and to have proceeded with them to Bothwell. Though not guilty, according to Wodrow, yet he deemed it prudent to withdraw from the country for a time. Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, his father, having been concerned in Argyle's insurrection in 1685, both he and Waterside were apprehended, and carried to Edinburgh, where, after examination, they were "put aboard the King's Yacht, and transported to London." They both narrowly escaped execution, their pardon having been purchased by the Earl of Dundonald, and Sir John was restored in 1689—the year after the Revolution—an event in which he, as may well be supposed, heartily rejoiced. Following the example of other districts of the country, he raised a body of volunteers, with the view of defending the Revolution settlement against all attempts of the exiled monarch. The banner displayed on this occasion by the Ochiltree volunteers is still preserved. It bears the following inscription:—

"Deus est
S E M. P E R.
I D. E M.
Ochiltree.
W. R.

For God, the Covenanted Presbyterian Reformation, Crown, and Country.
1689."

ANTIQUITIES.

Tradition states that the village of Ochiltree is built on what was formerly a camp, but of its history nothing is known. At the Moat, on the road to Ayr, an urn containing calcined bones was found some years ago ; and subsequently a crown piece of James I. of England, in good preservation.

The foundation of the old *Castle of Ochiltree*, which stood on the banks of the Lugar, with some portions of the walls, is all that remains of the building. The present house or castle of Ochiltree, the residence of the Dowager Lady Boswell, is not a modern building—being probably two or three hundred years old. It is built close to the old walls, which form a sort of court in front of the place.

“There are,” says the writer in the *Statistical Account*, “the ruins of an old castle at Auchincloich, but by whom, or for what purpose it was built in that hilly district, is not known. There is detached from the rock on the banks of the Lugar, a large stone, about 60 feet high, by 40 feet in length, and 20 feet in breadth, partially covered on the top with shrubs, heather and grass. It is regarded as a great curiosity, and called, from its peculiar form, *Kemp’s Castle*.” The name of this rock, or stone, can hardly be derived from its “peculiar form,” though possibly from the Scottish word *kemp*, to contend or compete. Other places in Scotland, as *Kemp’s Castle* near Forfar, bear a similar name. At the same time, there is a tradition of a famous robber, called *Kemp*, having at one time existed in Scotland, whose name may have been given to such retreats for the lawless as *Kemp’s Castle* at Ochiltree.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF OCHILTREE.

BARQUHARRIE.

This property belonged to the Craufurds.

Hew Craufuird of Barquharrie, mentioned in a testamentary document in 1603, seems to have been proprietor of Corsflatt, in Muirkirk parish. Mareon Craufuird, his spouse, died in 1616. From her testament it appears she left issue—*Hew, Margaret* and *Agnes*.

“*Hew Craufuird* of Barquharrie, and *Andro Craufuird*, son to Barquharrie,” appear in the testament of “*Johne Adame*, merchant in Kilmarnok,” in 1617.

The property soon afterwards passed into the hands of the *Campbells*, latterly of Sornbeg.

In 1725 the heritors of Ochiltree were—“*Mr Charles Cochrane*, *Hugh Campbell* of Barquharrie, and *John Chalmers* of Bonnytoun.”

FERGUSHILL OF BURNOCKSTONE.

The Fergushills of Burnockstone were no doubt a branch of the Fergushills of that Ilk, in the parish of Kilwinning. The first of them, however, so far as we can trace, was

Archibald Fergushill, burgess of Ayr. He had a precept of sasine of the xls. land of Gallisholmes, in the baillierie of Kyle-Stewart, dated 22d May 1577.* June 19, 1579, “*Archibald Fergushill*, burgess of Air . . . gaif stait and sasing of all and hail his landis of Sanctleonardis, &c. lyand besyde the Corrachanburne, within the territorie of the burgh of Air, to *Johne Cuninghame*,” &c.† Again, August 19, 1584, “*Archibald Fergushill*, burges of Air, grantit him to haif actuallie ressavit fra the handis of *John Muir* of Craigs-kean, the sowme of jc merkis, money of this realme, in lawful redemptioun fra the said *Archibald*, of his xls. land, of

* Masoun's Notarial Book.

† Ibid.

auld extent, of Craigskeane, with the pertinentis, liand within the erledome of Carrik, &c., annaliit to the said John, under reversioun, contening the sowme foirsaid," &c.* On the 27th July 1586, "Archibald Fergushill, burges of Air," paid two hundred merks to Sibella Stewart and William Wallace of Brighthouse, her spouse, for the redemption of an annualrent of twenty-two merks "that thai had zeirlie to be upliftit furth of the said Archibald's tenement in the meilmercat of Air," &c.† In 1587 Archibald Fergushill was Provost of Ayr.‡ He had a son,

David Fergushill, merchant burges of Ayr, and Provost of the burgh in 1600. He had a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, "Davidi Fergushill, filio et hæridi quondam Archibald Fergushill, Praepositi de Air, terrarum de Cunning-park," 27th September 1596. "March 10, 1600. The quhilk day, &c., compeirt personally Robert Cuninghame, above the Tour,§ burges of the burgh of Air, and brother germane to umquhile William Cuninghame of Polquharne, quha of his awin frie motive, &c., gaif reall and actual possession to David Fergushill, Provest of Air, and Jonet Kennedy, his spous, being personalie present, of all and haile the said Davidis croft land, eallit the Nolt Fauld, with housses, &c., oocupyit of befoir be the said Robert," &c. Wodrow gives some account of John Fergushill, minister at Ochiltree, and subsequently at Ayr, son of the Provost, and preserves a letter written by the elder Fergushill to Boyd of Tochrig, his relative, then in France, in reference to the education of his son. It was written during one of the visitations of the plague, and is interesting as showing its effects:—"Laus Deo. From the town of Air, the 10 of September 1604. Right honourable, and loving Eme—my humble commendations remembered. Seeing the eminent danger of God's heavy wrath against the maist part of the inhabitants of this land, especially the pairtis eastward,

* Masoun's Notorial Book.

† Ayr Records.

‡ Ibid.

§ Wallace's Tower.

plagued with that fearfull plague of contagious Pestilence, whereupon already great mortality has ensued, that the best towns there are almost left desolat. Yet this west part, from Glasgow westward, in the Lord's great mercy, is hitherto protected, preserved, and hitherto delivered free of all danger, praised be his name ! Now, seeing that schools, discipline, and vertue are dissipat and dispersed diversly, that there is no place left in this land, where learning safely may be recovered, I therefore on this respect, having my only son, bearer hereof, who I have these three years past entertained at the Colledge of Edinburgh, and this present year should have passed his course, I have determind to make his recourse towards Montauban, where I am informed your residence is, as a place most fitt and frequent for him, in respect of your presence there. I am therefore humbly to request you, that, as he has the honour to be your kinsman, ye would take a care over him, assist him with your counsell, favour and countenance, in preferring and advancing him forward in virtue, learning, and chiefly in the fear of God. In which doing, besides all duty that I am by blood bound unto you I will ever think me yours more obligat, and shall requite it with what service in me lies for recompence. I hope you shall find him plausible enough to receive instruction ; for of his awin naturall he is inclined to good. Gif ye think good that he pass his course there, I am to imitate your opinion thereuntill. Not that I mean to give him the title of a master, but just as the effect shall be. As to the defraying of him of such things as should be requisite for his advancement, I have taken orders thereanent, appointing an honest man in Bordeaux to furnish him, as he shall have to do ; so that ye shall be exeemed from all other trouble, save counsell and countenance. This I am bold to importune you, reposing assuredly on your good will thereanent. I end, committing you to the protection of the Most High, what mot augment your graces, and make you an instrument of his glorie.

Your loving Eme and servant,

DAVID FERGUSHILL, Provost of Air."

Provost Fergushill married Janet Kennedy, a sister or near relative of Hugh Kennedy, Provost of Ayr. He died in April 1613. From his testament it appears that beside his only son, he had a daughter, *Janet*, married to John Cuninghame, and a brother, James Fergushill, burgess of Ayr. Amongst the "Debtis awand to the deid," there were the following:—"Item, there was awand be the said unquhile David, the tyme foirsaid, to James Herreot, in Edinburgh, twa thousand pundis. Item, to Mr. Johne Welsche, sax hundrith, thriescoir sax pund xiiis. iiid. Item, to Mr. James Inglis, ane thowsand pundis. . . . Item, to Johnne Lockhart of Bar, sax hundrith thriescoir sax pund xiiis. and viiid. Item, to Johnne Cwnynghame of Mylne Quarter, ane thowsand pundis, &c.

"Legacie.—Item, the said David ordanes his executouris to gif up inventar of all uther debtis and sowmes of money awing to him. In witnes heiroyf, the said David gave command to Mr. George Dumbar, minister at Air, to subscribe for him, because he was nocht abill himself. And this he did befor thir witness, Johnne Lockhart of Bar, writter of thir presents, and James Fergushill, burgess of Air, his brother."

Mr. John Fergushill of Burnockstone, the only son of Provost Fergushill of Cuningpark, studied for the ministry under his distinguished relative, Robert Boyd of Trochrig. His name appears twice in the register of matriculations of the University of Glasgow, first in March 1600, and secondly in 1614. He was ordained minister of Ochiltree, and in 1620, "was cited before the Court of High Commission, at Glasgow, for nonconformity to the Perth Articles. He declined the jurisdiction of the court, and was suspended and sentenced to confinement within the town of Perth, but by the good offices of Trochrig and Mr. John Chalmers the last part of his sentence was modified, and he was allowed to return to his parish of Ochiltree, under certain restrictions."* While minister of Ochiltree he acquired the property of

* Statistical Account.

Burnockstone, which is in the vicinity. He was appointed minister of Ayr in August 1639, and continued there till his death, which occurred on the 11th June 1644. The year before (1643) he administered the Solemn League and Covenant to his people with great solemnity.

Robert Fergushill of Burnockstone, son of the preceding, we presume, is mentioned in the Presbytery Records, 2d May 1693. He had sasine of the merk land of Auchinwey, Corsehill, and Clerkstoun, 15th Dec. 1698. He was alive in 1716.

Mr. John Fergushill of Burnockstone, minister, son of Robert Fergushill of Burnockstone, gave a band of relief to Mr. Charles Cochrane of Ochiltree, from certain cautionary obligations entered into by his father, dated in 1730. Bailie David Fergushill, merchant in Ayr, is mentioned in the document. There was also a George Fergushill, merchant in Ayr, in 1619,* from which it would seem that Provost Archibald, the first apparently of the family in Ayr, had more sons than his successor, David Fergushill of Cunningpark. *Jean M'Dermeit*, relict of Mr. John Fergushill, had sasine of the lands of Burnockstone, 25th June 1754.

James M'Dermeit Fergushill of Burnockstone had sasine of the lands of South High Cortoun, High Broomberry-Yards, High Carcluie, and Aikers, from the magistrates of Ayr, 15th Feb. 1755.

John M'Dermitt Fergushill of Burnockstone, had sasine of the four merk land of old extent of Burnockstone, with houses, biggings, yards, &c. 24th May 1763, on a charter by the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Glencairne, dated 19th and 21st March 1763. He was the father, we presume, of the late

Robert M'Dermitt Fergushill, of Burnockstone, who died, 17th December 1862. He is succeeded by Andrew Crawford, Esq., M.D., Winchester, who assumes the name of Fergushill, as a prefix to that of Crawford.

* He was married to a daughter of Mr. William Birnie, minister at Ayr, who died in January 1619.

COLVILL OF LESNESOK.

The *Colvills of Lesnesok* were no doubt a branch of the Colvills of Ochiltree. We have no information respecting the family save what is to be found in the following extract from the testament of

Robert Colvill of Lesnosok, who died in June 1643, “gevin up be a lauchfull creditor to the defunct, &c., as the said umquhile Robert Colvill was justlie addebtit and awand to

“*William Colvill*, now of Lesnosok, the sowme of ffyve hundrithe merkis money, principall sowme, conforme to the contract of marriage past betuixt the defunct Jeane Stewart, his spous, and the said William Colvill, and Kathrein Kennedy, relict of umquhile Robert Stewart of Robertoun, and Jeane Stewart, his lauchfull dochter, on the ane and uther pairtis, of the daite the 22d day of Julij 1631.”

BARONY OF OCHILTREE.

The original possessors of this barony, as far as record goes, were the *Colvilles*—a family, according to Dugdale and others, of Norman descent. The first of them who came to Scotland was *Philip de Colville*, one of the hostages for the release of William the Lion in 1174. His earliest possessions were Heton and Oxnam, in Roxburghshire. There can be no doubt that he was the ancestor of the *Colvilles of Ochiltree*, the two properties being afterwards found in the possession of the representative of both branches of the family. He had a son, *Thomas*, who again had a son, *William*. *Sir John Colvill* was proprietor of Oxnam and Ochiltree in the reign of Alexander III., about 1250. The first styled of Ochiltree, and who seems to have been the main stem, was

Sir William Colvill of Ochiltree. He left no male issue, and his heiress, *Eustace*, married Sir Reginald Chene, who died, at an advanced age, in 1291. She survived her husband, and

swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296. From the extent of her possessions in the shires of Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Forfar, Inverness, and Kincardine, it is evident that this lady was the heiress of the principal house of Colville.

Robert de Colvill, dominus de Oxnam, was designed of *Ochiltree* in 1324, and is witness to a donation to the Monastery of Kelso in 1354. He had a charter of the barony of Ochiltree from David II. The Oxnam branch having succeeded to the bulk of the property after the death of the heiress, they seem to have retained the designation of Oxnam for some generations.

Robert Colvill of Oxnam and Ochiltree occurs in 1390. So does

Thomas Colvill of Oxnam and Ochiltree, about 1384; and it is probable that he was the person who formed one of the numerous train of Scottish barons who attended Margaret of Scotland on her marriage with Louis the Dauphin of France in 1436.

Robert de Colvill of Oxenham and Ochiltree had a charter of the lands of Barnwell and Symontoun, on his own resignation, 26 May, 1441. Sir Robert de Colvill had a charter of the barony of Uchiltre of the same date, on his father's resignation. He married Margaret Colvill, who had a charter from her son, Robert, of the lands of Cralelgyn, in the barony of Uchiltre, 10th September, 1441.* He appears to have been twice married; for, on the 16th February, 1450-1, he had a charter of the barony of Ochiltree to himself and Cristina de Crichton, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar, Knight. According to Nisbet, he had two sons, *Richard*, his eldest, slain by the Earl of Douglas for killing John Auchinleck of that Ilk, in 1449; and his successor,

Sir Robert Colvill of Oxnam and Ochiltree. He had a charter of several lands lying in the barony of Ochiltree, dated 9th March, 1477. He had two sons, *Sir William*, his

* This lady had been of some of the branches of the Colville family in Ochiltree. The Colvills of Lesnesok, for example, continued down till a late period.

heir, and *Robert* of Hilton, in the barony of Tillicoultry, and shire of Clackmannan. He and his spouse, Margaret Logan, had a charter of the lands of Hilton, dated 16th October, 1483.

Sir William Colville of Ochiltree and Oxnam died in 1502, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses :—

1. Elizabeth, married to Robert Colvill of Ravenscraig, a cadet of the family.
2. Margaret, married to Patrick Colquhoun of Drumskeith.

Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, son of Robert of Hilton, carried on the representation of the family. He was steward to Queen Margaret, and being a person of distinguished merit, was highly esteemed by James IV., who appointed him master of his household, and director of the chancery. He seems to have acquired nearly all the lands belonging to the Colvill family. In the charter, under the Great Seal, of the barony of Ochiltree, he is styled *Roberto Colvill de Ochiltrie*. He attended his royal master to the fatal field of Flodden, in 1513, where he was slain. By his wife, Elizabeth Arnot, daughter and co-heiress of Walter Arnot of Balberton, he left two sons :—

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. Robert, who married Margaret Scougal, and got a Crown charter of the lands of Easter Wemyss in 1539.

Sir James Colvill of Ochiltree was made director of the chancery by James V., and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, when that judicature was first instituted. He had four charters of different lands and baronies between 1520 and 1528. In 1527, he granted an annual rent of £40 out of the barony of Ochiltree for the support of a chaplain to serve at St. Mary's altar in the church of Ochiltree. In 1530, he exchanged his lands of Ochiltree with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, for the lands of Easter Wemyss, which afterwards became the chief title of the family. He married Alison Bruce, of the family of Clackmannan, by whom he had a son :—

1. Sir James, his heir.
2. Margaret, married to James Lindsay of Dowhill.

He had also a natural son, *Robert*, to whom he gave the barony of Cleish, and who was ancestor of Lord Colvill of Ochiltree.

[For the continuation of this family, see *Wood's Douglas' Peerage*.]

Arms — Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, a cross moline, *sable*: 2d and 3d, *gules*, a fess cheque, *argent* and *azure*.

Crest—On a wreath, a hind's head, proper.

Supporters—On the dexter side, a rhinoceros; on the sinister, a savage covered with a lion's skin, holding on his exterior shoulder a baton.

Motto—"Oublier ne puis."

Sir James Hamilton of Finnart did not long retain the barony of Ochiltree, having disposed of it to Lord Evandale for the barony of Evandale, in 1534.

STEWART, LORD OCHILTREE.

Andrew, third Lord *Evandale*, lineally descended from Robert Duke of Albany, was the first of the Stewarts Lords of Ochiltree. He was Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and Groom of the Stole to James IV. Having exchanged his lordship of Evandale, as we have seen, for that of Ochiltree, he had charters under the Great Seal of the barony of Ochiltree, and several others, in 1536 and 1540. He also obtained a change of his title from Evandale to Ochiltree, which was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1543. He is thus mentioned in the testament of Alexander Hamilton, tutor of Silvertonhill, who died in 1547:—"Debita sibi Deben.—Imprimis, Andreas Stewart, dominus de Uchiltrie, lxiii lib. compute betuix him and me at his departing of Scotland,"

&c. He himself died in 1548. He left, by his lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, three sons and three daughters :—

1. Andrew, his heir.
2. Henry, Lord Methven.
3. Sir James Stewart, ancestor of the Earl of Murray.
1. Agnes, married to John Boswell of Auchinleck.
2. Anne, married to Bartholomew Craufurd of Kerse.
3. Barbara, married, first, to James Sinclair of Sanday; secondly, to Roderick Macleod of Lewes.

Andrew, second Lord Ochiltree, died soon after his father. He married Margaret Hamilton, daughter of James, Earl of Arran, by whom he had a son and successor,

Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree, usually styled the “Good Lord.” He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He had four charters under the Great Seal, of several lands and baronies, including the church lands of Ochiltree, between 1570 and 1592. He married Agnes, daughter of John Cuninghame of Caprington, by whom he had five sons and two daughters :—

1. Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, who predeceased his father. He had charters of the lands and barony of Ochiltree, and the five merk land of Portcarrick, besides others, between 1578 and 1584. He married Stewart, daughter of Henry Lord Methven, by whom he had two sons and six daughters :—
 1. Andrew, afterwards Lord Ochiltree.
 2. Josias Stewart of Bonnyton, died without issue.
 3. William. He is not mentioned by Douglas, but his existence is proved by the following extract from Masoun’s Notarial Book :—“Apud burgum de Air, December 5, 1612.—The quhilk day (&c.) comperit personalie Hew Dowok, wrycht, burges of Air, and Margaret Dowok, his spous, quha of thair awain fre motive (&c.) for ane certane sounne of money, now instantlie at the date heirof actualle payit and deliverit to thame, be Williame Stewart, brother-germane to Andro Lord Stewart of Uchiltrie, and Marioun M’Alexander, his spous, to the extent of thir presentis, quhairof thai held thame weill content, satisfeit and payit, and dischargit the saidis William and Marioun thair of for evir, witt ane consent and assent ratifit and appreivit, as be the tenour heirof that ratifie (&c.) the alienatioun maid be thame to the saidis William

Stewart and Marioun M'Alexander, spouses, thair airis and assignayis, of all and hail thair foir tenement of land, heigh and laigh, with the pertinentis lyand within the burch of Air, in the Sandgait thairof, upoun the eist syd of the Kingis Street, betuix the tenement sumtyme of David Wallace and umquhile John Porterfeild, minister of Air, on the south and ane pairt, and the tenement of umquhile John Power on the north and uther pairt, (&c.) This wes done within the dwelling-hous of me, John Masoun, noter, common clerk of Air, within the burch thairof, (&c.,) befoir Alexander Schaw of Clauchfyn, James Hunter, lait thessaurer and burges of Air, Robert Hunter, in Fischertoun, his brother, (&c.)"

1. Anne, married to Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernyhirst, afterwards Lord Jedburgh.
2. Margaret, married to John Stewart of Traquair, and was mother of the Great Earl.
3. Marjory, married to Sir Roger Ashton, of England, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to James VI.
4. Martha, married to Nicol Rutherford of Hundely.
5. Mary, married to Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis.
6. Isabel, married to Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany.
2. Sir James Stewart of Bothwel-muir, afterwards Earl of Arran, but better known as Captain Stewart.*
3. Sir William Stewart of Monkton, who was killed by the Earl of Bothwel, without issue.†
4. Sir Henry Stewart, Knight.
5. Robert Stewart of Wester-Braes.
1. Isabella, married to Thomas Kennedy of Bargany.
2. Margaret, married, first, to John Knox; secondly, to Sir Andrew Ker of Faudonside.

Andrew, fourth Lord of Ochiltree, succeeded his grandfather. He had a charter of the ecclesiastical lands of Ochiltree in 1601. He was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to James VI., General of the Ordinance, and Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh. He is mentioned in the testament of "Jeane Houstoun, spous to Williame Craufurd, elder of Lefnoreis," who died in 1608—"Andro Stewart, Lord Uchiltre, and Margaret Stewart, his dochter." He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan, by whom he had issue :—

* For some account of Captain Stewart, see "Historical Sketch."

† He is mentioned in the testament of Michael Dalrumpill, merchand burges of Ayr, who died in 1613.

1. Andrew, afterwards Lord Castle-Stewart.
2. Margaret, married to Sir George Craufurd of Lefnoreis.

Lord Ochiltree, with consent of his son, the Master, sold the lordship of Ochiltree to his cousin, Sir James Stewart of Killeth, son of his uncle, the Earl of Arran, who upon the resignation of Andrew, Master of Ochiltree, became Lord Ochiltree, and the Master, in lieu thereof, was created Lord Castle-Stewart, of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent, in 1615.

The male line failing on the death of Andrew, second Lord Castle-Stewart, the representation of the Ochiltree family devolved upon the purchaser of the barony,

Sir James Stewart of Killeth, who, as already stated, became Lord Ochiltree. He had charters, under the Great Seal, of the lands and superiority of Polquharn, and others, in 1616. His name occurs as "James, Lord Uchiltre," in the testament of "George M'Calmount, merchant burges of Air," in 1615. Having accused the Marquis of Hamiltoun, as having a design upon the Crown, and failing in his proof, he was ordered to be confined in Blackness prison for life; but he was liberated by Cromwell, after the decisive battle of Worcester, in 1662. He died in 1669. Lord Ochiltree was the author of a Genealogical Work, preserved in the Advocates' Library. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Uchtred M'Dougal of Garthland, he had a son, who predeceased him, but who left a son,

William, Lord Ochiltree, who died at the age of sixteen, while attending the University of Edinburgh, in 1675, upon which the honours became extinct.

COCHRANES OF OCHILTREE.

The barony of Ochiltree having been acquired by William, first Earl of Dundonald, it was bestowed upon his second son,

Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, who obtained a charter of it from the Crown, 6th March 1667. By his forfeiture, in 1685, the property fell to the Crown, but was restored to his son in 1686. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Bonytoun, in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons and one daughter :—

1. William, his heir.
2. John Cochrane of Waterside.
3. Grisel, married to John Ker of Morriston, Berwickshire.

Sir John was alive in 1687, in which year his name occurs in the Presbytery Books of Ayr. He was succeeded by his son,

William Cochrane of Ochiltree, who married Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Alexander, earl of Kincardine, by whom he had nine sons and four daughters :—

1. William, who died before his father, without issue, in 1707.
2. Charles, his heir.
3. John, a Lieutenant in the fleet, perished at sea with Sir Cloudsley Shovel.
4. Alexander, a Captain in the army, cast away on his return from Holland, without issue.
5. George, a Captain in the army, killed in Spain in 1709, without issue.
6. James, a Lieutenant-General in the British service.
7. Thomas, afterwards Earl of Dundonald.
8. Robert, died unmarried in 1721.
9. Basil, a Captain in the Army, and Deputy Governor, of the Isle of Man under the Duke of Athol, and afterwards one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland. He figures in "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits." He died at Dalry, near Edinburgh, 2d October 1788.
1. Eupheme, married to Colonel John Erskine, brother to Sir Charles Erskine of Alva.
2. Mary, died unmarried.
3. Anne, married to Sir George Preston of Valleyfield.

"Mr Cochrane of Ochiltree" is mentioned as "Manager to Lord Dundonald" in some of the local records, from which it would appear that he had acted as his chamberlain or adviser. He died in 1728, and was succeeded by his son,

Charles Cochrane of Ochiltree. He is said, by *Douglas*, to

have been "a man of great honour and hospitality." The family papers show numerous discharges of bonds and other debts which had been incurred by his father. Amongst them is a bill by "Cornet Thomas Cochrane"* to George Chalmers, writer in Edinburgh, for £20, drawn upon "Mr Charles Cochrane." He died in 1752, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother,

Lieutenant-General James Cochrane, who married Miss Margaret Hawkison, by whom he had two daughters:—

1. Mary-Anne, married to Robert Sibthorp, Esq. of Dimany, counsellor at law in Ireland.
2. Elizabeth, married, first, to Cary Hamiltan, Esq.; secondly, to ——— Gould, Esq., in the same kingdom.

Lieutenant-General Cochrane died in 1758, and was succeeded by his brother, *Thomas*, who, upon the death of William, seventh Earl of Dundonald, in 1758, succeeded as male-heir to the estate and honours, and became the eighth Earl of Dundonald.

The estate of Ochiltree, after this, passed for a short time into the hands of Sir Alexander Don, Bart.

POLQUHAIRN.

James Cuninghame of Polquhairn paid to Hew Campbell in Pottirstoun, burgess of Ayr, "the sowme of fourtie pundis money of this realme, in lauchfull redemptioun fra thame of all and haill the merkland of lie Mainis, of auld extent, with the pertinentis, lyand within Kingis Kyle, and sherefdom of Air," on the 4th June 1576†. "Oct. 38, 1578. The quhilk day Williame Cuninghame of Polquharne, zounger, fear of the lands underwrittin, and James Cuninghame of Polquharne, his fader, liferenter therof, with their awin handis, gaif heretabill stait and sasing of all and haill there vjs. viijd. worth

* Afterwards Earl of Dundonald.

† Masoun's Notarial Book.

of land of Burntoun, of auld extent, &c., lyand within there landis of Eister Polquharne, Kingis Kyle, &c., to Johne Cuninghame,† mariner, burges of Air, sone lauchfull to the said James, personalie present, conforme to ane chartour," &c.

Williame Cuninghame of Polquhairn succeeded his father. His name occurs as a witness to a sasine, 21st April 1585. He had a brother, *Robert*, "above the tour, burges of Air," who disponed the "Nolt Fauld" to David Fergushill, Provost of Ayr, in 1600.

James Cuninghame of Polquharne witnesses a document in 1597. "Henrie Cwnynghame, brother to the Laird of Polquharne," occurs in the testament of umquhile "Michael Dalrumpill, marchand burges of Air," in 1613.

Williame Cuninghame of Polquhairn. "Agnes Muir, relict of umquhile Adame Muir of Brounchill, and William Cunynhame, elder of Polquharne, hir spous." The Laird of Polquhairn had thus, it seems probable, been twice married. "William Cunynghame, younger, of Polquhairne, appears in the testament of William Wilsoun, Uchiltrie, in 1618. The property appears to have been parted with shortly after this period, for we no longer meet with the Cuninghames of Polquhairn in any document.

BONNYTOUN, OR WESTER POLQUHAIRN.

"*Joseas Stewart*, of Westir Polquharne, hir maister," occurs in the testament of Agnes Huntar, in 1613. He was the second son of the Master of Ochiltree. His sister, *Isabel*, was married to Gilbert Kennedy of Barganie, who unfortunately lost his life in the feud fight with the Earl of Cassilis, at Ladycross, in 1602. His brother, Andrew, fourth Lord Ochiltree, having obtained the escheat of Barganie from the

* John Cuninghame, acquired the fourmerk land of auld extent of Barturk, within the barony of Ochiltree, from Andro, Lord Stewart of Uchiltre, in 1582.

crown, he was appointed, in opposition to those who had better claims, tutor to the infant Laird of Barganie. From his position as tutor, and other influences, he seems to have acquired considerable property. He is styled "Josias Stewart of *Blairquhan*," in a testamentary document in 1621. His name occurs for the last time in a similar document, wherein "William Stewart, brother-german to Josias Stewart of Bonytoun," is mentioned, in 1625. He died without issue.

David Chalmer, heir of John Chalmer in Ballochneil, his father, was served in the four merk land of Wester Polquhairne, called Bonnytoun-Polquhairne, namely, the two merk land of Bonnytoun, &c., Aug. 25, 1627.* In March, 1642, *John Chalmer*, heir of James Chalmer, junior, of Polquhairne, his brother, was served in the eight merk land of Easter Polquhairne, with the mill and granary. And in the same month and year,

James Chalmers, heir of James Chalmers, notary public, burgess of Ayr, his father, had service of the lands of Waterside, Greenside, Richartoun, and certain parts of the lands of Wester Polquhairn. These Chalmerses were of the Gadgirth family.

Polquhairn afterwards occurs (1646) in the service of John Chalmers of Gadgirth, and in that of the Earl of Stair (1696.)

Adam Craufurd of Dalleagles had sasine, on the 31st March 1756, of the eight merk land of Polquhairn, and the 33s. 4d. land, old extent, of Knockguldron, in Ochiltree parish, on a precept from Chancery, dated 23d. Feb. 1756.

Bonnyton now belongs to the family of the late Andrew Hunter Esq. of Doonholm.

Polquhairn was latterly acquired by the late *James Pettigrew Wilson*, and is now the property of his son, *John Pettigrew Wilson*, Esq. advocate.

* The published Retours.

BARONY OF TRABOCH.

This, the only other barony in the parish, is the property of Sir James Boswell, Bart. Little is known of its history. *Robert Boyd*, ancestor of the Lords Boyd of Kilmarnock, had a charter "of the 5l. land of Trabeache, in Kyle regis," from Robert the Bruce. How long it remained in the Kilmarnock family we know not. At the beginning of the seventeenth century Chalmers of Gadgirth possessed part of the barony, and so did Reid of Barskimming. The writer in the *Statistical Account*, says,—“On this estate there is a farm called Hoodstone, which the ancestors of the present tenant have rented from about the middle of the thirteenth century. About that time, three brothers of the name of Hood came from England, and settled, one of them in Hoodstone, and the others in the neighbourhood. According to the tradition in the family, the death of their renowned progenitor, Robin Hood, was the immediate cause of their emigration.”

COCHRANE OF WATERSIDE.

John Cochrane of Waterside, was the second son of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree. He was forfeited, when only sixteen years of age, for being in arms at Bothwellbrig, in 1679. He went abroad, and was with Charles II. in Holland. He accompanied his father in the invasion of Scotland, under the Duke of Argyle, when both were taken prisoners. He was pardoned, along with his father. He married Anna de Worth, of London, by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters. He was admitted a burgess of Ayr in 1686.* Mrs Anna Stewart, spouse to John Cochrane of Waterside, had sasine of the lands of Waterside and others, 1st August, 1692. He had a son, who succeeded him, and a daughter,

* Ayr Records.

Euphane, who, together with her father, had sasine of an annuity, furth of the lands of Airsyard, 5th June 1703.

John Cochrane of Waterside, who was bred as a lawyer, and admitted advocate in 1724. He was alive in 1733, in which year his name occurs in the Presbytery Records. He held the office of Judge-advocate for Scotland, which situation he resigned in favour of his son,

William Cochrane of Waterside, Judge-advocate for Scotland in 1764.

PARISH OF RICCARTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

WE can see no reason to doubt that the name of this parish was anciently derived from the name of a person. In ancient documents it is spelled two ways—*Ricardstoun*, and *Richardstoun*—both evidently meaning the same thing—*Richard's Town*. There are several other places in Scotland, the names of which are obviously of the same Anglo-Saxon origin. The parish is about eight miles in length, from east to west, and its greatest breadth is three miles. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, which separates it from Kilmar-nock; on the south by Craigie, Mauchline, and Galston; and on the west by Symington and Dundonald.

Though boasting of no scenery of peculiar beauty or picturesque effect, the aspect of the whole is diversified and pleasing. The surface rises gently towards the south and east, “till it terminates in a ridge of hills of no great elevation, not being above 500 feet in height. The exposure is northern, which lays it open to the severe and chilly blasts from that direction. As the ground towards the south is considerably elevated above that on the north, or Cuninghame side of the river, the view towards that quarter is very imposing, commanding a vast extent of beautiful country, but especially of the vale of the Irvine. The soil is rather of a stiff clayey nature, but when drained is capable of raising excellent crops. The holm

lands immediately adjoining the river are, in general, of superior quality.* Great improvements have been made for a series of years, by thorough draining and otherwise, so that the parish has a well-cultivated appearance. It is not deficient in belts of planting, and though with a northern exposure, is not altogether unprotected. There are only two streams of any size in the parish, the Irvine, which bounds it on the north ; and the Cesnock, which enters the Irvine about three miles above the village of Riccarton. The banks of the Irvine are somewhat flat and tame, so far as it bounds the parish ; but those of the Cesnock have rather a picturesque effect. There are numerous perennial springs in the parish, but many of them are of a mineral quality, and unfit for domestic use.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The parish is supposed to have derived its name from *Richard Waleys* of Riccarton, ancestor of the renowned Sir William Wallace. This may or may not be the case, although it is well known that Richard Waleys held considerable estates in various parts of Kyle in the reign of Alexander II. There can be no doubt that the family of *Waleys*, or *Wallace*, was one of the most powerful vassals of the Stewarts, Lords of Kyle, under whom they held their lands. It is rather curious, however, if the barony derived its name from the *Waleys* family, that it was not called *Waleystoun*. If it is argued that patronymics were not in existence when the first of the family is supposed to have settled in Scotland, it follows that *Waleys* was a local name ; and hence it may be inferred that *Ricardstoun*, or *Richardstoun*, existed prior to the possession of that property by the Wallaces. Had they been the first of Riccarton, they would, in all probability, have adopted, as other proprietors generally did, the patrony-

* Statistical Account.

mic of their lands—*Riccarton*. The family name of *Symington*, which is also the name of a parish, for example, is derived from *Symon's Town*. It is supposed that the Wallaces were Normans or Saxons, followers of the High Steward; but it is equally as probable that they were of the aboriginal race, who were called *Walenses*, and adopted the name of *Walens*, or *Waleys*. The stern patriotism of Sir William Wallace, and his popularity with the great body of the people, at a time when most of the nobility—foreigners by descent—had sworn fealty to Edward I., seems to favour the idea that the patriot had sprung from the native stock. Be this as it may, the Wallace family were in possession of the barony of Riccarton, and other properties in Kyle, in the reign of Alexander II. Riccarton was made a burgh of barony in 1638; but the civil powers conferred upon it do not seem to have ever been exercised. Though of considerable antiquity, it is not more than a century since the village came to be of any size. The greater part of it was then feued from the Earl of Marchmont, to whom the adjoining lands belonged.

The church of Riccarton was anciently a chapelry, subordinate to the church of Dundonald, and both were granted by the second Walter the Steward to the convent which he founded at Dalmulin, in 1229. When this institution was broken up, in 1238, Riccarton, along with the other property belonging to it, was transferred to the Monastery of Paisley. "The chapel of Riccartoun," says Chalmers, "was afterwards established as a parish church, which belonged to the monks of Paisley; and it remained as such till the Reformation. The monks, meantime, received the tithes and revenues, while the church was served by a chaplain, who was appointed by them. In a rental of Paisley Abbey, which was given up to government in 1562, it was stated that the monks derived from the church of Riccarton, 17 chalders, 6 bolls, and a firloft of meal, yearly. In 1587, the patronage of the church of Riccartoun, and the tithes belonging to it, which then appertained for life to Lord Claud Hamiltoun, as Commendator of Paisley, were granted to him and his heirs, with the

other property of the monks of Paisley, which was created into a temporal lordship to him in fee. In 1621 he was succeeded in the whole by his grandson, James Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of the church of Ricardtoun was afterwards transferred to Cuninghame of Capringtoun, who held it at the end of the reign of Charles II.: and it still belongs to that family. After the Reformation, the parish of Ricardtoun was united to the parish of Craigie, and both were placed under the charge of one minister. But they were again disunited in 1648; and have since remained distinct parishes."

Chalmers states that the church of Riccarton was almost wholly rebuilt in 1772. From the Presbytery Records it would appear to have been rebuilt in 1725. The present church, built on what had formerly been the *Moat*, or justice-seat of the barony, was erected in 1823. The old church, the ruins of which still remain, stood in the centre of the burying-ground. In 1742 £1000 Scots was contributed by the heritors, according to their respective valuations, "for repairing of the old, or building of a new manse."* According to the Statistical Account, the present manse was built more than half a century ago. If so, it may be inferred that the old manse was only repaired in 1742.

ANTIQUITIES.

Under this head there is little to note. Though the Romans are known to have traversed the banks of the Irvine, nearly from its source to its junction with the sea, we are not aware that any remains of that people have been found in the parish of Riccarton. Nor does any cairn, or other memorial of the native inhabitants exist, so far as we are aware. Of the Old Castle of Riccarton, the ancient residence of the Wallaces, not a vestige remains. Its site, however, is understood to have been where the farm house of Yardside now

* Presbytery Records.

stands. Some of the trees by which it was surrounded still maintain their position; and a venerable pear-tree, said to have been planted by the hand of Sir William Wallace himself, still flourishes in what no doubt formed the orchard connected with the Castle. Craigie Castle having become the chief residence of the family so long ago as the close of the fourteenth century, that of Riccarton appears to have been allowed to fall into decay; and its entire removal must have occurred many years since. It is not noticed in Pont's topography of the county, drawn up about 1608. It is said "that the stone now set over the fire-place of the manse kitchen is the identical mantel-piece of the dining-room of that once venerable mansion."*

The *Castle of Caprington*, now modernised by additional buildings, is of considerable antiquity. It belonged of old to a branch of the Wallace family, and is mentioned in one of their charters, dated in 1385. It is built upon a basalt rock which juts out of the vale below, and is within a few yards of the water of Irvine. As it now exists, the castle is a massive, noble building, exceeding anything of the kind in the parish.

Treesbank, about a mile south of Caprington, was a plain old-fashioned house originally, but a recent and extensive addition to it has rendered it in every respect a desirable residence.

Of the house of *Knockmarloch* only a portion of one of the gables remains. It seems to have been a small building.

In 1738 the only residences of heritors in the parish were *Knockmarloch*, *Auchinskeith*, *Caprington*, and *Treesbank*.†

EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

Under this head the name of *Sir William Wallace* must have precedence. Though born of the Ellerslie branch of the

* Statistical Account.

† Presbytery Records.

Wallace family, he is understood to have passed many of his younger days at the castle of his relative at Riccarton. This is known to every reader of *Blind Harry*, a poet whose veracity has been unduly criticised. Though incorrect in various particulars, the general accuracy of the poem of "Wallace" has been established beyond question. It is not necessary here to enter into any detail of the glorious, yet unfortunate career of the hero. His story is an undying one. As Burns says—

"At Wallace' name what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood?"

The "bickering buss," a thorn tree, which grew near the farmhouse of Maxholm, until removed by some Gothic hand within these last thirty years, marked the spot where Wallace is said to have been set upon by five English soldiers, while fishing in the Irvine, whom he defeated.

Sir John Cuninghame of Caprington, created a baronet by Charles II., was a distinguished lawyer, and esteemed one of the most learned and best men of his time. His second son, John, was the first who read lectures on the Roman law in Scotland, and he continued to do so till his death in 1710.

The late *Sir James Shaw, Bart.*, Lord Mayor of London, and latterly Chamberlain of the metropolis, was born at Mosshead, a farm on the property of Treesbank, in this parish. As we will not elsewhere in this work have an opportunity of paying the respect to the memory of this gentleman so well merited, we consider no apology necessary for inserting the following "Memoir of Sir James Shaw," from an excellent little work, the "History of Kilmarnock," by Archibald M'Kay:—

"This distinguished baronet was the son of a highly respectable farmer, and was born at Mosshead, in the parish of Riccarton, in the year 1764. On the death of his father, which occurred about five years afterwards, his mother and family removed to Kilmarnock, where he was educated at the

grammar school, then taught by the accomplished, but unfortunate, John Graham, A.M.

“At the age of seventeen the subject of our sketch went to America, at the request of his brother David, who held an appointment in the *commissariat*, and by his interest was placed in the commercial house of Messrs George and Samuel Douglass of New York. After being with them on the most amicable terms for about three years, he returned to this country, and in a short time became a junior partner of the same company in London. From the great respectability of the firm he soon became widely known among the more wealthy and influential circles, and gradually attained that estimable character, as a gentleman and a citizen, which led to his future success and elevation in society.

“In 1805, he was elected Lord Mayor of London; and while holding that dignified and important office, he took a warm interest in everything connected with the welfare and honour of the city. The spirited manner in which he obtained the warrant of precedence, soon after his election, is here worthy of particular notice. This is a privilege which, in virtue of his office, the mayor enjoys in taking the lead at all public processions in the city. However exalted in birth or station, none save the sovereign have a right to precede him on these occasions. Whether his predecessors in office had ever availed themselves of this prerogative, or whether it had, in earlier times, been acted upon by them and fallen into disuse, is a point we are not qualified to decide. The latter, we think, is most probable,—at all events, Sir James (then Mr) Shaw, resolved to establish his claim, and make use of the privilege at the funeral of Lord Nelson, in January, 1806. He therefore waited on Lord Liverpool, then prime minister, to whom he introduced the subject. His lordship, however, appeared unwilling to move in the matter, probably from being aware that the Prince of Wales and his six brothers were to attend the funeral, (which was to take place on the following day,) and would be at the head of the procession. Mr Shaw, with the honour of the city at heart, said, ‘Well,

my lord, if you do not grant my request, I shall put another pair of horses to my carriage, which is at the door, and go forthwith to his Majesty at *Windsor*, from whom I have received much kindness, and *he*, I have no doubt, will not hesitate to favour my wishes.' His lordship, who was taken by surprise at the firmness displayed by the mayor, replied, 'Give me a little time and I will see what can be done.' 'There is not a moment to lose,' rejoined the mayor; 'there is to be a meeting of council early to-morrow morning, and I trust I shall then be able to state my success.' 'Then give me *till to-morrow morning*, and I will see about it,' returned his lordship. Here the conversation ended, and the mayor left. His object, however, was gained. The deed was forwarded in due time to the city on the following morning, to the great satisfaction of the corporation. At the funeral procession, Mr Shaw took precedence of the Prince of Wales and his brothers, but courteously gave way to his royal highness on entering the Cathedral of St Paul's.

"By integrity and diligence in the discharge of the important duties of mayor, Mr Shaw continued to rise in respectability and eminence. In 1809, his Majesty, George III., conferred on him the rank of baronet. During his mayoralty, he was also elected one of the members for the city of London, and occupied that honourable position in three successive Parliaments.

"Sir James retired from Parliament in 1818; but continued to discharge the duties of alderman with great honour till 1831. At that period, upon the decease of Richard Clerk, Esq., he was elected to the honourable and lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London, which situation he continued to hold till May, 1843, when he resigned it. His death, which was deeply lamented, took place on the 22nd of October of the same year, after a long illness, which he bore with the utmost resignation.

"In person Sir James was tall and commanding, with none of the obesity usually imputed to a London alderman. He possessed great energy and muscular power; as an instance

of which we may state, that, in 1813, when the mob surrounded and broke open the gates of the Royal Exchange, he seized one of the leading rioters, and retained him till he was perfectly secured.

“Few men have left behind them a more undying name for integrity, in public and private life. He was indefatigable in his exertions to serve, not only his youthful relatives but many others who had little claim on his benevolence, as the numerous cadetships, as well as civil appointments, which he procured for them in India will testify. Literary and artistic merit, especially that of individuals belonging to his native placè, he always encouraged with his patronage. After the death of Burns he showed his deep appreciation of the genius and talents of the poet, by taking a leading part in London to raise the sum which was then collected for behoof of his widow, and by afterwards procuring respectable situations for his sons. Kilmarnock, too, has frequently experienced his liberality. In times of commercial or other public distress, his princely donations have often been the means of lessening the wants of many of the inhabitants, and, we may venture to say, of restoring, in many instances, the blessings of health to the humble invalid, who, without his bounty, might have pined in protracted debility, or drooped into an untimely grave, the victim of cheerless penury.

“These philanthropic actions, we are proud to say, have not been forgotten in this locality, but, on the contrary, are still remembered with a grateful feeling. In 1845, in consideration of the many public and private deeds of benevolence conferred by Sir James on the town of Kilmarnock, the magistrates and council took the lead in opening a subscription for the purpose of erecting the monument to his memory, and, in the most handsome manner, subscribed £50 for that object. The scheme was highly appreciated by the numerous friends and admirers of the baronet; and subscriptions, amounting to nearly £1000, were soon added to the sum subscribed by the council.

“Sir James Shaw is succeeded in his title and fortune by

his estimable nephew, John, now Sir John Shaw, son of John Macfee, Esq. of Greenholme, Kilmarnock, by the sister of the late baronet. He assumed the name of Shaw in 1813, in lieu of his patronymic Macfee.

“Sir John, from his generous public acts, appears to have inherited the philanthropic virtues for which his distinguished relative was so widely and justly esteemed.”

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF RICCARTON.

CUNINGHAMES OF AUCHINSKEITH.

The Cuninghames of Auchinskeith are frequently to be met with in connection with the parish of Riccarton, and in the records of the county, of a modern date, but we can give no proper account of the family. *Auchinskeith* occurs as one of the proprietors of Riccarton, in 1738. The first we meet with is

William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith, mentioned in the Records of Ayr. He had sasine of the lands of Auchinskeith, &c., 19th December, 1712. He died in 1727, and his representatives, on the 6th June of that year, gave six pounds Scots for ringing the town bell at his funeral. He was succeeded by

William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith, who was admitted a burgess of Ayr in 1738. On the 12th October, 1764, William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith, and *William Cuninghame*, his son, had sasine of the 20s. land of Inchbean; the 10s. land of Commonend; the 40s. land of Whatriggs; the 2 merk land of Wester Mosside; the 1 merk land of Easter Mosside; the 2½ merk land of Hole of Commonhead and Clayslope; the 40d. land of Commonhead, &c., on a charter of resignation and confirmation, by James Pringle of Bowland, one of the Clerks of Session, Commissioner of Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, dated 23rd August, 1764.

William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith is mentioned in a sasine of the lands of Langlands to Dr. Park, 28th November 1767. *Alexander Cuninghame*, second son of William Cuninghame of Auchinskeith, was admitted a burges of Ayr in 1775.

CUNINGHAME OF CAPRINGTON.

Drawn up from the family papers.

William, Lord of Kilmaurs, with consent of William, his son and heir apparent, by a charter, of date 9th May 1385, granted the lands of Bedlan to "Thomæ Cuningham, filio suo juniore," the Caprington ancestor*—and both Bedlan and Caprington were duly inherited and transmitted by the subsequent line of Caprington, with the important feudal hereditary office of "Crownar," or Coroner of King's Kyle, Kyle Stewart, and Cuninghame.

The next in order to the preceding Thomas, is William Cuningham, who obtained a charter from Robert III.,† (who reigned from 1390 to 1406), of the superioritie of Perston, Warwickhill, Drummore, and Caprinstante, in the barony of Cuninghame.

"*Adam de Cuningham*, dominus de Capringtoun," figures as the Caprington heir and representative on the 1st of December 1462, of which date he grants by charter,‡ the lands of "brokalmuir, in dominio de Dunlop, in ballia de Cuningham, Karissimo fratri meo Thomæ de Cuningham," while the latter Thomas, on the 3d of December 1462, under the explicit designation of "Laglane" (thus identifying him,

* Proved by writs in the Caprington charter chest.

† Index of charters extant and missing by the Kings of Scotland, published in 1798, by William Robertson, Esq., Deputy-Keeper of the Scotch Records, p. 140, No. 34.

‡ Caprington charter chest.

as younger brother of Adam of Caprington), resigns the same lands of Brokalmuir, into his hands, for an heritable regrant—Adam being designed “*nobilis vir*” in the instrument.

This Thomas was the ancestor of the Cuninghams of *Laglane*, of repute and distinction in Ayrshire, and, from them, the late and present line of Cuninghame of Caprington are descended through a younger branch, which came eventually to be the possessors and representatives of Caprington, on failure of the former line.

On the 7th of November 1497,* Adam Cuningham was infeft as heir of the preceeding Adam Cuningham of Caprington, his father, in the twenty pound land of old extent of Caprington, in Kyle Stewart, Ayrshire; in the three merk land of old extent of *Badlane* (Bedlan), and *brodokle*, with pertinents, in the bailiery of Cunynham, “*et de officio Coronatoris de Kileregis, Kilestewart et Cunynham,*” all held of the Stewart of Scotland (James IV.), upon a special retour and precept, dated 28th October 1497—the instrument bearing that seisin was given “*apud turrim de Caprington, hora xi. vel eo circa ante meridiem, presentibus ibidem honorabilibus ac providis viris Willielmo Cunyngham de Laglane,*” the then Laglane representative, and others, &c.

On the 6th of March 1564, John Cuningham of Caprington, the direct Caprington representative, had a charter from Queen Mary,† creating and incorporating his estates “*in unam integram et liberam baroniam, baroniam de Caprington, omni tempore nuncupandam,*” and ordaining “*Castrum de Caprington fore principale messuagium dictæ baroniæ.*” Thus the family held by a baronial tenure directly of the Crown.

John was succeeded by William Cuningham of Caprington, his son and heir,‡ and this elder Caprington line (who were occasionally knighted), continued to figure in the seventeenth

* Caprington Charter Chest.

† Ibid.

‡ Proved by writs in the Caprington charter chest.

century, after the middle of which they lost their estates, and shortly thereafter the branch failed—when the male representation of Caprington devolved upon the Cuninghams of Rudeland and Broomhill, a branch of the Cuninghams of Laglane, who are proved to have sprung from Thomas, younger brother of Adam Cuningham of Caprington, in 1426, and to whom the remaining portion of this pedigree or family deduction necessarily is confined.*

The above Thomas Cuningham of Laglane, had issue,

Alexander Cuningham of Laglane, who was succeeded by his son,

William Cuningham of Laglane, (figuring *ante* in 1497), who had issue:—

1. Alexander Cuningham of Laglane, whose descendants continued to hold that estate till 1663, when it was sold by Andrew Cuningham of Laglane, to Mr John Cuningham of Broomhill, advocate, afterwards of Lambruchton and Caprington, and created baronet in 1669
2. Adam, who immediately follows.

Adam Cuningham (the said younger son) figured in 1553, and is designed in writs as “in Potterhill” and “tutor of *Laglane*,” and hence the next Laglane heir, or heir male, at the time. He was the father of

John Cuningham of Rudelands, who married Janet Macadam, and had issue—

1. Mr William Cuningham (of Rudelands in 1613) of Broomhills, which last property he acquired,† and of Privet, &c., but died without issue.
2. Hew.
3. John.
4. Adam of Privet, ancestor of the Cuninghames of Enterkine.

John Cuningham of Broomhill, and of other lands, and of Geise in Caithness, where he was Admiral-Depute in 1630. He married, first, Jean Leslie, and had three daughters; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sinclair of Ratter, (a cadet of

* Proved by writs in the Caprington charter chest.

† The property must have been acquired by Adam Cuninghame, Tutor of Laglane, who appears to have had a son, “William,” as well as John of Rudelands.

the Earl of Caithness), by whom he had five sons and four daughters :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sir John of Lambruchton. | 2. James of Geise. |
| 3. George, a writer. | 4. Adam, merchaut in Edinburgh. |
| 5. Alexander. | |
| 6. Janet, married to David Murray of Clerdon. | |
| 7. Isabel, married to Alexander Sinclair of Tellstone. | |
| 8. Anne, married to Walter Brune of Stair. | |
| 9. Mary, married to John Stewart of Ascog. | |

Sir John Cuningham of Broomhill, Lambruchton, and Caprington, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of the time. By patent, 21st September 1669, he was created a baronet to him and the heirs-male of his body. He possessed the lands of Lambruchton, before he acquired, in 1683, the barony of Caprington from John, Earl of Glencairn. He married, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Murray of Polmaise and Touchadam, Stirlingshire, by whom he had four sons and two daughters :—

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Sir William, his heir. | |
| 2. John, an eminent lawyer. He kept up a constant correspondence with the celebrated Dutch lawyer, Voet, and was the first who read lectures on the Roman law in Scotland, as well as on the Scotch law. He died in 1710. | |
| 3. James. | 4. Adam. |
| 5. Janet, married to George Primrose of Dunipace. | |
| 6. Elizabeth. | |

Sir John died in 1684, and was succeeded by

Sir William Cuningham, second Baronet of Caprington. He married Janet, only child and heiress of Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, Baronet, whose patent of Baronetcy, in 1707, limits it to those of the Cuninghames of Caprington, who were his heirs of entail. By her Sir William had six sons and four daughters :—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sir John, his heir. | |
| 2. James, | } who died without issue. |
| 3. Sir William, | |
| 4. Sir Alexander | |

The two last succeeded to the baronetcy and estate of Prestonfield.

5. Adam, }
6. Archibald, } died unmarried.
7. Anne, married to Sir Robert Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick.
8. Margaret, married to Robert Keith of Craig, Esq., for some time
Ambassador to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg.
9. Janet, married to Alexander Fergusson of Caitloch, Esq.
10. Christian, married to Sir John Douglas, Bart. of Kelhead, ancestor
of the Marquis of Queensberry.

Sir William died in 1740, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Cuningham, third Baronet of Caprington. He married lady Elizabeth Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglintoun, by Susanna, daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy, Baronet of Culzean, and by whom he had two sons :—

1. Sir William, his heir.
2. Alexander Montgomerie Cuninghame, who died unmarried.

Sir John died in 1779, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir William Cuninghame, fourth Baronet of Caprington. He married Mary Swindell, relict of Captain John Græme, and died in 1829, without issue.

The Baronetcy devolved upon his cousin-german, Sir Robert Keith Dick, Baronet of Prestonfield, who, by an Act of Parliament, 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 23, was enabled to take the surname of Cuninghame along with Dick, which otherwise he could not have done, through the entail of Prestonfield, by which alone he held that estate.

The direct senior representation of the family of Cuninghame of Lambruchton and Caprington, as well as of Dick of Prestonfield, with the estate of Caprington, then descended to the heirs of line of Alexander Cuninghame, younger son of Sir William Cuninghame, second Baronet of Caprington, by his wife, Dame Janet Dick, only child and heiress of Sir James Dick, first Baronet of Prestonfield. This Alexander

Cuninghame, afterwards Sir Alexander Dick, third Baronet of Prestonfield, and holder of that title and estate in virtue of the Prestonfield patent and entail, left issue, three sons and five daughters :—

1. Sir William, his heir.
2. Sir John, who succeeded his nephew, Sir Alexander Dick, as sixth Baronet of Prestonfield, and died without issue.
3. Sir Robert Dick Keith, already mentioned, who succeeded the said Sir John, his brother, as seventh Baronet of Prestonfield.
4. Janet Dick, } who died unmarried.
5. Anne Dick, }
6. Elizabeth, married to the Honourable Robert Lindsay of Balcarres.
7. Mary, married to Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, Esq.
8. Margaret-Alexander, married to James Stark of Kingsdale, Esq.

Sir William Dick, fourth Baronet of Prestonfield, married Dame Joanna Douglas of Garvaldfoot, and left issue, one son and four daughters :—

1. Sir Alexander, his heir.
2. Mary, married to the Rev. David Wauchope, whom she predeceased, leaving only one child, John-Mary Wauchope, who died on 5th January, 1820, without issue.
3. Anne, to be immediately mentioned.
4. Agnes-Joanna, married to Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, Esq., her consin-german.
5. Elizabeth-Donglas-Trotter Dick, married to Major-General Sir Duncan M'Gregor.

Sir Alexander Dick, fifth Baronet of Prestonfield, (the only son), died unmarried in 1808. His sisters, above-mentioned, became the heirs of line, while the Prestonfield baronetcy and estate devolved to the next heir-male, Sir John Dick, sixth Baronet of Prestonfield.

Sir William Cuninghame, fourth Baronet of Caprington, died without issue, upon 16th January, 1829, and, by the failure of nearer heirs, the senior representation of the family of Caprington, together with the castle and principal portion of the estate, and in like manner the senior representation of the family of Dick of Prestonfield, were vested by special service of 16th December, 1829, in the before-mentioned

Anne Dick or Cuninghame, second, but then the eldest surviving daughter of Sir William Dick, fourth Baronet of Prestonfield. This lady married John Smith, Esq., who obtained a licence from King William IV., to use the surname of Cuninghame. She died on 1st March, 1830, and left issue by her husband, two sons and two daughters:—

1. Thomas Smith Cuninghame, her heir (deceased).
2. William Cathcart Smith Cuninghame, in the Civil Service of the East India Company, married Maria, daughter of James Anstruther, Esq.
3. Joanna Trotter Smith Cuninghame, married to the Rev. William Henry Cooper.
4. Mary Anne Keith Smith Cuninghame, died unmarried, on 9th October 1842.

William Cathcart Smith Cuninghame, Esq., the second son, succeeded his brother, and is now of Caprington.

Armorial Bearings.—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent a sheaf-fork sable, within a bordure ermine; second and third, ermine, a fess azure betwixt two mullets in chief, and a hart's head erased in base, attired with ten tynes gules. Above the shield is placed a helmet, with a mantling gules doubled argent, and surmounting the achievement are placed two crests, viz.:—on the dexter side upon a wreath argent and sable, a dexter hand holding a plumb-rule proper, and in an escroll over the same, this motto, “Ad Amussim.” And on the sinister, upon a wreath argent and azure, a ship in distress proper, and in an escroll over the same, this motto, “At spes infracta;” and on a compartment below the shield, which is entwined with an escroll, whereon is inscribed the words “Via tuta virtutis,” are placed for supporters, two horses at liberty, argent, maned and hoofed, or.

Seat—Caprington Castle, Ayrshire.

KNOCKMARLOCH.

Knockmarloch formed part of the ancient barony of Riccarton. It was in the hands of the Mures towards the close of the sixteenth century.

"*Robert Mure of Knockmarloch*" is witness to a document dated July 26, 1586. William Mure of Park was served, among other properties, in the five pound land of Knochmarloch, 26th April 1623.

Soon after this it seems to have been acquired by

Richard Brown of Knockmarloch, whose son,

Mr. Robert Brown, minister at Cothquirn, was served heir to his father in the five pound land of Knockmarloch, 14th July 1657. He was succeeded, apparently, by his son,

Andrew Brown of Knockmarloch. He had a sasine of certain houses, booths, yeards, &c., in Kilmarnock, 21st May 1703. He had a son, *George*, and a daughter, *Elizabeth*.* He must have died before 1739, in which year,

George Brown of Knockmarloch is mentioned in the Presbytery Books. In 1710 he was admitted a burgess of Ayr. He was then styled "younger of Knockmarloch." He married Elizabeth Shedden, only daughter of Robert Shedden of Roughwood, and had issue.

The property of Knockmarloch having come into the market, it was purchased by *Robert Shedden*, grandson of Robert Shedden of Roughwood, and nephew of Mrs. Brown of Knockmarloch, with whom he had passed the greater part of his younger years. He died in London, in 1826, and left Knockmarloch to his eldest son,

George Shedden of Paulerspury Park, Northampton, and Knockmarloch, in this county. He married his cousin, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Goodrich of Spring Hill, in the Isle of Wight, and had by her four sons and eight daughters. *William-George* is his eldest son and heir.

* Her name repeatedly occurs in the Presbytery Books.

WALLACE OF RICCARTON.

The barony of Riccarton, so far as record goes, was first possessed by the progenitor of this truly national family. It has been attempted to trace the origin of them to *Eimerus Galleius*, who witnesses a charter to the Abbey of Kelso, founded by David I., about the year 1128. There seems little affinity, however, between the names, and it is unworthy of attention. The first to be met with, connected with the barony of *Ricardtoun*, is

Richard Walense, who is witness to a charter of Walter the first Steward, before 1174.* The name *Walense* signified the native inhabitants—so that it is anciently to be found in England and Wales, as well as in Scotland; and no doubt that *Vallence* is just another mode of spelling the same patronymic. It is not, however, presumable that the family of Wallace came from England or Wales—because the aboriginal inhabitants of Stratheluyd were designated *Walenses* as well as the natives of Wales.

Richard Walense succeeded. He granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Barmore and Godeneth, with their pertinents; and this grant was confirmed to them by the second Walter, the Steward.

Henry Walense, supposed to have been a brother of Richard, held lands in Renfrewshire under the Steward, in the early part of the thirteenth century. He is believed to have been the ancestor of Malcolm Waleys of Ellerslie, who married a daughter of Sir Reginald Craufurd, Sheriff of Ayr, and by her had issue:—

1. Sir Andrew Wallace, Knight, killed by the English.
2. Sir William Wallace, styled "Wallace Wight." He first appears in May 1297, and was executed 23 Aug. 1305, s. p.
3. John Wallace, taken prisoner, and executed in 1305.

The estate of Ellerslie went to the Wallaces of Riccarton, as the nearest male heirs.

* Paisley Cartulary.

Richard Walense, or *Waleys*, (for it is spelled both ways in the cartularies) lived contemporaneously with the second Walter the Steward. According to *Dalrymple* he held the estate of Auchencruive, as well as the original barony of Riccarton. This, however, admits of doubt; although it is unquestionable that Richard Wallace of *Hackencrow* is mentioned in a charter to the canons and nuns of Dalmulin-upon-Ayr, in 1208. He may have been the same Richard who is elsewhere styled of Riccarton. Be that as it may, *Auchincruive* immediately afterwards became the patrimony of a branch of the family. Richard Wallace of Riccarton appears to have been succeeded by

Adam Wallace of Riccarton, who is said to have been alive in 1258. His successor bore the same name.

Adam Wallace of Riccarton, who is called *Adam le Waleys*, in the Ragman Roll, in 1296. He was succeeded by

John Wallace of Riccarton, who in the early part of the reign of David II. had a charter of the lands of Moorleccere, in Forfarshire. In that document he is styled "John Wallayis of Richartoun."* He married the heiress of Lindsay of Craigie, about the year 1371, and from that period Craigie became the chief residence of the family.

TREESBANK.

This property was also comprehended in the barony of Riccarton. According to Robertson, the first of its proprietors, as a separate possession, was

James Campbell of Treesbank, second son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock, from whom he obtained the lands, and by whom the old mansion was built. He married Jean, daughter of Sir William Mure of Rowallan. The contract of marriage is dated 16th December 1672. The issue of this marriage was

* Duncan Wallayis had a charter of Sundrum, &c., at the same time.

1. George, his heir.
2. Anne, married to — Cuninghame, and had a son, George Augustus Cuninghame, a surgeon in the army.
3. Mary, died at an advanced age, unmarried, in 1752.

He lived to an advanced age. He was alive in 1730, being then upwards of 90. He must have died, however, before 1742, in which year his son is designed as proprietor of Treesbank.

George Campbell of Treesbank had the greater part of the estate resigned to him during his father's lifetime. He married, in 1708, Ann, youngest daughter of David Boswell of Auchinleck, by whom he had issue :—

1. James, his heir.
2. John, minister of Riccarton, and died unmarried.
1. Anna, died unmarried.
2. Jean, married, in 1746, to the Rev. George Reid of Barvharrie, minister of Ochiltree.

James Campbell of Treesbank, married, first, in 1764, Helen, second daughter of Andrew M'Credie of Perceton, by whom he had an only child, *Jean*, who, in 1787, married Robert Reid of Adamton, and died in August 1789, leaving a daughter, *Helen*, who died in April 1790. He married, secondly, in 1768, Mary, second daughter of David Montgomerie of Lainshaw, by whom he had two sons :—

1. George-James, his heir.
2. David, who entered the army in early life, and became Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the 9th Foot.

He died in 1776, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George-James Campbell of Treesbank, then in infancy. He married, in 1797, his cousin, Elizabeth Montgomerie Beaumont, only daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomerie, in her own right, of Lainshaw. He died at Edinburgh in 1815, and left issue :—

1. George-James, his heir.
2. John.
3. David.
1. Jane-Maxwell.
2. Elizabeth-Montgomerie.
3. Mary.
4. Anne.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

George-James Campbell, now of Treesbank. He married, in December 1822, Elizabeth M'Kerrel, only child of Colonel John Reid, of the E.I.C.S., by whom (who died in 1826), he has two surviving daughters. He married, secondly, Miss C. J. Jones, second daughter of the late Major Jones, of the 25th Light Dragoons, and has a son, *George-James*, and a daughter. Mr. Campbell is a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant in Ayrshire.

Both in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, and in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, he is set down as the chief of the Campbells of Cesnock and of Loudoun; but from what we have observed elsewhere, this appears extremely doubtful, in so far as the Loudoun Campbells are concerned. Although George Campbell of Cesnock is first called in the deed of entail executed by Lord Loudoun in 1613, his preference may be attributed to his marriage with Elizabeth, co-heiress of the Master of Loudoun. Campbell of Killough seems to have been the undoubted male representative of the Loudoun family.

Arms.—Precisely similar with ancient Cesnock.

There were several small families in the parish of Riccarton, such as the *Hasties* of Kaimshill, of whom we can give no account. *James Hastie*, of Kaimshill is mentioned among the heritors of Riccarton in 1743.* *Hugh Patrick* of Kaimshill had sasine of that property, which was called a five merk land, 6th Nov. 1705.

* Presbytery Records.

PARISH OF ST. QUIVOX.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &C.

THE name of this parish anciently was *Sanchar*, or *Senechar*, from the Gaelic *Sean-Chaer*, the old fort. Other places in Scotland called *Sanchar* have a similar derivation. *St. Quivox* may have been a fortification in the days of the Romans. It is quite such a position as that people were likely to choose, and from certain remains recently dug up in the parish, it is evident that they were in the vicinity. "In charters of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the name was written *Senechar*, or *Sanchar*. In subsequent times it was changed to *Sanquhar*, the *guh* being substituted for the *ch*." Latterly the church came to be called after its patron *Saint*—*Saint Kevoc*—supposed to be derived from "*Santa Kennocha Virgo in Coila*," who lived in the reign of Malcolm II., and was distinguished for her zeal in promoting monastic institutions.* Both the church and the parish were so named before the Reformation. After passing through various modes of spelling, the name has now settled into *Saint Quivox*. The name of the ancient territory, or manor, is still called *Sanquhar*. The parish is bounded on the south by the river *Ayr*; and on the east, north, and west, by the

* Statistical Account.

parishes of Tarbolton, Monkton, and Newton. It is about five miles in length, and three in breadth, and contains about 5000 acres.

Except towards the east, where the surface becomes somewhat elevated and uneven, the surface of the parish may be described as a perfect level. The scenery is consequently of a monotonous character, save, perhaps, along the wooded banks of the Ayr, which are at all times delightful. The soil, towards the sea, is of a light sandy nature, with occasional patches of moss and clay. The higher lands consist chiefly of a stiff clay. Notwithstanding these apparent drawbacks in point of soil, which are increased by a naturally humid climate, the parish has attained a first-class position in reference to agriculture. So great have been the improvements effected within these few years, that it may be described as a garden—so well is it enclosed, wooded and cultivated.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

The church of Sanquhar was a rectory, and existed prior to 1208.* When the second Walter the Steward founded, in 1229, a convent at Dalmulin for canons and nuns, of the order of Simpringham, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the church of Sanquhar was amongst the numerous gifts bestowed upon the institution. Dalmulin, signifying the mill-field, where a mill had existed from the earliest times, and does still exist, is situated on the north bank of the Ayr, and is altogether a delightful spot. The canons and nuns were brought from Sixile, in Yorkshire, and were called Gilbertines, from Gilbert, the founder of the order. All the grants of Walter, which comprised many lands and fisheries, with the churches of Dundonald and Sanquhar, and the chapels of Crosbie and Riccartoun, were confirmed to the

* Paisley Cartulary.

Gilbertines by Alexander II., at the town of Ayr, in May, 1230. The church of Auchinleck was also granted to them subsequently to the convent. "The Gilbertines did not remain long at Dalmulin. Pretending the want of health, they resigned their establishment here, and returned to Yorkshire in 1238. The monks of Paisley contrived to obtain from Walter the Steward a grant of Dalmulin, with its property and pertinents, on condition of paying 40 merks yearly to the Gilbertines of Simpringham.* The monks of Paisley, as soon as they had secured Dalmulin, with its rights, possessed it by a detachment of monks, who held it as a cell of Paisley till the Reformation. The ruins of the house of Dalmulin were extant at the beginning of the eighteenth century."† The resignation of the property was in name of the "Master of the House of Simpringham of Dalmulin," whose seal was attached to the document.

Although the church of Sanquhar was thus gifted first to the Convent of Dalmulin, and secondly to the Monks of Paisley, the territory, or barony of Sanquhar, continued in the hands of a lay proprietor. This we learn from the Paisley Cartulary, wherein we find a document of which the following is a free translation :—

"Charter of the Boundaries of the lands of the House of Paisley and William of Sanchar.

"To all the faithful in Christ, who may see or hear this present writing, William of Sanchar, son and heir of the deceased Hugh the Porter (or Door-keeper) greeting eternally in the Lord.

"Let you all know that a controversy has often arisen between the Abbot and Convent of Paisley, on the one part, and we on the other, concerning the boundaries and divisions between my lands of Sanchar, and their lands, as well of their church of Sanchar as of Dalmulin. In order to extinguish for ever the said contention, and to have an everlast-

* The Gilbertines transferred their right to the 40 merks to Sir William More of Abercorn, in 1368.

† Chalmers' Caledonia.

ing peace and remembrance of these boudaries, by faithful men, and by the eonsent of parties attested and sworn on the Holy Gospel of God, have been recognised and declared divisions between the foresaid lands, the following, namely, from the boundaries of Auchinero, by a certain ditech, made between my land and the land of the foresaid church, and ascending by ditches somewhere made, and crosses erected, as far as the ford, which is called Crossford, and so on from that ford, descending by a certain hollow in the marsh, as far as a certain ditech made in the same marsh, and so on by other ditches made, descending into the rivulet, which is called Muelath Burn; besides, between my land of Sanehar and the land of Dalmulin, from the boundaries of Auchinero, by a certain hollow descending to the boundaries of Auchinero, and by the same hollow ascending the ditches made, and crosses here and there erected, as far as a certain eross which is called the eross of *Walter the son of Roger*, and so on, descending as far as the Great Moss. Moreover it has been agreed, as well for me and my heirs as for the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors, that from Martinmas no field shall be enclosed between my domain and my other lands, from the aforesaid rivulet westward, and the land of the aforesaid church, until the festival of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin; but that the animals of said Monks and Convent, or their servants, should freely pasture in my land, and *vice versa*, my animals, of my heirs, and of our dependents, in the land of the aforesaid church; however, so that no damage shall be done to my granges, ditches or sown land, at any time, to me or my heirs. However, on the other side of the aforesaid rivulet, for a fortnight after the corn has been carried from the lands, and also everywhere throughout my whole land on the same side of the rivulet, the animals of the persons inhabiting the land of the aforesaid church shall freely graze; nor shall they be impeded by me, or my heirs or assignees; neither shall they be pervented from pasturing in any part beyond my land which we had in common at the time of the making of this document. And

in order to keep by the aforesaid limits, thus known and declared, and also in all other and each thing faithfully in time to come, for me and my heirs and successors, I have given my bodily oath into the hands of the official of the Court of Glasgow. And the aforesaid Abbot and Convent have considered all this agreeable and accepted, and promised to keep by the same faith fully. Moreover, by the said Abbot and Convent there has been granted to me and to my heirs, that we shall have at all times a footpath for ourselves and our family, from our house to the church aforesaid, through the lands of said church. Witnesses—Master Alexander Kennedy, Walter Kemblock, John the son of Allan, John Calvo, William of Knox, Walter Diknoe, Richard the son of Osanne, and many others. Done at Sanchar, on the first Friday after the feast of St Martin, A.D. 1280.”

This document, which is of considerable local interest, is followed by another, dated “at Paisley, the first day of March after the feast of Saint Katherine, 1280,” wherein “William of Sanchar, the son of Hugh the Porter, or Door-keeper, binds himself, under a penalty of ten pounds to be paid for the fabric of the church of Paisley, that he or his heirs shall put no impediment in the way of making ditches and erecting crosses, as landmarks between his lands and the lands of Sanchar and Dalmulin, belonging to the Monks of Paisley; the said crosses and ditches to be made by men mutually chosen; one-half of ditches to be taken from the lands of both parties, and the ditches to be six feet wide. Part of what is called “the Great Moss,” mentioned in the first of the foregoing documents, still exists, and evidence is afforded, by the numerous roots of trees which have been dug up in the vicinity, that the soil had been thickly studded with timber at some period or other. In a charter of Walter the Steward to the Monks of Paisley, about 1208, liberty is granted to them to take wood for burning out of his forest of *Seannccathre* (Sanquhar?) in Kyle at the sight of his forester.

After the Reformation, the church lands and patronage of this parish, “came first to Lord Claud Hamilton, and settled

at last on the Earl of Abercorn. The patronage of Saint Quivox Church has belonged to Oswald of Auchincruive, for many years. . . . When the Church was repaired in 1767, a new aisle was built by Oswald of Auchincruive, the patron, for the accommodation of his family."* The church itself is old, having been built before the Reformation; but it was recently repaired and enlarged. The manse was built in 1823.

ANTIQUITIES.

There is little to remark under this head—all remains of antiquity, including the Convent of Dalmulin, having long ago been swept away by the hand of improvement. Several small urns, however, supposed to be Roman, were discovered some years ago, in levelling a sand-bank at Content, in the vicinity of Newton-upon-Ayr.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF ST QUIVOX.

AUCHINCROIVE.

The earliest possessor of this property, of whom there is any record, was *Richard Wallace of Hackencrow*, mentioned in a charter by Walter the Steward to the canons and nuns of Dalmulin, supposed to have been dated in 1208, although that convent is generally held to have been founded in 1229. According to Lord Hailes, this Richard also possessed the estate of Ricardtoun, the original patrimony of the family. This, however, seems doubtful. We seldom or ever find the chief of a family designed by any other than the original title. It is more probable that the Auchincruive Wallaces were a

* Caledonia.

branch of the Riccarton family. But the compilers of the genealogies of the Wallaces are so inaccurate that it is difficult to arrive at anything like a satisfactory conclusion in reference to certain particulars. It is evident, however, that *Sir Duncan Wallace*, the next we find of Auchincruive, and who got charters of Sundrum, and various other lands, could not have been the son of John Wallace of Craigie—as set down by *Robertson*—though he might have been his brother, if the Wallaces of Riccarton and Auchincruive were one and the same family. “*Johanni Walays de Riccardtoun*,” and “*Duncan Walays, militi*,” had both charters of the same date from David II. in 1371. What makes it more probable that Sir Duncan Wallace was the representative of the Auchincruive branch, is the fact of his marriage with Eleanora de Bruys, Countess de Carrick.* A younger son of Wallace of Riccarton could scarcely be supposed equal to the hand of a Countess in her own right. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt of the identity of

Sir Duncan Wallace of Auchincruive and Sundrum. The latter property was acquired, not inherited, by Sir Duncan. “Hew Loocky had a charter of the 4d. land of Sundroun, with many other lands within the sherifdom of Air,” from Robert I.† *A Robert Wallayis* had a charter of the lands of Balmekeran, in Carrick, from Robert I.; and *Robert Walleyis* had a charter of the lands of Drumferne, in King’s Kyll,” from David II. Also, “*Robert Wallayis* and his heirs-male only,” had a blanch charter of “the lands of Somdrome and Quyltoun, in baronia de Kyll.” What relationship this Robert Wallace bore to Sir Duncan it is impossible to say; but about the same time we find the latter obtaining a charter from the same monarch of “the lands of Somdrome, and Drounferne, and Swild,” in Ayrshire; of the lands of Achterbannak, in Stirlingshire, and “of ane annuell furth of the

* *Robertson* makes this lady Eleanora Douglas, Countess of Alexander Bruce, Earl of Carrick; but she is plainly styled in the charters, “Eleanora de Bruys, Comitisse de Carryk.”

† *Robertson’s Index.*

lands of Barres," in Kincardineshire. Sir Duncán does not appear to have married the Countess of Carrick at this time ; but, on the 11th August, 1370, "Duncan Wallayis, militi," resigns the lands of Sundrome, Drumferne, and Sywyld, and obtains a new charter of the same, in favour of himself and "Elianore de Bruys, sponse ejus," dated at Perth, 22d October 1371. He and his spouse had various other charters of lands and baronies. "Duncan Walays, militi, et Elianoræ de Bruys, Comitisse de Carryk, sponsæ sue," had a charter "baroniarum de Dalyell, de Modirvale, de Oxinhame, et de Hetton, de terra de Maxtoun de Erthbyset," &c., from Robert II., 22d October 1374. It seems doubtful whether Sir Duncan had any children. Nisbet states that one of his daughters, a co-heir, married Cuninghame of Baidland, and by her got the barony of Caprington. But it is probable that this lady was a sister of Sir Duncan. Another of his sisters was married to Alan de Cathkert, ancestor of Lord Cathcart, and we know that the baronies of Dalmellington and Sundrum were devised by Sir Duncan to Alan de Cathkert, his nephew. Sir Duncan died, apparently without issue, before 1384, in which year we find Alan de Cathkert entering into an indenture with Roger Craufurd of Daleglis, at Sundrum, the Thursday after Christmas, 1384, by which part of the lands of Dalmellington were ceded to Roger for £46, 3s. 4d. The Cathcarts also obtained the barony of Auchincruive through the death of Sir Duncan, which seems further confirmatory of the belief that he died without issue ; because, if he had left two or three daughters, as is usually said, his property would have been more equally divided. It also seems that these inheritances, Auchincruive, Dalmellington, and Sundrum, were Sir Duncan's own property, prior to his marriage with the Countess of Carrick. Most of the other lands were entailed to James de Sandylands, son of the Countess by a previous marriage.

The lands of Auchincruive, Sundrum and Dalmellington, continued long in the hands of the Cathcarts. The lands of Auchincruive, however, were possessed for some time by the

Drongane family. John Craufurd of Drongane had a charter of the house and lands of Auchincruive, 10th May, 1532. Also of the mains of Auchincruive, 5th August 1535. In 1733 the heritors of St Quivox parish were Charles Lord Cathcart; William M'Taggart, late Provost of Irvine; Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, and Robert Wallace of Holmstoun.

The lands of Auchincruive were acquired by the ancestor of the present possessors, the

OSWALDS OF AUCHINCUIVE,

about 1760. According to Sir John Sinclair's account of Thurso, the progenitor of the Oswalds was one of the bailies of that burgh. He had a son,

The *Rev. James Oswald*, minister of Dunnett, in Caithness, who had two sons :

1. *Rev. Dr James.*
2. Richard, merchant in London, and minister plenipotentiary to sign the articles of peace with the United States in 1782.

The *Rev. Dr James Oswald* is said, in *Burke's Commoners*, to have acquired the estate of Auchincruive, by purchase, about the time already mentioncd. It seems rather to have been purchased by his brother, Richard, who is styled *Richard Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive*, in the deed of sale of the Greenhead manufactory of Kilmarnock, in 1773. Dr Oswald married Miss Murray of Pennyland, Caithness-shire, and had two sons :

1. George, of Scotstoun, his heir.
2. Alexander, of Shieldhall, merchant in Glasgow. He married Mary-Anne, daughter of John Dundas of Mona, Perthshire, and had issue :
 1. James, who succeeded to Auchincruive.
 2. John, died unmarried in 1800.
 3. Richard-Alexander, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Anderson, Esq. of London, and died in 1822, leaving two sons and two daughters :

1. Alexander, M.P. He was born in 1811, and married, in 1844, Lady Louisa Johnstone, widow of Sir George-

Frederick Johnstone, Bart., and daughter of William,
first Earl of Craven.

2. George, born in 1823.

1. Margaret.

2. Mary.

1. Agnes.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Lillias, married to Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Glasgow.

4. Margaret, married to Alex. M'Fadzean, M.D.

Mr Oswald of Shieldhall died in 1813.

Dr Oswald died in 1819.

George Oswald of Scotstoun and Auchincruive, married
Margaret, daughter of David Smith of Methven, Perthshire,
and had issue :

1. Richard-Alexander, who succeeded.

2. David, Major of the 38th Foot. Died in 1796.

3. James, Capt. R.N., died in 1822.

4. Alexander, advocate, married, in 1819, Anne, daughter of the late Sir
Hew Hamilton, Bart., and died without issue in 1821. His Lady
died in 1820.

1. Elizabeth of Scotstoun.

2. Catherine, married to Robert Haldane, Esq.

3. Margaret, married to General J. Wilson.

4. Christian, married to Alexander Anderson, Esq.

5. Mary, married to James Dennistoun, Esq.

Richard-Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive, M.P. for
Ayrshire. He was born in 1771, and married, first, in 1793,
Louisa, daughter of Wynne Johnston, Esq. of Hilton, in the
Merse. It was in honour of this "accomplished and lovely
woman," that Burns wrote—

"O, wat ye wha's in yon town,
Ye see the e'enin' sun upon?
The fairest dame's in yon town,
That e'enin' sun is shinin' on."

Mrs Oswald died at Lisbon, in 1797, leaving issue :

1. Richard, who married, in 1833, Lady Mary Kennedy, daughter of the
Marquis of Ailsa, but died in January following.

2. Mary-Hester, married in 1818 to Thomas-Spencer Lindsay, Esq. of
Hollymount, Ireland.

Mr Oswald married, secondly, in 1817, Lady Lillias Mont-
gomerie, widow of Robert-Dundas Macqueen, Esq. of Brax-

field, and daughter of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, but by her had no issue. He died in 1841. Mr Oswald was greatly respected by all who knew him, and especially by his tenantry, who, previous to his death, subscribed for a marble bust of him, and were at the expense of sending Mr Fillans, sculptor, to his residence abroad, to take a model. His Lady survived him a few years. Leaving no male issue, Mr Oswald was succeeded by his cousin,

James-Oswald Oswald of Auchincruive. He was a merchant in Glasgow, and first elected M.P. for that city in 1832.

Alexander Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive, succeeded his uncle in 1858. He is the eldest son of the late R. A. Oswald, Esq., and was born in 1811. He married, in 1844, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Frederica, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Craven, who died in 1858. His heir, *James*, was born in 1848.

Auchincruive, the family seat, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Ayr, a few miles from the county town.

ALEXANDERS OF BLACKHOUSE.

Robert Alexander of Blackhouse, in the parish of Mearns, a small estate of about fifty acres. He was born in 1604, and apprenticed to John Quhyt, writer in Paisley. He had a long and prosperous career : writer and Town-Clerk about 1636, and Bailie of Paisley in 1648, and again at various times in subsequent years. He acquired the lands of Boghall, near Ayr, in 1648. The feu-charter, by James, second Earl of Abercorn, is dated 7th June of that year, in favour of Robert Alexander, Esq., of all, &c., the two merk lands of Boghall, with houses, &c., glebes, fishings, used and wont, in the water of Ayr, parts and pertinents ; and all and whole the lands of Chappellands, comprehending therein the lands of Dykes and Smiddyhill, and the mill of Dalmilling, lying in the barony of Monkton and Dalmilling, regality of Paisley,

bailiary of Kyle-Stewart, and shire of Ayr. Mr. Alexander acquired various other properties in the vicinity, all of which were incorporated under the designation of Blackhouse. On the 25th May, 1668, he had a disposition in favour of himself in liferent, and of his son, James Alexander, in fee, of the 42s. land of Woodquarter, called Thornyflat, from Allan Hunter, who had a feu-charter of the same from John, second Lord Barganie, 31st May, 1665. He had also a disposition and assignation, in the same terms, of the lands of Boghall, from John Cuninghame, Esq. of Baidland, and Robert Gordon of Boghall, and John Gordon, his eldest son, dated 22d June, 1665. Robert Alexander of Blackhouse and Boghall married Marion Hamiltoun, and had issue :—

1. Maister James, his successor.
2. Claud, of Newton (ancestor of Alexander of Ballochmyle.)
3. Mr. Robert, writer in Paisley, from 1677 to 1699.
4. John. He and Robert are mentioned as the "breither-german" to Claud, in a document in 1678.
1. Jonet, married to Robert Love, maltman in Paisley. Her "breither" Claud, Mr Robert, and John, were bound to give the soume of 2000 merks in 1678, if Marion. as under, should die before her marriage. Robert Love died before 1678.
2. Marion, married to John Maxwell of Braidieland, parish of Paisley, in 1678. Braidieland consisted of 20s. old extent, and another mailing of 40s. She brought a tocher of 3600 merks, and her jointure was 400 merks.

Mr. Alexander of Blackhouse and Boghall, minister at Kilmalcolm, to which charge he was ordained in 1656. He married Mary, daughter of the Laird of Southbar, and aunt of Mr. James Stirling, minister of the Barony of Glasgow. This marriage took place in 1657. A contract was entered into upon the occasion, "between the said Robert Alexander and James Alexander, commissar at Kilmalcolm, his eldest son, on the marriage of the latter with Mary Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell of Southbar, whereby the former became bound to convey to the latter his lands of Blackhouse, Chappelland, mill of Dalmilling, £3 11s. land of Dalmilling, called Gairdner Hunter and Lauchland's-maillings, and the

one-half merkland of Dalnilling, called Graystack, under the reservation of his own liferent, of one-half thereof," dated 9th June, 1657.* Mr. Alexander was among the "outed" ministers in 1662. He is said to have died of fever in 1669; but this could not have been the case, for, on the 30th October, 1685, he grants a disposition in favour of *Robert Alexander*, his eldest lawful son, of the lands and estate of Blackhouse. He had issue :—

1 Robert, of Blackhouse.

2. John, born about 1660, was a merchant in Glasgow, and at his death, in 1712, he mortified £100 for the use of the poor members of the merchant rank in Glasgow, and also to the poor of the Kirk Session £66, 13s. 4d. Scots. He married, about 1690, Janet Cuninghame, a daughter of the Laird of Craigends, and had issue :—

1. Robert, his heir. 2. William, Provost of Edinburgh.

3. Anna, married to Peter Murdoch, merchant, and Provost of Edinburgh (his second wife.) They had a daughter, Mary.

3. Jean, married to William Greenlies of Auchlamont (Paisley Parish), writer in Ayr. Contract dated 24th August, 1689. He died before 1698.

Robert Alexander of Blackhouse had a charter of that property, under the Great Seal, 5th March, 1686. With consent of his father, James, he disposed of part of the lands of Chappelland to Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart. He was one of the Principal Clerks of the Court of Session. He married Sophia, daughter of John Blair of Innerwick. He was an able, virtuous, benevolent, and friendly man. On his death, in 1723, Allan Ramsay wrote a laudatory poem in honour of his memory. He left an only daughter, Jean, married to Lockhart of Lee. Amongst the title-deeds are—"Retour of the special service of Mrs. Jean Alexander of Blackhouse, as only child and heir to the said Robert Alexander, and spouse to John Lockhart, Esq. of Lee, in the said lands of Boghall and Dalnilling," dated 26th June, 1733. Also, "Precept of *Clare Constat*, by Hugh Baillie, Esq. of Monkton, in favour of the said Mrs. Jean Alexander or

* Mr. Campbell of Craigie bought Dalnilling, or Milton Mill, from Mr. Home in 1790.

Lockhart, for infesting her as heir foresaid," &c., 26th March, 1734. Mrs. Alexander excambied, for certain parts of the lands of Dalmilling, with Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, the upper holm of Blackhouse, with four rigs of land, with the bog and brae above the holm, all parts of the lands of Blackhouse.

Robert Alexander, fifth of Blackhouse, was served heir to the said Mrs. Jean Alexander or Lockhart, his cousin, in the lands of Blackhouse, 1769.

William Alexander, sixth of Blackhouse, next succeeded as heir apparent.

On the 29th November, 1786, a decret of sale was obtained, before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of George Home of Branxton, Esq., one of the Principal Clerks of Session, against the Messrs. Alexander, merchants in Edinburgh, of the lands and estate of Blackhouse. In 1787, the property came into the hands of the Ayr Coal Company, represented by David Balfour, Esq., W.S., from whom it was acquired by John Taylor, Esq., W.S., for himself, and as trustee for the other partners, 14th August, 1789. In 1829, it became the property of the Messrs. Hunter and Co., bankers, Ayr, who disposed of it some years ago to *John Taylor Gordon*, Esq. of Newton Lodge.

LOCKHARTS OF BOGHALL.

The Lockharts of Boghall were a branch of the Lockharts of Bar, in Galston parish, and occupied a prominent position as burgesses of Ayr. The earliest of them that occurs in the burgh records is *Alexander Lockhart*, who was provost in 1547. *John Lockhart*, the son of *Alexander*, appears in 1548; and *John Lockhart* of Boghall in 1586. In that year, *Archibald Lockhart*, brother of *Gabriel Lockhart*, protested against what had been done in a dispute as to the boundaries of Cuningpark. The Lockharts possessed considerable property in and about Ayr.

They seem to have acquired Boghall from the Earl of

Abercorn, successor to the abbots of Paisley. *John Lockhart* of Bar was served heir to his grandfather, *Alexander Lockhart* of Boghall, in all and whole the 16s. 8d. land of Taitsquarter, with the pertinents, &c., the 3 merk land of Dalmilling, of old extent, also called Taitsquarter, the 16s. 8d. land of Dalmilling of the same extent, called Jaspers-teunstead, with the pendicles, &c., as also the merkland now called Chappel-land, &c., 24th June, 1630. These lands were alienated by John Lockhart of Bar to Robert Gordon, Provost of the burgh of Ayr, and John Gordon, merchant burgess there, his eldest son, dated 25th June, 1647. They had thereafter become the property of John Montgomerie, whose son, Patrick Montgomerie of Blackhouse, disposed of them to John Cuninghame of Baidland, 11th June, 1663. On the 20th of April, 1664, a decret of apprising of the lands of Boghall was obtained by Mr. Cuninghame of Baidland for payment of the money he had sometime before advanced upon them ; hence the sale of the lands by the parties concerned to the Alexanders, in 1665.

PRESTWICKSHAWS.

The ten pound land of Prestwickshaws formed part of the barony of Newton. The "land of Prestwikschawis" occurs in the Prestwick records as early as 1475. There was a mill at the place, and Sandy Fyndlay was miller in 1562. The first proprietor whose name is mentioned in these records was

Thomas Somirwell of Prestwikschawis, in 1514.

James Somervell, heir of John Somervell of Cambusnethane, his grandfather, was served in the "10 libratis terrarum de Prestwikschawis," 3d July, 1599. The property, however, must have been sold previously, for

"*Adam Stewart*, burgess of Air, and his tenentis and occupiaris of his landis of Prestwikschawis," are mentioned

in the Prestwick records in 1597. Adam Stewart was succeeded by his son,

John Stewart, who was served heir to his father in several small properties, besides Prestwickshaws, 16th November, 1616. Prior to this, however, the property appears to have been acquired by

William Wallace of Prestwickshaws, whose name occurs in the testament of William Browne, merchant burgess of Ayr, 1613.* He is repeatedly mentioned in similar documents down till 1640, when it appears for the last time in the testament of John Neill, one of the barons of Prestwick. He seems from the testament of Jeallis Stewart, relict of William Wallace of Brighthouse, to have been married to her daughter, Helen Wallace.

James Wallace of Prestwickshaws and Anna Kennedy, his spouse, had a son, *James*, baptized 7th Oct., 1677. The witnesses were—"Robert Wallace of Holmstone, Mr. Robert Stewart, advocate, Hugh Wallace, W.S., and James Kennedy of Gardenrose, goodseer to the child."† He had also a son, *Robert*, and a daughter, *Elizabeth*.

On the death of James Wallace of Prestwickshaws, the property was acquired by *Hugh Montgomerie*, of the Eglinton family, who, on succeeding to *Boreland*, by his marriage with the heiress, sold Prestwickshaws to

Robert Wallace, son of the former proprietor. Eliza Wallace, sister to Robert Wallace of Prestwickshaws, now spouse to Thomas Macdonald, of his Majesty's Guards,‡ had sasine of the 10lib land of Prestwickshaws. This must have been for the purpose of completing the titles, that the property might be handed over to a new proprietor,

William Adair, who, at the same time, had sasine of it.

* It belonged to the Laird of Craigie in 1605—from which it may be inferred that William Wallace was an immediate off-shoot of that family.

† Ayr Session Records.

‡ She and her husband had sasine, as heir to James Wallace of Prestwickshaws, writer, of five wool booths, &c., in Ayr, 4th Feb., 1720. The same year they disposed of some property in Sandgate of Ayr to William Adair.

He was son of the deceased Rev. William Adair, minister of Ayr, and married, first, *Anna Kennedy*. He married, secondly, Elizabeth Crawford. "William Adair of Prestwickshaws and Elizabeth Crawford had a son, *William*, born 11th December, 1730." The child was presented for baptism "by John Vans, merchant, in regard the parents are lying under the scandal of uncleanness, before their supposed marriage."*

* Session Records.

PARISH OF SORN.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

The original name of this parish was Dalgain, from the property so called on which the church was built. It signifies, in the Celtic language, the field of sand or gravel, which is characteristic of the place. It was occasionally called the Church of Sorn, from Sorn Castle, which stands at a short distance, and ultimately the designation of Sorn altogether supplanted that of Dalgain. Sorn is also Celtic, and means a projection, or rough visage, which may have been applicable to the site of the castle. The parish is nearly a square, about six and a half miles. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Muirkirk; on the west by the parish of Mauchline; on the north by the parish of Galston; and on the south by the parish of Auchinleck.

The parish is intersected by the river Ayr, which enters it from the east, and runs in a westerly direction. The Ayr is augmented by several tributary streams, the principal of which is the Cleugh, which flows close by Sorn Castle. The topographical appearance of the parish is highly diversified, and in some respects picturesque. The highest eminence is Blackside-end, on the north-east boundary, supposed to be about 1600 feet above the level of the sea. From this height a beautiful and commanding view of the surrounding country is obtained. The level holms and romantic hollows along the

banks of the "hermit Ayr" are exceedingly beautiful, while the scenery of the deep glen through which the Cleugh finds its way, is said to equal, on a small scale, the far-famed scenery of the Falls of Clyde. There is a great deal of moor and moss land in the parish, though what is arable is generally well cultivated, and numerous plantations and belts of wood give a sheltered aspect to a considerable portion of the district. Blackcock, and other game birds, abound in the parish.

In 1845 blackband ironstone was discovered on the lands of Glenlogan.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sorn did not exist as a separate parish till 1658, when it was disjoined from the overgrown parish of Mauchline. It consequently formed part of the original grant to the monks of Melrose, and was then in a state of nature. In 1652 a settlement was made for detaching the parish from Mauchline; but owing to the distraction of the times the separation was not finally effected till 1692. From a stone in one of the walls of the church it appears to have been built in 1658. When the settlement took place in 1692, the patronage of the church was conceded to the Earl of Loudoun; and in 1782, it was disposed of, along with the castle of Sorn, to William Tennent, Esq. of Poole, by whom both were sold to Graham of Limekilns, and Stevenson of Dalgain, who again parted with them to Somervell of Hamilton Farm, and they are now held by Mrs A. Somervell of Sorn Castle and Dalgain.

"From Wodrow's History it appears that a Mr John Campbell was ejected from Dalgain in 1662 for noncompliance with Episcopacy; and according to Cruickshanks, Mr Andrew Dalrymple, minister at Auchinleck, was 'indulged' to Sorn in 1669. Nor is it improbable that, previous to the Revolution in 1688, there was an Episcopalian incumbent settled in the parish, as a tradition prevails that he was obliged to flee

at that period ; and a small pass at the side of the river Ayr, near Sorn Castle, over which he is said to have passed during his flight, is still called the Curate's Steps. It is not unlikely that he was one of those to whom Bishop Burnet alludes as being so obnoxious to the people, that they tore their gowns, and carried them in mock procession through their parishes previous to expelling them. In 1826, the church was thoroughly repaired, and the seating so arranged as to accommodate about fifty persons more than formerly. It is conveniently enough situated for the parish—has 611 sittings, of which 64 are set apart for the poor, and those not otherwise entitled to church accommodation. There is, besides, a chapel of ease in the village of Catrine, which was built by Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle, in 1792, and cost £1000. In 1829, this chapel was purchased by the feuars of Catrine, who, by their feu-rights, are bound to maintain a chapel in connection with the Establishment, as well as a churchyard.”*

The manse has been rebuilt since the last Statistical Account was published, and in a style of elegance rarely seen in a rural parsonage.

In the year 1849, a set of school-houses were erected, which, for beauty of design and amplitude of accommodation, surpass any to be found in the district.

Catrine, now a considerable village, has long been famed for its extensive cotton mills. These works were commenced in 1786 by Claud Alexander, Esq. of Ballochmyle, and David Dale, Esq., merchant in Glasgow. At that time only two families lived at Catrine—those of the miller and blacksmith. The population now amounts to upwards of 3000.

Extracts from the Session Records.

“Dec. 18, 1692.—Whilk day, after calling on the name of the Lord, the minister, Mr Mungo Lyndesay, inquired

* Statistical Account.

whether or no there was any parish register belonging to the session or congregation ; and it being answered and declared that there was none since the disjoining of the paroch from the paroch of Mauchline, the late prelacy being not long thereafter introduced into the national church, and during it the said paroch not being planted with any ordained minister, but men of a prelatick stamp intruded thereupon, and in such tymes of confusion there was no register kept.

“The minister farther inquired if any other elders used to sit as members of the session than those present ; and it was declared that Robert Farquhar of Catarin, Andrew Wylie, portioner of Logan, John Peden of Blindburn, and Alexander M’Kerrow in Blackside, were yet living in that paroch, that had been established elders ; that Robert Farquhar, though in late times, through the power of temptation, and through the persecution, did swear that abominable oath called the test, yet, to the knowledge of many, he grievously repented that sin ; of the others, two were also guilty of the same desertion.” They were all finally re-elected.

This is the first entry in the Session Records, and it shows forcibly the zeal with which the first minister after the Revolution entered on his duties. Throughout, indeed, he manifests the same anxiety for the interests of his parish, and in matters temporal as well as spiritual. The entries during his incumbency are written in a remarkably neat and distinct hand, and the style is clear and forcible. In 1698, we find him urging the heritors to fix a salary for a schoolmaster to the parish, and on 24th February of that year, a meeting was held for the purpose ; but although a considerable number attended, they, “not being the major part of the heritors of this paroch, found and declared themselves not to be in a capacity to stent the paroch in a salary for schoolmaster.” It was some considerable time afterwards when this object was effected.

“Nov. 23, 1698.—Whilk day Jean M’Latchie was dilated by authority of two magistrates, James Farquhar of Gilmills-croft, and Adam Aird of Katarin, and was by them put in

the joggles, from the ringing of the first to the ringing of the third bell, and then appeared to be rebuked before the congregation, for profanation of the Sabbath.

“May 11, 1700.—Hugh Mithell of Dalgain was this day, according to the 31st Act of the present Session of Parliament, entitled ‘Ane Act against Profaneness,’ named and chosen magistrate unanimously for this parish to carry said act into effect, Sir Geo. Campbell of Cesnock, Sher. Prine., having given him full powers.

“July 10, 1700.—Christian Beg in Corsebogue confesses voluntarily that she inned some stuff on Saturday near the Sabbath, and on Sabbath night she caved some corn from the Shaw, and gave it to the calfs. She was dismissed with a sessional rebuke, as she had not waited for a judicial summons, but told voluntarily; but the congregation is to be told that she was rebuked, and the magistrate has discerned her in a personal fine, which she is to pay.

“At Dalgain Kirk, this 30th Oct. 1702.—The Earl of Loudoun and many other heritors present, met for the purpose of appropriating his room to every heritor for a seat, the aisle for the Earl was determined on, and for Dalgayne three pews south of the pulpit,” &c. So on the minute runs, till the whole is apportioned, and it is resolved farther to creet “lofts” or galleries. This minute is signed by all the heritors of whose families an account is here given, and then existing in the parish, and also by the following: Patrick Boyle of Smiddyshaw; J. Beg of Heateth; Beg of Over Clewis; J. Smith, portioner of Logan; Wylie, portioner of Logan; J. Brown of Hill of Auchmannoch; Gibson of North Limmerhaugh; Peden of Blindburn.

EMINENT PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

The two Professor Stewarts, both connected with the University of Edinburgh, resided chiefly during the summer season at their villa of Catrine. Burns, who experienced

great kindness at their hands, and frequently dined at Catrine, thus compliments them in the *Vision* :

With deep-struck reverential awe
The learned sire and son I saw.
To nature's God, and nature's law,
 They gave their lore,
This, all its source and end to draw,
 That, to adore."

The reputation of the father, for his original genius, and high attainments as a geometrician, and of the son, Dugald Stewart, as a metaphysician, is too well known to require any eulogium here.

The Countess-Dowager of Loudoun, after having lived for a considerable time at the Courts of Queen Anne and George I., took up her abode at Sorn Castle in 1727, and for a long series of years carried on those improvements in hedging and planting which so much adorn the surrounding landscape.

Though not properly ranking under the title of eminent men, it must not be forgotten that the famous Alexander Peden, of prophetic memory, was a native of Sorn parish. He was born in 1626, as asserted by some, at the farm-house of Auchencloigh, and died at his brother's house, near the place of his nativity, in 1686.

ANTIQUITIES.

"There is nothing," says the writer in the *Statistical Account*, "particularly worthy of being noticed under this head except Sorn Castle. This castle, which stands upon a rock overhanging the river Ayr, and within a short distance of the church and manse, is supposed to have been erected at a very early period, but by whom is unknown. There is, however, a tradition that the labourers who were engaged in building it had their option either of a peck of meal or 1½d per day." The earliest possessors of Sorn were the Keiths of

Galston. Janet de Keith, heiress of Galston, was married, first, to Sir David de Hamilton, ancestor of the ducal house of Hamilton; and secondly, to Sir Alexander Stewart of Darneley. Amongst other lands, she granted Sorn to her son, Andrew de Hamyltoun, which charter was confirmed,



Sorn Castle.

under the Great Seal, on the 11th December 1406. In the reign of Charles II. Sorn Castle was garrisoned by a troop of dragoons, for the purpose of overawing the Presbyterians in that quarter. The following relic of these eventful times is preserved amongst the family papers at Auchmannoch:—

“God save the King.

“I, Lewis Lauder, Governor of Sorn Castle, dow heirby certifie and declare, viz. —Kirkwood, servitour to Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, in the parish of Sorne, did compeir before me, on solemn oath before Almighty God, did abjure and denounce the late traitourous apollogeticall declaration, in so far as it declares war against his Majestie, and asserts that it is lawful to kill all such as serve his Majestie in church, state, armie, or countrie, conform to his Majestie’s late proclamation of the 30th daye of December last.

“Given at Sorne, the aught day of February 1688 zeirs.

“LEWIS LAUDER.”

There is a tradition that James V. visited Sorn Castle on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of his Chancellor, Sir William Hamilton, to Lord Seaton. It is also averred, that it was while on this visit that his Majesty alighted at a well, half-way between Glasgow and Sorn, to refresh himself; hence the name of "King's Well," which the place still bears; and that he was so much annoyed by the bad roads as to declare, that if he wished to do the devil an ill turn he would send him to Sorn on the occasion of a marriage.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF SORN.

RICHMOND OF AUCHINCLOIGH.

Andrew Richmond is retoured, 7th October 1663,* heir to *John Richmond* of Auchincloigh, his brother, in the 40s. land of Carlieth. The next we find any notice of is (at a long interval),

James Richmond of Auchincloigh, who married, 27th August, 1724,† *Isobell Paterson*, portioner of Carleith, and had subsequently several children baptized.

John Richmond of Auchincloigh was married, 8th November 1774, to *Janet Harvie*. It was probably their son who alienated the property, about the beginning of the present century, to Mr. Falconer, who sold it to the Duke of Portland. A family of the name of Harvie were joint proprietors with the Richmonds of Auchincloigh, as the parish register shews, from 1696 to 1729, and most likely before and after these dates. Both portioners sign the minute of heritors meeting in 1702, at which the church pews were apportioned. The Richmonds acquired the whole estate at a subsequent period.

* Old Retours.

† Sorn Session Register.

RICHMOND OF CARLEITH.

This, as we have seen in the preceding article, was a branch of the Auchincloigh family.

James Richmond of Carlieth, apparently the son of Andrew, mentioned above, married, 1700, April 7, Janet Richmond.

John Richmond of Carlieth had a child baptized June 1704. He was probably the brother of James.

John Richmond of Carlieth had a child baptized in 1746; and his son, John Richmond, younger, had an illegitimate child baptized in 1767. This is the last entry of them in the session records.

PEDEN OF AUCHINLONGFORD.

The first notice we have of this family is in the old retours, under date 16th March 1648, when

Alexander Pethein is served heir to his grandfather, Alexander Pethein of Auchinlongford;* but from the number of families of the same name that existed in the parish during the seventeenth century, we may infer that they had been settled there long previously.

James Peden of Auchinlongford had sasine of these lands, 6th January 1693. He had a child baptized on 5th March 1693.† His wife's name was Agnes Miller. They had several other children baptized. His son succeeded in 1723, and was also styled

James Peden of Auchinlongford. He married Isabell Rob, and had several children baptized before the year 1733.‡ He was succeeded by his son,

James Peden of Auchinlongford, who sold the property before the year 1780 to Mr. Innes of Stowe, in whose family

* Old Retours.

† Session Records of Sorn.

‡ Ibid.

it continues. It consisted of the farms of Burntshields and West Auchinlongford.

There were six families of farmers named Peden in the parish towards the end of the seventeenth century, doubtless all derived, either directly or indirectly, from Auchinlongford, and from one of them sprang the revered Covenanter, Mr Alexander Peden; but it is doubtful (although it is allowed by every one that he was a native of Sorn), to which of them he belonged. The Pedens in Auchmannoch have the name of Alexander more frequently mentioned in the session records than any other, which is an indication at least, of nearer affinity. The first entry in the register is the baptism of a son of Alexander Peden in Auchmannoch.

CAMPBELL OF AUCHMANNOCH.

Robertson assumes the traditional account preserved in this family, that they were directly descended from Loudoun, to be correct. We incline to think that all the primary branches of that family were comprehended in the entail of the first Lord Loudoun, and therein set down in their respective degrees of propinquity, and that many families of that period subsequently sprang from *them*. In corroboration of this is the fact, that in the sixteenth century there were no fewer than twenty-two families of the name in the parishes of Mauchline and Cumnock alone (both being then undivided), all of whom, from their being engaged in the same quarrels, and being mentioned in each other's documents, were evidently of one blood; while, in the entail just mentioned, only eleven are called to the succession, and these are scattered over many parishes of the county. It will be seen from what is said elsewhere, that the Killoch family was intimately connected with this one; and the near proximity of the places, taken into consideration with this circumstance, may

appear to indicate the source of the latter, and to support the tradition in so far as that Killoch was latterly the unquestionable chief of the Loudoun Campbells.

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch has a renewed charter from the Commendator of Melrose, of date 8th August 1565, to him and his spouse, Margaret Cuninghame (of the Caprington family). He was succeeded by his son,

George Campbell of Auchmannoch. He had a charter from James VI., dated 20th September 1590. He was succeeded by his son,

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, who married, 10th November 1606, Janet, daughter of John Campbell of Eshawburn. His retour is dated 1601. He is mentioned in the testament of Robert Craufurd, younger of Smiddyshaw, in 1616,* whose wife's name was Margaret Campbell. George Campbell of Killoch, and Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, are overseers under the deed. The testament of his wife is recorded 1622, "given up by the said Arthur in behalf of Arthur, Hew, Agnes, and Janet Campbell, lawfull bairns to defunct." Smiddyshaw and Montgarswood are cautioners. Auchmannoch appears also in the testament of John Campbell, Bailie of Mauchline, 1622.

George Campbell of Auchmannoch succeeded his father, the preceding, in 1637. He took an active part in support of the Presbyterian Church, during the reign of Charles I., having taken the field with General Leslie in 1638, as appears from a will executed by him in 1639, wherein he appointed John Campbell of Eshawburn, John Campbell of Killoch, and his father, trustees in his absence. From this it appears, also, that his father had conveyed the lands to him during his own lifetime. He married Jean Mure, daughter of John Mure of Stacklawhill, descended of Rowallan, and by her had two sons, *Arthur* and *John*, designed of Netherton. He had also a daughter, *Jean*, whose name occurs in the particular register of sasines, 15th Dec. 1694.

* Commissary Records.

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch was retoured heir to his father in 1668. He, like his father, was engaged in the cause of the Covenant. He is accordingly among those who were fined by Middleton in 1662, "as Campbell, younger of Auchmannoch." He was afterwards imprisoned at Strathaven. His name is to be found, among those of many other gentlemen of Ayrshire, appended to an address regarding grievances, in 1701. He married, 1671, Margaret, daughter of John Schaw of Kiers, in Carrick (afterwards of Dalton), by whom he had three sons, *John*, *William*, and *Allan*. He had also a daughter, *Elizabeth*, who had sasine of annual rent, furth of John Mitchell's lands of Halglenmuir, to whom she was married, 6th Feb. 1702. The last two died unmarried. *Arthur Campbell* of Auchmannoch died 1703, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Campbell of Auchmannoch, who had sasine of these lands, 31st Dec. 1703. He married Jean, daughter of Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain, by Janet Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Whitehaugh, by whom he had two sons, *John* and *Arthur*. He died in 1740, and was succeeded by his son,

John Campbell of Auchmannoch, who was for many years a merchant in Bristol. He died unmarried, in February 1794, and was succeeded by his brother,

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, who married Burella, daughter of Robert Hunter of Pigsaw, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, and by her had four sons and one daughter :

1. John, who died at Calcutta, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, unmarried.
2. Robert.
3. Andrew, Lieut.-Colonel in the service of the East India Company, succeeded the late Rev. Dr Mitchell in the lands of Avisyard, in Cumnock parish. Col. Campbell married Nicola Anna, daughter of Colonel Maxwell of Birdstoun, county Donegal, and had one son.
4. Arthur, W.S., of Catrine, who married Miss Barstow, and has one son

and four daughters. He bought the estate of Nether Catrine in 1852 from the heirs of the late Colonel Stewart.

1. Elizabeth, married to James Cuthbert of Dalleagles, and had issue.

Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Campbell of Auchmannoch, the present proprietor.

Arms—Girony of eight, gules and ermine, for Loudoun, surcharged, with the arms of Mure of Rowallan in a canton; a silver cup in chief for Schaw of Hailly; and a bugle horn on base for Hunter of Pisgah.

Crest—A double-headed eagle issuing from flames, and looking to the sun.

Motto—"I bide my tyme."

Auchmannoch is in the northern quarter of the parish, near the march with Galston. A family of the name of Brown possessed part of it until the beginning of last century. In 1601, William Brown is retoured heir to James Brown of Auchmannoch in the 10s. land of Auchmannoch; and in 1649, Margaret and Janet, daughters of William Brown of Auchmannoch, are retoured heirs to him. John Brown of Auchmannoch signs at the kirk distribution meeting in 1702. The hill of Auchmannoch was their part of it. He had sasine of the 10s. land of Meadowhead, 28th Sept. 1705.

CAMPBELL OF BROKLERDYKE.

In 1646, John Campbell of Crossflat (and Auldhouseburn) is retoured heir to his brother in Brochlerdyke, Holehouse, and Sands, (now Holehouse Mill.) From this it would appear that these two families were intimately connected, but which was the eldest, and consequently the parent stock, cannot be ascertained. The first who is found after the above date is

George Campbell of Brochlerdyke, who, in 1695, had a child baptized. His wife's name was Elizabeth Logan. They had subsequently several children baptized. His son,

William Campbell of Brochlerdyke, was a writer in Mauchline. He appears in the Session-Books as witness to a marriage in 1719; and the last notice of him is in 1740, when he appears as an elder of Mauchline. He died some years afterwards. His tombstone is still extant in Sorn kirkyard, with the arms of Loudoun on it.

MITCHELL OF BURNHEAD.

Robert Mitchell of Burnhead is the first we find of this family, though from the deed of apprising mentioned in the preceding article, it must have been his father or grandfather who was a son of Dalgain. He is mentioned in a Crown charter to his only daughter, Agnes, "of the lands of Dalsangane," of date 1602, (21st August.) The words are, to "Agnes, only daughter of the *late* Robert Mitchell of Burnhead." The next is

Patrick Mitchell of Burnhead, who is only known by the retour of his son,

John Mitchell of Burnhead, dated 1626, as heir to his father, Patrick Mitchell of Burnhead. He had a charter of confirmation from Lord Loudoun, superior of the lands, of the same date. This deed was witnessed by "Dalgaine" and "David Dunbar of Enterkine." He left a son,

John Mitchell of Burnhead, who, being burthened with debt, parted with his land, in 1654, to John Mitchell of Dalgain, and all claims against him were discharged by a deed, witnessed by John Reid of Ballochmyle, George Logan of that Ilk, Allan Logan, his brother, and William Logan, "ye writer hereof." This discharge is dated 1680, and is signed by Alexander Paterson, Jean Campbell, (Whitehaugh's wife,) &c.

According to traditon the Dalgain family had their

residence in a tower on this property, which was partly in existence about the middle of last century. Besides the branches here mentioned, there are others—such as Braehead in Mauchline, and some in Galston parish—which sprang from it. Burnhead was sold soon after the year 1700 to Logan of Logan, in which family it continued till the death of the last of the name, Hugh Logan of that Ilk, in 1802, who left it (subject to the payment to the heir of a nominal price) to George Ranken of Whitehill, his relative. But the heir (H. G. Campbell of Auchline,) disputed the will, and, after long litigation, it was set aside on account of an informality by the House of Lords. Mr. Ranken bought it some time afterwards at the judicial sale of Logan's property, along with Nether Hillar, and he changed the name to Glenlogan, in grateful remembrance of Logan's friendly intentions.

AIRD OF NETHER CATRINE, AND STEWART OF CATRINE.

William Aird of Nether Catrine had a Crown charter, dated 26th October 1593, of these lands, and his son,

Adam Aird of Nether Catrine had a Crown charter to him and his son, of the lands of Catrine, dated 15th March 1634. This son, whose name is not given, was probably father to

Adam Aird of Nether Catrine, who is witness to the marriage of John Mitchell, yr. of Turnerhill, with Margaret Reid, in 1683.* His wife's name does not appear, but he had a daughter named *Agnes*, married, 8th June 1693, to the Rev. Mr. William Fleming, minister of the gospel at Innerkip.† He was succeeded by his son, who is several times mentioned, during his father's lifetime, as witness in the parish records.

Adam Aird of Nether Catrine, whose wife's name was Jean Dunbar, had two daughters, *Christian* and *Helen*, baptized, respectively, in 1697 and 1700. We find no other issue of this marriage, and it is known by tradition that one

* Mauchline Session Register.

† Sorn Session Register.

of his daughters was married to the Rev. Mr. Stewart of Rothsay,* (minister there,) and that Professor Matthew Stewart, of Edinburgh University, was the offspring of that marriage. The Professor succeeded to the estate of Nether Catrine, but whether by purchase or in right of his wife, does not appear. He married Marjory, daughter of Archibald Stuart, Writer to the Signet,† and by her had *Dugald Stewart*, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the same University, afterwards so famous for his works. The lives of both these eminent men will be found detailed, at greater length than our limits will permit, in the *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*. Dugald Stewart married, first, Helen, daughter of Neil Ballantine, merchant in Glasgow, and by her had one son, *Mathew*, and one daughter, *Margaret*, married to the Rev. Dr. Miller of Cumnock, and had issue; secondly, Helen D'Arcy, daughter of the Honourable George Cranstoun, without issue. He died in 1828, and was succeeded in Catrine by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Stewart, who served long in India, and was the author of an able pamphlet on Indian affairs. Colonel Stewart was an accomplished scholar, and deeply versed in the learning of the east. He died in 1851, and in 1852, his estate was purchased by Arthur Campbell, W.S., son of the late Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch.

FARQUHAR OF OVER CATRINE.

The first we have observed of this family, which was probably a branch of Gilmillscroft, is

Bernard Farquhar of Over Catrine, mentioned in a Crown charter of confirmation to his son,

George Farquhar of Over Catrine, in which he is styled

* He was perhaps twice married. See "Robertson," Vol. iii.

† *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*.

Bernard Farquhar of Over Catrine. It is dated 22d July 1597. The next met with is,

George Farquhar of Over Catrine, who had a Crown charter of date 15th March 1634, and was probably the son of the preceding. The next we find may be his son,

George Farquhar of Over Catrine, who is mentioned in the retour, 1681,* of his son,

Robert Farquhar of Over Catrine. He was deeply involved in the religious discussions of the age, but at last took the test and submitted to Government. He was an elder of Dalgain in 1693, having been re-elected on the accession to the ministry of the parish of Mr. Mungo Lyndsay, although "he had taken the abominable oath called the Test," "because he had grievously repented thereof"† His wife's name was Margaret Campbell, and by her he had one son and three daughters:—

1. Agnes, married, 1701, to John Aird, son of Adam Aird of Wester Catrine.‡
2. Mary, married, 1714, to William Beg, second son of James Beg, of Dornal.§—Witnesses, John Beg of Dornal, and William Beg of Dernlaw.||
3. Margaret, married to the Rev. Mr. Connal, minister of Sorn,¶ after Mr. Lyndsay.

It would seem that he had been twice married, as the son and Mrs. Connal must have been born many years after the first two daughters. He was succeeded by

Robert Farquhar of Over Catrine, his son, who married, first, Annice, daughter of James Beg of Dornal; and secondly, Anna, daughter and co-heiress of John Chalmers of Gadgirth. He had no issue by either of his wives, the last of whom long survived him, she having died about 1790. The property was then sold to a Mr. Allan, who possessed it some years, when it was purchased by the Buchanans of Catrine Bank. It was sometimes called Townhead, probably to distinguish it from the other Catrine.

* Old Retours.

† Sorn Session Records.

‡ Sorn Session Records.

§ Ibid.

|| Ibid.

¶ Ibid.

BUCHANAN OF CATRINE BANK.

Archibald Buchanan of Catrine Bank was the second son of James Buchanan of Carston in Stirlingshire. He married, first, Miss Robertson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, and by her had two sons, *James* and *John*; secondly, Hannah, daughter of Robert Struthers, merchant in Glasgow, and by her had four daughters and one son:—

1. Hannah, married to the Rev. Dr. Keith, minister of Hamilton, and has issue.
 2. Margaret, married George Bogle of Rosemount, and had issue. She died in 1839.
 3. Janet.
 4. Agnes, died in 1837.
1. Archibald, partner in, and manager of the Catrine Cotton Company.

Mr. Buchanan purchased the lands of Daldorch about forty years ago, and subsequently those of Townhead or Over Catrine and others, and built an elegant mansion on them, to which he gave the name of Catrine Bank. He will long be remembered in the district for the admirable manner in which he conducted the cotton works of Catrine, of which he was manager, and (of the company) a principal partner for many years. Mr. Buchanan died about 1841. His eldest son, James, is a merchant in Glasgow, and his second, John, resides in England. The youngest, Archibald, as stated above, occupies his father's position in the Catrine Cotton Company. He married, 1847, Miss Foster of Northumberland, and by her has one daughter.

 CAMPBELL OF CLEWIS.

James Campbell of Clewis is denounced as a rebel, and put to the horn, along with Shankston and many other Campbells, for the slaughter of Patrick Dunbar of Corsinton

in 1512.* Subsequently, Cesnock appears as his cautioner, from which it may be inferred that Clewis was of his family. The next we find is, after a long interval,

James Campbell of Clewis, whose testament is recorded 1621, by which it appears that he was married to Janet, daughter of John Mitchell of Dalgain.†

John Campbell of Clewis is retoured heir to his father in Clewis and Moss-side in 1643.

Robert Campbell of Clewis is mentioned in the marriage-contract of John Mitchell of Turnerhill, 1683, as having disposed part of Clewis, called Over Clewis, to William Mitchell. This was done, apparently, about 1648.

John Campbell of Clewis is mentioned, 1681, in the retour of his son,

John Campbell of Clewis, who then enters heir to his father.

James Campbell of Clewis had a son baptized in 1747.‡ This is the last notice we find of the family.

Clewis now forms part of the Auchinleck estate.

REID OF DALDILLING.

This was an ancient family and probably one of the oldest cadets of the Barskimming Reids. They seem to have been, from an early period of the Reformation, staunch supporters of the Government and the form of worship it desired to maintain. The first we have found, is

George Reid of Daldilling. He is one of those accused of being concerned in the murder of the Earl of Cassillis in 1527.§ And he is probably the same, who, in 1544, held the Kirk of Mauchline against Wishart, who desired to

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Commissary Records, Glasgow.

‡ Session Register

§ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

preach in it. The four who did this are stated by Knox to have been, George Reid of Daldilling, the Campbells of Brownside and Mountgarswood, and the Laird of Temp-land.*

George Reid of Daldilling is the next. He had a charter of the lands of Douray, 1596. His son, *John*, got a charter of Weltown, dated 20th March 1598. His testament was recorded in 1615. He might be the son, but more probably was the grandson of the preceding. All that his inventory contained, was "ane black naig nine years auld." He was succeeded by

George Reid of Daldilling. This appears by the retour of his son in 1651, wherein the latter is styled heir of George Reid of Daldilling, his father.

John Reid of Daldilling succeeded his father, as stated, in 1651. His retour contains the £4, 5s. land of Daldilling, 11s. 4d. land of Holehouse, 22s. land of Newton, 29s. land of Dernheuch, 6s. land of Craighead, and 4s. 2d.+ land of Over Meiklewood. Some of these were merely superiorities, for it appears that his father and Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft "got a ratification from Parliament of the lordship of Kylesmuir to themselves and remanent vassals;"‡ and it would seem that part of the superiority of this extensive lordship thus obtained from Government, which probably had taken it from some friend of the Covenant, (and very likely Lord Loudoun,) remains in the possession of the Gilmillscroft family to this day. He was a noted persecutor, as were most of his name at that time, and he seems to have been in the employment of Government, for he was placed with some troopers in Kinzeancleuch-house for a considerable period. Yet, before this, both he and his kinsman of Ballochmyle had been considerably taxed by the insatiable Middleton, as they are in his list of 1662. It is difficult to account for this. The next we find, is

* History of the Reformation.

† Old Retours.

‡ Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

George Reid of Daldilling. His spouse, Christian Anderson, had sasine of the lands of Barquheyes, under Barquheyes, &c., 2d October 1694.

"*William Reid* of Daldilling," as he is styled in the retour, "minister of the gospel in Ireland." He was probably a younger brother of the last mentioned Laird. He was succeeded by

William Reid of Daldilling, whose retour is dated 1691, and it comprehends a great many properties. A few years after this, Daldilling was sold to John Mitchell of Turnerhill. John Mitchell of Daldilling, had sasine of that property, with the fishings in the water of Ayr, and half of the mill of Catrine, 16th November 1702. His family only kept it for about forty years, when it was alienated to Mr. Stevenson of Glasgow, who, about the same time, purchased Dalgain.

MITCHELL OF DALGAIN.

This family would seem, from the cadets which it gave off, and the lands with which it endowed them, to have been possessed of considerable property long before we meet with them in authentic records.

John Mitchell of Dalgain is the first we have met with. He is a party to the marriage contract of his second son, Andrew, with Marion, daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Greenholme, in 1600;* and becomes bound to infeft the couple in the lands of Turnerhill in Mauchline parish, and Nether Hylar in what is now Sorn. George Dunbar of Knockshinnoch is also a party to the contract. He married, first, a daughter of John Dunbar of Knockshinnoch, by whom he had

1. John.

2. Andrew.

3. Janet, married to James Campbell of Clewis.

* Contract of Marriage, of date May 1600.

He married, secondly, Janet Wilson, without issue. He was succeeded by his son,*

John Mitchell of Dalgain, who married Mary Campbell, apparently of the Wellwood family, for Middle Wellwood is witness to several documents soon afterwards relating to the family. He died in 1643, and was succeeded by his son,

John Mitchell of Dalgain, whose name occurs in a special charge to enter heir upon an apprising to his relative, John Mitchell of Burnhead, of date 1654. The lands of Burnhead had been given to a son early in the sixteenth century by Dalgain. He granted a site for a church and a churchyard, and also a glebe for the minister, in 1656, when the parish—which, from its situation on the estate of Dalgain, was called, first, Dalgain, and afterwards Sorn—was separated from Mauchline. It retained the former name till the middle of last century. His wife's name does not appear, but he left two sons, *John* and *George*—the first succeeded his father.

John Mitchell of Dalgain. He had a crown charter in 1670, "*Joanni Mitchell, juniori, de Dalgaine.*" He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother,

George Mitchell of Dalgain, who married Isabel Hamilton, and by her had three sons and two daughters :

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Hugh. | 2. Gavin. | 3. James. |
| 1. Jean, who married William Hutchison in Dalgig. | | |
| 2. Sarah, who married Thomas Gemmel of Braehead.† | | |

Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain succeeded his father. He married Janet, daughter of John Campbell of Whitehaugh, and had many children, several of whom died in infancy. Those who attained to maturity were

1. Jean, born 1697, married, 1719, to John Campbell of Auchmannoch.
2. Margaret, born 1702, married, 1725, to Rev. M. Younger of Muirkirk.
3. Agnes, born 1713, married, 1731, to Hugh Logan, yr. of Logan.
4. Hugh, born 1719.‡

* Commissary Records.

† Sorn Register of Births and Marriages.

‡ Sorn Session Records.

5. Andrew, D.D., born 1725, minister of Monkton for many years. He died early in the present century, leaving his property of Avisyard, in Cumnock, to the Auchmannoch family.

Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain was appointed magistrate for Dalgain parish, under an act of the Scottish Parliament, anent the profanation of the Sabbath. He died about 1730, and was succeeded by his son,

Hugh Mitchell of Dalgain, who was bred to the law, and resided in Edinburgh. The estate was sold by his father's trustees, during his minority, to Mr. Stevenson, whose grandson, the late John Stevenson of Dalgain, dying in embarrassed circumstances, was succeeded by his brother, the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Stevenson Barnes, who sold Dalgain by public roup in 1827, when it was purchased by Colonel Burnet of Gadgirth, who sold it in 1831, to Mrs. A. Somervell of Sorn.

FARQUHAR OF GILMILLSCROFT.

Robertson says that the first of this family was

Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, whose wife was Agnes Wallace, "Gudewife of Gilmillscroft," as she is styled in an infestment granted by her to her son,

Alexander Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, dated in the year 1407.

Thomas Farquhar of Gilmillscroft is the next mentioned by Robertson, who states that he had a charter from King James I. (not among the recorded Crown charters.) He was succeeded by his son,

John Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who had a charter from the Commendator of Melrose, of the lands of Castle Cakil, in 1445. He married Margaret, daughter of the Laird of Barwharrie. Robertson says that a chasm occurs here in the genealogy which he cannot fill up. It is doubtful whether

they were not, up to this period, tenants of Gilmillscroft, although they may have had other lands, and that Robertson has been misled by the illegible state of the documents he quotes ; for the next in succession, and the first we find in public records, is

Alexander Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who obtained a charter of Camys and Glenshamrock from the Abbot of Melrose, in 1535 ; and in the cartulary of that abbey his obligation in consequence will be found. It is as follows : “Be it kend til all men, me, Alexander Farker, to be bonden and oblisset to ane reverent fadder in God, ye Abbot of Melrose and Convent, notwithstanding they have laitten to me in feu heritage, and myn airs, the lands of Ower and Nether Camys and Glenshamrock, I neertheless bin and obliss me and myn airs to the said reverend fadder and convent, that I sall never molest nor trubul, nor mak requisition to, the persouns which are at this present tyme namit and wrytten in the rental of the said abbey, under payn of forfaultin my feu. (Signed) Alex. Farchar, with my hand.”* He is simply styled “Alexander Farker,” without the designation “of Gilmillscroft ;” and a Crown charter is granted to him, 7th June 1541, of the lands of Gilmillscroft, in which he is styled *in*, not *of* Gilmillscroft. This charter is to him and his wife, Janet Campbell.

Andrew Farquhar of Gilmillscroft is the next mentioned by Robertson, as son of the preceding, and father of

Alexander Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who married in 1586, a daughter of Charles Campbell of Glaisnock (of the Loudoun family). He had a Crown charter, under date 11th May 1583, “of the Mill of Dalsangan.” He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who had a ratification from Parliament of the lordship of Kylesmure to him and George Reid of Daldilling. He had a Crown charter, dated

* Cartulary of Melrose.

15th March 1634, of the "holdings of Gilmillscroft united," to him and his son.*

Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who succeeded him in 1646. His retour is of that date, and the property is considerable, but not above half the extent stated by Robertson (viz., £37, 10s. old extent.) He has evidently mistaken the new for the old valuation. He married, 22d September 1651, Elizabeth, daughter of James Ross of Balneill, in Wigtonshire; her tocher 8000 merks. Witnesses to Marriage, James Dalrymple of Stair, John M'Dowall, brother of Sir James of Garthland, and Alexander Baillie. There was no issue of this marriage, and he was succeeded by his cousin,

Robert Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, formerly of Lightshaw, grandson of Alexander Farquhar and ——— Campbell, his spouse. He was engaged in the broils of the period, but contrived to get better out of them, by prudent management, than others. He married Julian, daughter of Nisbet of Greenholm, by whom he had three sons and three daughters:

1. James.
2. Hugh, a Colonel in the army.
3. George.

1. Sarah, married to John Reid of Ballochmyle.
2. Margaret, married to Robert Craufurd of "ye parochin of Cumnock."
3. Barbara, married to the Rev. Mr. Steele of Lochmaben: witnesses James Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, and Pat. Nisbet of Greenholm.†

His eldest son,

James Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, succeeded in 1698. His retour is dated 2d May, 1700. He had sasine of the 6s. 2d. land of Over Logane, 19th Feb. 1702. He married, in 1700, Jean, daughter of William Porterfield of Duchal and of that ilk, by Anabell, daughter of Stuart of Blackhall, by whom he had three sons and five daughters:

1. Robert, who predeceased him.
2. Alexander.
3. William.

* Ayrshire Families.

† Session Register of Sorn.

1. Annabell, married to Andrew Brown of Waterhead.
2. Jean, married to John White of Neuk.
3. Anna, married to John Wylie in Burnhead.
4. Margaret, married to Duncan Campbell of Barbieston.
5. Mary, married to Charles Campbell, brother of Barbieston.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who married, first, Agnes, daughter of John Campbell of Whitehaugh, without issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Wilson of Barmuir, Provost of Ayr, by whom he had a daughter, *Jane*, of whom afterwards. He married, thirdly, Jean, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame of Polquhairn, without issue. He was succeeded by his only child,

Jane Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who married, in 1777, John Gray, son of the Rev. James Gray of Strathblane. He had previously succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Andrew Gray of New Kilpatrick, in the property of Kilmardinny, near Glasgow. They had by this marriage six sons and one daughter:

1. James.
2. Alexander.
3. John, Lieutenant 40th Regiment, killed at the battle of Salamanca.
4. William, a merchant in Glasgow, died 1833.
5. Andrew, Comptroller of Customs, Glasgow, married Margaret, daughter of the late Benjamin Barton, Commissary Clerk of Glasgow.
6. Robert, died in 1807.

1. Eliza, married John Anderson, M.D., of London.

Mrs. Gray Farquhar died in 1809, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

James Gray Farquhar, Lieut.-Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, who married Margaret, daughter of Major J. Baillie, by Margaret, daughter of Lord Anchorville, a Senator of the College of Justice, by whom he had one son and two daughters, *John*, *Margaret* and *Jane*. Colonel Farquhar died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son,

John Gray Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, who died in 1835, and was succeeded by his sister,

Margaret Gray Farquhar of Gilmillscroft, the present representative.

Arms.—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued, or, between three sinister hands, two and one, paleways, gules.

Crest—A dexter hand, couped.

Supporters—Two greyhounds, proper.

Motto—"Sto, cado, fide et armis."

DUNCAN OF HILLAR.

The lands of Over Hillar, about the year 1600, were possessed by a family of the name of Durie,* who seem also to have been proprietors of the neighbouring farm of Garpel, and to have taken occasionally the designation of both. Durie of Hylar† appears as one of an assize about the period mentioned, and Durie of Garpel married a daughter of Campbell of Shankston in 1608.‡ The first of the Duncans we notice,

William Duncan of Hillar, who married, 1682, *Margaret*, daughter of *Mungo Campbell of Netherplace*. Their son,

Mungo Duncan of Hillar, had sasine of the lands of Over Hillar, 20th October 1714. He married *Jean Cochrane*, and they had a child,§ *John*, baptized, February 1717; and in 1722, another son, named *Alexander*, was baptized.

John Duncan of Hillar succeeded his father. His wife's name was *Marion Hamilton*, and by her he had *Mungo*, born in 1762; *Lily*, 1764; *William*, 1765; *Jean*, 1766; *Agnes*, 1775; and *John*, 1776.||

Mungo Duncan of Hillar succeeded. He seems to have died, unmarried, and to have been succeeded by his brother

* Commissary Records.

† Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

‡ Contract of Marriage.

§ Session Records of Sorn.

|| Ibid.

William, a writer in Hamilton, who alienated the property, in the beginning of the present century, to the Fairfield family. *William* died many years ago, and his children emigrated to North America. *John*, the younger brother, a captain in the army, was killed at the battle of the Pyrenees, in 1814. One at least of the sisters married, and left issue.

REID OF MID HILLAR.

This family would seem to have been tenants of the Abbots of Melrose, previous to the Reformation, and to have acquired a feu-right to the lands, (when the monks clearly foresaw the overthrow of their establishment), like other families of the district. "*James Reid in Helar*," son of *William Reid* in *Clare*, was convicted of the murder of *John Reid* of *Cronberry*, in 1539, on the Moss of *Darn-Dougall*.* *Clare* seems to have been the name of *Nether Hillar* in ancient times; and the *Reids* appear to have possessed both farms, for *Mid-Hillar* marches with *Cronberry*, and the Moss of *Darn-Dougall* is just at that march, near the place where both properties abut on *Templand Shaw*,† the *Lanehead* of the *Shaw* in *Reid's* "*dittey*," being the end of the lane that is the march between the latter and *Cronberry*. Little more is known of these *Reids*, excepting that one of them had a daughter married in 1715 to *James MacAdam* of *Waterhead*, and another had also a daughter, who, about 1740, married *John Campbell* of *Wellwood*. The farm now belongs to *Fairfield*.

AIRD OF HOLL.

William Aird of *Holl* is mentioned in a deed of apprising, of date 1654, in which it is set forth that his son, afterwards

* *Pitcairn's Criminal Trials*.

† See "*Historical Sketch*."

William Aird of Holl, is his heir. *His* son's retour is among those published (dated 1687.) He was also

William Aird of Holl. He married Agnes Reid, and had a son named *James*, baptized July 1693. He had several other children baptized before the year 1712. The next is his son,

James Aird of Holl. His wife's name does not appear, but he left two daughters, one of whom (Sarah) married William Campbell, son of John Campbell of Auldhouseburn, and had issue. The other sister disposed her half of Holl to James Peden of Auchinlongford. Both portions became again united; and the place, after being in possession of the late Robert Steele of Holl and his family for nearly half a century, was sold about 1833 to Mrs Somervell of Sorn.

REID OF MERKLAND.

John Reid of Merkland possessed the property early in the seventeenth century. It is probable that he (or his ancestor,) branched off from Daldilling, which is only separated from Merkland by the farm of Nether Burntshields, (or Benthead.) His son,

Mungo Reid of Merkland succeeded. His retour is dated 1654, and is to "the 14s. 6d. land of Burntshields, called Merkland, and Green of Burntshields."*

Margaret Reid of Merkland is retoured, 1674, heir to her father and her brother, Mungo Reid of Merkland, in the lands of Merkland and East Auchinlongford.†

John Reid of Merkland is the next we find. He and Margaret Reid, his spouse, had sasine of the 14s. 6d. land of Burntshields, called Merkland, 20th June 1707. They had also sasine of the £4, 5s. land of Daldilling, 9th November 1708. He appears in the parish register as having his daughter, Agnes, married to "Charles Campbell of the parish of Auch-

* Old Retours.

† Ibid.

inleck," in 1702 ;* and in 1716, when he is described as "deceast," another of his daughters was married to Adam Davidson, eldest son of Patrick Davidson of Holehouse ;† and in 1719, another daughter, named Elizabeth, was married to Thomas Hamilton of Inchgotrie—Witnesses, George Campbell of Treesbank, and Patrick Davidson of Holehouse.‡ Merkland and East Auchinlongford, came into the possession of Gilbert M'Adam, son of James M'Adam of Waterhead, about the middle of last century, and by him they were sold about 1780, to the Campbells of Fairfield.

CAMPBELL OF LITTLE MOUNTGARSWOOD.

This was a family distinct from that of the larger Mountgarswood in Mauchline parish, but probably a branch of it.

William Campbell of Mountgarswood was an elder of Dalgain in 1695. He had a daughter,

Mary Campbell of Mountgarswood, who married, in 1700, John Marshall ; witnesses to marriage, Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, and Andrew Patterson in Blairkip. They had several children baptized previously to 1724 ; but after these entries, nothing farther appears regarding them.

This small property was bought some time afterwards by the father or grandfather of the present proprietor, Henry Richmond of Mountgarswood.

PATON OF SAWERSTON.

John Paton of Sawerston is one of the heritors who signed the distribution of church seats in 1702. He had a child baptized 1727.

Robert Paton of Sawerston had a child baptized 1759, and several other children before 1770.§ His son,

* Sorn Session Register.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

Robert Paton of Sawerston, sold the property about the beginning of the present century to Mr. White.

Auchincloigh, Carlieth, and Sawerston, are all on the north and west sides of the parish, near the boundaries of Galston and Mauchline with Sern.

CRAUFURD OF SMIDDYSHAW.

This was one of the oldest families in the parish. The first we meet with among our very scanty notices is,

Hugh Craufurd of Smiddyshaw, who is one of those who was cited on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the Earl of Cassillis, in 1527.* The next is,

Robert Craufurd of Smiddyshaw, who is mentioned in the testament of Robert Farquhar of Lightshaw, in 1612;† also in the testament of his son, Hew Craufurd, yr. of Smiddyshaw, 1616,‡ who appoints his father, and George Campbell of Killoch, and Arthur Campbell of Auchmannoch, “overseers,” and his wife, Margaret Campbell, and his daughter, Sarah Craufurd, executrices. Robert Craufurd of Smiddyshaw occurs in the testament of Janet Fleming in Mauchline, 1629.§ In all probability he was son of the other Robert, but he may be the same person. The next, of a different name, is

William Craufurd of Smiddyshaw. He is mentioned in the testament of Hew Campbell of Netherplace, in 1641.||

———— *Craufurd* of Smiddyshaw is in Middleton’s list of those who were fined in 1662. He seems to have been the last of them, for soon afterwards, Daldorch, which, with Smiddyshaw, constituted their estate, is found in the retour

* Pitcairn’s Criminal Trials.

† Commissary Records of Glasgow. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. || Ibid.

of Cesnock ; and in 1702, Patrick Boyle of Smiddyshaw, appears in the list of heritors of Sorn. It now forms part of the Sorn estate.

BARONY OF SORN.

The estate of Sorn, as we have seen, belonged of old to the Keiths of Galston, and was granted by the heiress of her family to her son, Andrew de Hamyltoun, son of Sir David Hamyltoun, ancestor of the ducal house of Hamiltoun, in 1406. The writer in the old *Statistical Account* may be so far correct in stating that "this Andrew Hamilton married Agnes, a daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, Sheriff of Ayr, and by him had a son, Sir Robert Hamilton of Sorn or Sanquhar," and that Sir Robert married a daughter of Sir William Craufurd of Loch Norris. But, as we have elsewhere shown, Sir William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar, Lord High Treasurer to James V., could hardly be a son of this marriage, because he is designed of MacNairston, in the parish of Ayr, prior, apparently, to his acquiring the properties either of Sorn or Sanquhar. He seems to have been of the Cambuskeith family, and may have succeeded to Sorn by inheritance or purchase.

SOMERVELL OF SORN.

The estate of Sorn, with its castle and romantic domain, was purchased in 1795 by Mr Somervell of Hamilton Farm, who was a partner in the house of Somervell, Gordon, and Company, of Glasgow, long known as one of the most eminent mercantile establishments connected with our colonies. Mr Somervell died soon after he acquired the estate, and his widow, with her son and two daughters, came to reside in Sorn Castle. These were :

1. William Somervell of Sorn, who died in 1818, and was succeeded by his sister.
 2. Christina Somervell or Brown of Sorn, who, before that period, had married Nicol Brown of Lanfine. She died some years afterwards, and was succeeded by the youngest sister.
 3. Agnes Somervell of Sorn, the present proprietrix.
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MITCHELL OF TURNERHILL AND NETHER HILLAR.

Andrew Mitchell of Turnerhill,* second son of John Mitchell of Dalgain, married in 1600, Marion, daughter of Alexander Nisbet of Greenholm,† and by her had his successor, and another son, (William,) who obtained part of Clewis from the Campbells. He died in 1643, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Mitchell of Turnerhill, who married Helen Stevenson,‡ relict of John Campbell of Whitehaugh, and by her had an only son,

John Mitchell of Turnerhill, who married, in 1683, Margaret, daughter of John Reid of Ballochmyle. He had sasine of the £4 5s. land of Daldilling, and half the Mill of Catrine, 12th June, 1699. In 1710, he disposed of Nether Hylar to George Logan of that Ilk. The disposition is witnessed by John Boswell, son of David Boswell of Auchinleck, and Captain H. Campbell, son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cesnock. Hylar remained, along with Burnhead, in possession of the Logans and their heirs until 1819, when they were purchased by the present proprietors. Some years afterwards, Daldilling and Turnerhill were both alienated, and the family is no longer noticed in the local annals. Daldilling now forms part of the Sorn estate.

* Turnerhill had previously been possessed by his elder brother, John, as appears by a charter of date 1596.

† Contract of Marriage.

‡ Contract of Marriage.

RANKEN OF WHITEHILL AND GLENLOGAN.

The lands of Burnhead and Nether Hillar being now one property, under the name of Glenlogan, we have to give some account of the family of the present proprietor. The family of Sheill in Ochiltree, from which it descends, seem to have been in possession of their estate long before we first meet with them, for they are then found entering deeply into the feuds of the district, in which inhabitants, recently settled, would scarcely be involved.

Peter Ranken of Sheill, in 1508, is found "banded" with Craufurd of Kerse and several others, chiefly Craufurds and Cathcarts. His son, William, is also in the number. Kerse was fined five pounds, and the rest forty shillings each, "for convocation of the lieges, and coming to the court of the Bailliery of Carrick, on occasion whereof the baillie (Hew, Earl of Eglintoun,) was obliged to resume the brief of the Laird of Kilhenzie, and thus impeding the said baillie from holding his court."* His son,

William Ranken of Sheill was father of

"*Lawrence Ranken*, Laird of Sheill," as he is styled by Knox, who represents him as much affected by the preaching of Wishart at Mauchline in 1544.† His son,

William Ranken of Sheill, being of improvident habits, and his eldest son also, a great many debts were contracted, which led to the sale of the bulk of their property. In 1577, he gave "stait and sasine" to James Campbell "appeirand of Shankston," of the 40s. land of "Mains of Sheill, with the manor-place, house, yards, orchards, and pertinents,"‡ and before his death the 8 merk land of Sheill had also been alienated, together with Sheillhill, (at present called Sheill, the eight merk land being only known now by the names of its different farms respectively), for they are both found an-

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† History of the Reformation.

‡ Mason's Notes.

nexed to the barony of Drongan, of which they constitute half, in 1621. They afterwards passed through various hands, and Sheill Mains, soon after this period, became the property of Patrick Davidson, burghess of Ayr. He is mentioned in several testaments of the period; in that of "Jeanne Houston, Lady Lochnorris,"* and in that of John Reid, burghess of Glasgow, and as a witness to an infeftment in 1585.† He married Agnes Craufurd, of the family of Lochnorris, and had by her three sons and a daughter:—

1. John, who died before his father, unmarried.
2. William.
3. James, (ancestor of this family.)
4. Agnes.

Robertson, who seems to have been ignorant of the existence of both these Williams, father and son, represents John and James as the sons of Lawrence, and the former as continuing the line of the family; but they are more likely to be the sons of William, as the dates will show. That the last William and James were brothers, is evidenced by a correspondence, preserved among the family papers, between their grandchildren, in which casual but distinct allusion is made by the latter to their "two grandfathers at Sheill." This being the case, they could scarcely be brothers to William, the son of Lawrence, though brothers of the same Christian name are met with sometimes. William Ranken of Sheill died in 1623; his testament dative is recorded in May of that year, by which it appears that he still possessed some property in land. His only daughter, Agnes, is sole executrix, and "William Ranken, now of Sheill, of his awn free will, cautioner."‡

William Ranken of Sheill, son of the preceding, married Helen, daughter of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and by her had one son and one daughter, named *William* and *Agnes*. He is mentioned in the testament of George Crau-

* Commissary Records.

† Masson's Notes.

‡ Com. Records.

furd of Auchincorse, as “appeirand of Sheill,” in 1617,* in that of Alexander M’Ghie in Shielmilne, in 1626,† as a creditor “for the ferme of ye land,” which shows that he was still proprietor of that farm. He was succeeded by his only son,

William Ranken of Bankhead, he having discontinued the designation of Sheil. He married Abigail, daughter and heiress of Robert Catheart of Drumjoan, (a branch of Lord Cathcart’s family,) and by her had one child only, *Abigail Ranken*, who married John Campbell of Horseeleueh or Skerrington. She succeeded to the property of her father and mother, and the arms of the two families she represented are still borne quarterly by her descendants.

James Ranken, third son of William, obtained in lease Fardenreoch and Carniven, part of the barony of Torrinzean in Cumnoek parish, where he settled prior to 1619, when he first appears in a receipt of multures of that date. He married a daughter of George Douglas of Pennyland, (then at Glenshamroek,) and had two sons, *George* and *James*. The eldest was designed

George Ranken “of Ardgrene,” he having married Elizabeth, only child and heiress of John Blackwood of Ardgrene, and succeeded to that property. By her he had two sons :—

1. George.
2. William, grandfather of the late John Ranken of Adamhill, commemorated by Burns.

The eldest

George Ranken of Ardgrene married Agnes Farquhar, daughter of William Farquhar of Loehingerroch, (formerly of Castle Cavil,) and had one son and two daughters :—

1. James.
2. Jean, married George Craufurd of Rig.
3. Ann, married James M’Rierick of Cairn.

He sold his maternal property, and his son, some years after

* Mason’s Notes.

† Ibid.

his death, bought the estate of Whitehill. He died in 1740.

James Ranken of Whitehill, married, 1750, Jean, daughter of William Hutchison in Daljig, by Jean, daughter of George Mitchell of Dalgain, and by her had one son and one daughter :—

1. George.
2. Agnes, married James Paterson, next brother to John Paterson of Carnacoup, Lanarkshire, and had issue, two sons and three daughters :—
 1. James of Carnacoup.
 2. John, Captain, E.I.C.S., died 1850.
 3. Jeau.
 4. Grace.
 5. Mary.

James Ranken of Whitehill died 1779, and was succeeded by his only son,

George Ranken of Whitehill, who married Janet, youngest daughter of James Logan of Knockshinnoch, by Margaret, daughter of John Beg of Dornal, and his wife Sarah Chalmers, daughter of Ronald Chalmers of Polquhairn, and by her had fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those who grew up were

1. James.
2. Thomas, writer and collector of cess in Ayr, married Jane, daughter of John Logan of Knockshinnoch, and had issue. He died in 1831.
3. George, in Australia, married Janet, daughter of William Hutchison of Killoside, Dumfriesshire, and had issue.
4. William, M.D., formerly of Demerara, now in this country, married Marianne, daughter of John Campbell, M.D., of Edinburgh, son of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil, Bart. She died in 1846, (July 12). Surviving issue, one son and two daughters.
5. Hugh Logan, M.D., Ayr. He died in 1831, of a fever caught in the discharge of his duty at the Dispensary.
6. Andrew, M.D., late of Demerara, now in this country, married Agnes, daughter of John Koert of that colony. She died a few months afterwards.
7. John, Lieutenant, H.E.I.C.'s service, volunteered to serve in the Burmese war with 40 of his company, and was killed in storming a stockade, near Prome, on 25th November, 1825, in his 22d year.
8. Arthur, in Australia, married Annabella, daughter of John Campbell of Lochend (Argyleshire), issue, six sons and one daughter.

1. Jane.
2. Agnes, died on 19th February 1825.

George Ranken of Whitehill died on 2d December 1844, and was succeeded by his son,

James Ranken of Whitehill and Glenlogan, who was more than thirty years in the H.E.I.C.'s service, and for a large portion of that time Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces—an office, for the efficient discharge of which he received, more than once, the marked approbation of the Governor-General. He died, unmarried, 30th May 1848. The next in succession is his nephew, the eldest son of his brother Thomas,

George Ranken.

The *Arms*, as quartered with those of Skerrington, Loudoun, and Drumjoan, on the occurrence of the marriage above-mentioned, about the end of the 17th century, are the same as those of Rankine of Orchardhead in Stirlingshire, with a difference in the tincture of the field, viz.:—Azure, three boars' heads erased, argent, between a Lochaber axe issuing out of the sinister base, and a lance issuing out of the dexter.

Crest—A hand and forearm in armour, grasping a battle-axe.

Motto.—Fortiter et Recte.

PARISH OF STAIR.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

The parish of Stair derives its name from the ancient residence of the Earls of Stair. In old charters, the name is written *Stakar*, *Stayhar*, &c. The parish lies between the waters of Ayr and Kyle, and is about six miles in length by two in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Tarbolton; on the east by Mauchline; on the south by Ochiltree; and on the west by Coylton. The river Ayr separates it from Tarbolton and Mauchline, and Kyle from Coylton. The parish is diversified by hill and dale, and the scenery on the banks of the Ayr and Kyle, particularly at Barskimming, is highly picturesque. There are extensive plantations on the estates of Barskimming, Drongan, and Stair. There is only one loch in the parish, but springs are numerous. The soil is chiefly of a stiff clay, with a retentive bottom. Minerals abound in the parish, and on the estate of Dalmore, on the banks of the Ayr, there is a quarry for whetstone, long known by the name of the Water-of-Ayr stone.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Stair was formerly a part of Ochiltree parish, from which it was disjoined, according to *Chalmers*, in 1653, and accord-

ing to the *Statistical Account*, in 1673. The new parish and church of Stair were first established by a decree of the Commissioners for the plantation of Churches, and confirmed by Act of Parliament, 22d July 1690. It does not appear, however, that the settlement of the new parish was fully carried into effect till about 1706, in which year the church of Stair was built. The erection of the new parish was ostensibly for the accommodation of the Stair family, whose seat was about five miles from the church of Oehiltree. The Earl of Stair, in consequence, agreed to pay one-half of the stipend of six chalders of victual settled on the minister of Stair, the other half to be drawn from the stipend of the old parish of Barnweil, which was then suppressed, and annexed to the parishes of Tarbolton and Craigie. Though suppressed by Act of Parliament, a minister still continued to preach at Barnweil. On the 27th Nov. 1706, we find the Presbytery intimating to the parish of Barnweil, that they must proceed with the settlement of Stair, which no doubt was then done. In 1709, when a new arrangement was made as to the stipend, some lands were disjoined from the parish of Stair, and others annexed to it. The patronage was also settled on the Stair family, with whom it still continues.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are the remains of a tower on the property of *Tribboch Mains*, no doubt the residence of the proprietors of that barony, most of which is situated in the parish of Oehiltree. The structure bears the evidence of considerable antiquity. The walls are of immense thickness, and arrow slits are the only openings. On removing a cairn on an adjoining knoll, a grave was discovered, cut out of the solid rock, and covered with a large flag-stone. It contained blackish dust, and some beads.

On the farm of *Drongan Mains* there are the remains of

another tower, of larger dimensions. The walls, until lately, were almost entire. It was a residence of a branch of the Craufurds.

The old house of *Barskimming* was superseded by an elegant modern mansion, built by Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, who died in 1789. About 1817, two wings and other considerable additions were made to it, and great improvements effected in the interior. The library, forming the east wing, is a splendid apartment, and contains upwards of 18,000 volumes. The house stands close on the banks of the river Ayr, which are naturally picturesque; but the hand of art has done much to improve the general effect. The lawn is extensive and truly delightful, with numerous trees remarkable for height and thickness; while the bridge across the river, and by which the house is approached from the north, has long been the admiration of every visitor. The small holm, a little farther up the river, where Burns is said to have composed his "Man was made to Mourn," is surrounded with a row of beeches of great size and beauty.

Stair House stands in a delightful holm, about three miles farther down the river. The older portion of it is much decayed, but the modern part is occupied by the tenant who farms the lands. Close by the house there is a willow tree, which, about six feet from the ground, measures 22 feet 10 inches in girth; and on the same holm there is a Lombardy polar, nearly ninety feet in height. Two beeches, on the banks of the river, measure from 13 feet to 13 feet 6 inches each, about two feet from the ground. These are the remains of a fine plantation, which has only recently been cut down. Field-Marshal Stair planted a good many elumps, arranged, it is said, precisely after the manner in which the British troops were drawn up at the battle of Dettingen. A solitary tree, called the General, stands on an adjoining eminence. "It is well known," says the writer in the *Statistical Account*, "that Field-Marshal Stair had the misfortune, when a boy, to kill his elder brother, by the accidental discharge of a pistol;

and that his parents found it necessary, for their own comfort, to banish him from their sight, as his presence awakened the most painful associations. The tradition in the neighbourhood is, that this melancholy event took place in a room on the ground floor (which, it is said, was long after kept locked by the succeeding proprietors) and was the reason for the property being disposed of. After passing through several hands, it was purchased by the present [late] Earl, about fifteen years ago, and is understood to be now entailed." General Stewart was proprietor of Stair for some time, and during the residence of his family there, the Poet Burns made repeated visits, and was kindly encouraged by Mrs Stewart, a lady of high accomplishments and poetic taste. She was heiress of Afton Lodge, where she afterwards resided. The song of "Afton Water" was composed in honour of his lady patroness.

Drongan House, though not a very old building, is in a dilapidated state.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF STAIR.

BARSKIMMING.

The first possessor of this property, which was also called *Starquhyte*, was, so far as charters show,

Willielmo Rede, who had a charter of the lands of Barskemyne, from Robert II., dated 12th Oct. 1377. That he was the ancestor of the Reids of Barskimming, and of the once numerous branches of the name in Ayrshire, there can be little doubt. We have no means, however, of tracing the family in genealogical order. The next who turns up in our notes is

Adam Rede de Sterquhite, (alias Barskimming). He had

a charter of the fortalice of Ardcardane, and the ten shilling land adjacent to it, dated 15th Sept. 1498. He had also a charter of the lands of Arkerden, Glencarden, Auchinsaul, Rannydoch, Auchinbrek, Keironasche, &c., 26th August 1499.

Adam Reid, son and heir of Bernard Reid of Stairquhit, and Jonet Campbell, sponsæ suæ, had a charter of the lands of Stairquhit, alias Barskimming, 13th July 1551.

John Reid of Barskimming, on the 21st Sept. 1577, "with his awin hand, with advice and consent of Mungo Reid of Drumfork, William Reid of Makistoun, and David Reid in Thirdpart, his curatouris, for thare interes, gaif heretabill state and sasing of all and haill that ane four merk land of his mainis of Barskemming of auld extent, occupiit, &c., lyand in Kingis Kyle, &c., to David Cruther, burges of Air, &c., conforme to ane blanch chartour maid therupon," &c.* He seems to have predeceased his wife, for we find Jonet Campbell, *Lady Barskemming*, having sasine of the five lib. land of Fowlair, and four lib. land of Symintoun, 21st Feb. 1586. The last of the Reids we find mentioned was

John Reid, "fear of Barskimming," who occurs as a debtor in the testament of George Reid of Daldilling in 1615. The property seems to have been acquired some time previously by

Sir Henry Stewart, Knight, brother to the well-known James Stewart, Earl of Arran. He was the fourth son of Andrew, third Lord Ochiltree. He seems to have been alive in 1614, at least "Henrie Stewart of Barskimming" is mentioned in a testamentary document of that year. "Henrie Stewart of Barskymming, Uchiltree, deceased in the month of December 1622." His testament is dated "at the dwelling-hous of Barskymming," Nov. 1621. He "nominat

* Adam Reid seems to have died without heirs-male; for, on the 23d May 1601, John Spottiswood of Fowlair, was served heir-portioner, on the part of his mother, to Adam Reid of Barskimming, his uncle, in the fourth part of the six pound land of Stairquhite, alias Barskimming.

and names, *Jonet Reid*, his spous, only executrix, &c., and levis his pairt of the frie gier to *Jonet Reid*, his executrix..... Item, he ordanis the thowsand merks awand to *Adame Stewart*, his sone, to be payit of the first end of thrie thowsand merks that is awand be *Lefnoreis* and his cautioners." "*Jonet Stewart*, his dochter," is also mentioned.

Adam Stewart of Barskimming, mentioned in the testament of *John Campbell*, bailie of Mauchline, died before his father, in January 1622. His testament was faythfullie maid and gevin up be *Marie Ros*, his relict, in name and behalf of *James*, *Jonet*, *Marie*, and *Elizabeth* Stewarts, bairns lauchfull to the defunct, and executouris datives, decernit to the guidis and geir," &c. •

Henry Stewart was served heir of "*Henrici Stewart de Barshimming*, avi, in six libratis terrarum antiqui extentis de *Stairquhyt*, alias *Barskimming*," &c., June 23, 1632. He died, apparently without issue, in Sept. 1646. His testament was "gevin up be *David Hamilton* in *Monivey*, executour dative, &c.....*Inventar*—Item, the defunct had adebbit and awand to him the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, be umquhile *Robert Craufurd* of *Munkland* [in *Kilmarnock*] his airs, executouris, the sowme of fyve hundreth merks, Scots money, promittit and obleist to have been payit by the said umquhile *Robert* to the defunct efter the deceis of umquhile *Christian Wallace*, mother to the said umquhile *Robert*."

The property of Barskimming appears to have been immediately afterwards acquired by

Gilbert Richart, who is styled of Barskimming in the testament of *James Thomsons*, merchant, *Irvine*, in December 1646. He was probably a son of *Robert Ritchart* of *Clonnayis*, or *Clonnochis*, in *Maybole* parish, by *Jonet Chalmer*, formerly married to *John M'Lurge* of *Kilmoir*. She died in 1621, and, from her testament, it appears that she had a son to her husband, *Robert Richart*, called *Gilbert*, who survived her. The next was

James Richart of Barskimming, whose son,

James Richart of Barskimming, was served heir to his father in the six pound land of Stairquhit, alias Barskimming, &c., 20th December 1687. He died without issue, before 1691, on the 6th October, of which year,

Mariota Richard, wife of Ninian Ross, in Mauchline, was served heir of entail and provision of James Richard, her father's brother.

Barskimming soon afterwards was acquired by the ancestor of the present possessor.

DALMORE, •

A small property, formed part of the barony of Gaitgirth. In 1615 it belonged to a family of the name of Scherar, burgesses of Ayr; and in 1696 it is amongst the numerous properties mentioned in the service of the Earl of Stair. Latterly it belonged to the late *James Heron* of Dalmore, and now to *William Dunn, Esq.*

DRONGAN.

The property of Drongan is situated about six miles from Ayr. A family of the name of Craufurd possessed it as early as the fourteenth century—but of what stock, does not appear. The first of them on record* was

John Craufurd of Drongan, who granted a charter—8th November 1406—to John Shaw of Haly, of certain lands in the barony of Dalmellington.

[^] [A long interval elapses between this John and the next who is found mentioned.]

John Craufurde of Drongane was concerned, along with

* Robertson's Ayrshire Families.

Alan Cathcart of Clowlynan, in "the treasonable taking of the Castle of Lochdone," in 1511. He was also engaged, together with his sons, *John* and *William*, in the slaughter of the Earl of Cassillis, in 1527; and took part in most of the feuds, until his death, which ensued between the Craufurds and Kennedies.* He married the eldest daughter of John, second Lord Cathcart. He had a charter of the Mains of Auchincraef, on an apprising against John, Lord Cathcart, dated 16th May 1532.† Also of the lands of Brockelhill, &c., 6th November 1533; and the Mains of Auchincruive, 5th August 1535. He was succeeded by his son,

John Craufurd of Drongan, who, in 1537-8, "came in the King's will for art and part of the sedition and insurrection made between the neighbours and the inhabitants of the burgh of Ayr: and for art and part of the common oppression of his neighbours. In 1528 he had a remission for his share in the slaughter of the Earl of Cassilis in 1527. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Duncan Craufurd of Camlarg. In 1539 (4th March), he had a charter to himself and his spouse, of the four merk land of Camlarg and Pennyvenzies-wester, and Mill of Dalmellington, on his own resignation."‡ From this it would seem that Lady Drongan was the heiress of Camlarg. Her second son, *David*, succeeded her in that property.

John Craufurd, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Drongan. He was married to a lady of the name of Kennedy, but of what family does not appear. In 1552, he granted a charter of the Mains of Drongan, and of the four merk land of Smithstoun, and lands of Skeoch-hill, on a life-rent right, in favour of his spouse, Margaret Kennedy.§ In 1554 he had to find security for intercommuning with the Laird of Ballagane, then at the horn. He appears to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by

* Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.

† Lord Auchinleck's Notes.

‡ Lord Auchinleck's Notes.

§ Ibid

Alexander Craufurd of Balgregan,* the nearest heir. That he did succeed to the Drongan property is evident from the *retour* of his son,

John Craufurd of Balgregan, who, on the 31st July 1584, was served heir to his father, *Alexander Craufurd* of Balgregan, in the ten shilling land of Knockgowr, and the four merk land of Over and Nether Drongan; and the twenty shilling lands of Hannayston, in Carrick.

Robertson, in his "*Ayrshire Families*," says, "I have met no more accounts of this family of Craufurd of Drongan, nor of the place itself, till in the year 1621, when it was in the possession of the Crafurds of Leifnorris"—and he quotes, from *Lord Auchinleck's Notes*, a charter to Sir George Craufurd of Leifnorris, of the "eight merk land of Drongan, called Sheil-Ranken," &c., in corroboration of the statement. It had previously been in possession of Sir George's father. From Sir George it was acquired by his brother Mathew, who had "*carta magistro Mathæ Craufurd, nunc de Drongane, et sue sponsæ, baroniæ de Drongane*," &c. 20th December 1622. He had also the escheat of Sir John Wallace of Cairnhill, Knight, 22d July 1624.

William Cuninghame had a charter of the barony of Drongan, 8th June 1624.

The "Laird of Drongan," but whether he was a Cuninghame or not does not appear, is mentioned in the list of disaffected persons laid before the Presbytery in the time of Montrose in 1645.

John Smith of Drongane is mentioned amongst the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Ayr in 1757. The last Laird Smith of Drongane, who died in India several years ago, is understood to have contemplated great improvements on the estate of Drongan, by building a new mansion-house and otherwise.

* Of the House of Kerse.

DRUMDOW.

In 1604, Lady Margaret Montgomerie, heir of Robert, Master of Eglintoun, was retoured in the 50s. land of Drumdow. It thereafter came into the hands of William Huntar, burgess of Ayr, whose son, William Huntar, was served in the four merk land of Drumdow, 23d April 1642. The superiority, however, seems to have continued in the Eglintoun family. Janet and Esther Huntar, heirs-portioners of their father, William Huntar, had service of the four merk land of Drumdow, 14th April 1682; and Esther, as heir of her sister, Janet, was served in the said lands, 21st Nov. 1682. "Hugh Craufuird of Drumdow, land-waiter in Leith," occurs in the town records of Ayr, 16th May 1749.

Drumdow was afterwards purchased by Governor M'Crae, and gifted to James M'Quire, son of William M'Quire, violer, Ayr, his former benefactor. As formerly stated, James M'Quire was styled "wright," in certain documents connected with the property. An outline of the history of Governor M'Crae, and the M'Quires, has already been given in the account of the parish of Monkton.

MILLER OF GLENLEE AND BARSKIMMING.

Mathew Miller of Glenlee, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, had sasine of the 20s. land of Meiklewood and Monehill, 1st Jan. 1701. His son,

John Miller of Glenlee, had sasine of the six lib. land of Barskimming, 15th June 1708. He had also sasine, as nearest heir to the deceased *Mathew Miller* of Glenlee, his father, of the equal half of an annual rent of 600 merks, 10th August 1711.

Thomas Miller of Glenlee, married Agnes, daughter of the

Rev. William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Miller of Glenlee, who married Grizel, daughter of Sir Hugh Cathcart, Bart.; but dying without issue was succeeded by his brother,

William Miller of Glenlee. This gentleman married Janet, eldest daughter of Thomas Hamilton, Esq., and had issue:—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. John. | 2. Thomas. |
| 3. Patrick, married and had issue. | |
| 1. Grizel, married to George Chalmers, Esq. | |
| 2. Martha, married to John Davidson, Esq. | |

John the eldest son died unmarried; and his second brother succeeded.

Thomas Miller of Glenlee. He studied for the bar, and eventually became Lord President of the Court of Session, and was created a Baronet 19th February 1788. He married, 1st, Margaret, eldest daughter of John Murdoch, Esq. of Rose Bank, Provost of Glasgow, by whom he had issue:—

1. William, his heir, Lord Glenlee.
2. Jessie, married to John Dunlop, Esq.

Sir Thomas married, 2ndly, Anne, daughter of John Lockhart, Esq. of Castle Hill, but had no issue by this lady. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart.; a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Glenlee. He married, 5th November 1778, his cousin, Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, Esq., Fifeshire, and had issue:—

1. Thomas, married Edwina, daughter of Sir Alexander-Penrose-Gordon-Cumming, Bart., and died in 1827, leaving five sons:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. William, present Baronet. | |
| 2. Alexander, late Captain 92d Regiment; married Julia-Monica, daughter of the late S. Shiel, Esq. of Ballyshannan. | |
| 3. George, an officer in the 54th Regiment. | |
| 4. Thomas, R.N. | 5. Mathew. |

2. William, Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot Guards, mortally wounded at Quatre Bras, 16th June 1815; died next day at Brussels.
3. John, married and has issue.
4. George.
5. Mathew, Captain 31st Regiment, deceased.
6. James, advocate; died in 1840.
1. Grizel, married, in 1808, to William MacDonald, jun., Esq. of St Martin's, advocate, who died in 1841.
2. Margaret-Lockhart, died in 1827.
3. Martha, married to Captain Houston Stewart, R.N.

Sir William resigned his office as a Lord of Session in 1840, and died, 9th May 1846. He was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir William Miller of Glenlee, Bart. He was born 12th September 1815, and married, 27th April 1839, Emily, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas MacMahon, Bart., K.C.B., and had issue :—

1. Thomas-Macdonald, born 1st January 1846.
2. Edwina-Constance; and another daughter.

Sir William, who had been an officer in the 12th Lancers, and was a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire and New Galloway, died in 1861. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas-Macdonald, now of Glenlee, Bart.

Arms—Argent, a cross-moline, azure; in chief, a lozenge, between two Mulletts, of the last; in base a bar, wavy, vert.

Crest—A hand, couped at the wrist, the third and fourth fingers folded in the palm, argent.

Seats—Barskimming; and Glenlee, Kirkcudbright.

STAIR.

“Ade Quhyt” had a charter of the lands of *Stayhar*, from Robert I.; so also had Alan Montgomerie of the lands of *Stahar*. Hew de Eglintoun, Knight, had a charter of certain annuities within the sheriffdom of Air, which Robert de Bruys resigned, viz :—50s. out of Drumdow, 8s. 4d. out of *Stayre*, 33s. 4d. out of Cars, [Kerse], and 40s. out of Monyhagen. The lands of Stair and Cassilis were carried, in marriage, it is understood, by the heiress, to Sir John Kennedy of Dunure, in the reign of David II. Stair is believed to have gone to a second son of this marriage, as William de Dalrymple, about 1450, acquired the lands of Stair-Montgomerie with his wife, Agnes Kennedy, an heiress, whose son, William Dalrymple of Stair, was ancestor of the Earls of Stair, the Baronets of North Berwick, Hailes, &c.

 DALRYMPLES, EARLS OF STAIR.

The name is undoubtedly local, assumed from the barony of Dalrymple, which the ancestors of the Stair family at one time possessed. The charter of the 30th May 1371,* embraces three generations, *Adam de Dalrumpil*, *Gilcrist*, his son, and *Malcolm*, son of Gilcrist, the latter existing at the date of the charter, in 1371. *William de Dalrymple*, who obtained the lands of Stair-Montgomerie, in 1450, may therefore have been the son of Malcolm. We shall assume as the first—

Adam de Dalrympil of Dalrymple.

~ *Gilbert de Dalrympil* of Dalrymple.

Malcolm de Dalrympil of Dalrymple, the last of the barons of Dalrymple. His lands were acquired, in 1371, by John Kennedy of Dunure.

* See parish of Dalrymple.

William de Dalrymple, who married Agnes Kennedy, heiress of Stair-Montgomerie, and who acquired these lands in 1450. His son and heir,

William Dalrymple of Stair, married Marion, daughter of Sir John Chalmers of Gadgirth. She was one of the Lollards of Kyle, summoned, in 1494, as heretics before the Council, when the accused were dismissed by James IV., and the charges against them treated by him with contempt.

William, their son and heir, died during their lifetime.

William Dalrymple of Stair, their grandson, succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill, and was alive in 1531. His son,

John Dalrymple of Stair succeeded. He married Isabel, daughter of George Craufurd of Lochnorris, and was alive in 1555. He was a great advocate of the Reformation. His son,

James Dalrymple of Stair, married Isabel, daughter of James Kennedy of Barganie. He opposed the marriage of Lord Darnley and Queen Mary, and joined the association of King James, in 1567. He died in 1586. His son,

John Dalrymple of Stair, was alive in 1603. He died, however, before 1613, in which year "James Dalrumpill, brother to umquhill Johne Dalrumpill of Stair," occurs in the testament of Robert Muir, merchant burgess of Ayr.

James Dalrymple of Stair, his son, married Janet, daughter of Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw. He died in 1625: "Testament, &c. of James Dalrumpile of Stair, Uchiltrie, Quha deceist in the monethe of Januar 1625, ffaythfullie maid and gevin up be Fergus Kennedy of Knokdaw, guidshire [grandfather] to James Dalrumpile, lawfull sone to the defunct, procreat betuixt him and Jonet Kennedy, his relict: in name and behalf of the said James, executor dative, decernit to the said defunct's guidis and gear, be decreit of the Commissary of Glasgow, the viii day of July 1626."

James, first Viscount Stair, grandson of Knockdaw, was born in 1619. He studied at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of A.M., but entered into the Earl

of Glencairn's regiment of foot, 1638. Shortly afterwards he became a successful candidate, in "his military uniform," for the philosophical chair of his Alma Mater, and continued for some time to combine the discharge of his military with his academical duties. In 1648 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and in 1657, upon the recommendation of Monk to Cromwell, was constituted a Lord of Session. On the approach of the Restoration, he had a private conference with General Monk, on the day previous to his march into England, and was re-constituted a Lord of Session, 1661, and created a Baronet, 1664. Subsequently he was made, 1671, President of the Court of Session, but having, by his propositions, embarrassed the projects of the Duke of York, in favour of the Catholics, he found it convenient, upon a hint of imprisonment, in 1682, to retire to Holland. He married, in 1643, Margaret, daughter of James Ross, of Balneil, county Wigton, and by her, who died in 1692, had issue:—

1. John, created Earl of Stair.
2. Sir James, first Baronet of Borthwick, so created in 1698, author of "Observations on Scottish History." He married thrice, and by his first wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, had issue.
3. Sir Hugh, first Baronet of North Berwick, so created in 1698, President of the Court of Session. By his wife, Marion Hamilton, he had issue. He died in 1737.
4. Sir David, first Baronet of Hailes, Haddingtonshire. Created in 1700, and died in 1721. He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Rothead of Inverleith, and had issue.

James, Viscount Stair, returning with the Prince of Orange, in 1688, was reinstated as President of the Court of Session, and created Baron Glenluce and Stranraer, and Viscount Stair, in 1689. He was the author of some legal and polemical works, and of a MS. "Apology for his own conduct," in the Advocates' Library. He died, aged 74, 25th November 1695.

John, first Earl of Stair, born about 1648, was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and counsel for the Earl of

Argyle, in 1781. He, however, although on some pretence he suffered three months' imprisonment himself, so far made his peace with the Government as to become King's Advocate of Scotland, in 1687; and in that office obeyed his royal master's commands absolutely and without reserve. Nevertheless, in 1688, he was signally instrumental in promoting the Revolution, and was one of the three commissioners deputed by the Convention to offer the Crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange, in 1689. He was reinstated as King's Advocate, in 1690, and being constituted one of the Secretaries of State the following year, held the Seals of Office till 1695, when he was compelled to resign on account of his concern in issuing the orders for the massacre of Glencoe. Though he succeeded to the title, by the death of his father, the same year, he so far submitted to the guidance of his friends, or was awed by public opinion, as to forbear taking his seat among his peers till 1701. He was, however, called to the Council Board on the accession of Queen Anne, and was created, in 1703, Baron Newliston and Earl of Stair, with remainder to the issue male of his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Dundas of Newliston, and by her, who died about 1731, had issue:—

1. John, second Earl.
2. William of Glenmure, a Colonel in the Army, died 1744. He married, in 1698, Penelope Crichton, Countess of Dumfries, fourth in that Earldom, and by her, who died in 1742, had issue:—
 1. William, fifth Earl of Dumfries, and fourth Earl of Stair.
 2. John, a Captain of Dragoons, and the favourite nephew of John, Earl of Stair, the General. He died unmarried in 1742.
 3. James, third Earl of Stair.
3. George, of Dalmahoy, a Baron of the Exchequer, died in 1745. He married, in 1720, Eupheme, daughter of Sir Andrew Myrton, Bart. of Gogar, Edinburghshire, and had issue:—
 1. John, fifth Earl of Stair.
 2. William, a General in the Army, died in 1807. He married, in 1783, Marianne Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Harland, Bart. of Sproughton Hall, Suffolk, and had issue:—

John-William-Henry, seventh Earl.

The Earl, who interested himself deeply in the Union, in 1707, died suddenly after a day of exhaustion from his earnest advocacy of that measure. "He was," says Lockhart of Carnwath, "so great a master of eloquence, and expressed himself so copiously and pointedly, and with so much life and rhetorick, that there were none in the Parliament capable of taking up the cudgels with him. He died on the 8th January 1707.

John, second Earl of Stair, K.T., son and heir, born 1673, served as a volunteer in Flanders under King William, and just before his death was nominated to a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Scottish foot guards. On the accession of Queen Anne, he attended the Duke of Marlborough in his first campaign, 1702, and was at Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, 1706, 1708, 1709, in the former battle as Brigadier, and in the latter as Major-General, and took rank as Lieutenant-General, 1710. On the accession of King George I., 1714, he was called to the Council Board, and in 1715 undertook the appointment of ambassador to the court of France, in order to combat the intrigues of the Jacobite party, when the house of Hanover could not be said to be firmly established on the throne. This important station he sustained for five years with extraordinary hospitality and magnificence, and, as is proved in the sequel, at his private expense; the British ministry resolving, in 1720, to sacrifice his lordship to their terror of Law, the French financier, "who," says Lord Stair, "was very much displeased with him because he did not flatter his vanity by putting into the Mississippi; but he did not think it became the King's ambassador to give countenance to such a thing, although it had been wrong to himself to the value of thirty or forty thousand pounds, which he could easily have gained if, as others did, he had put himself into Mr. Law's hands." The bubble burst, as is known to all the world, and the Earl retired to agricultural pursuits at Newliston, to improve his estate, as well by planting, in which the predominance of his military ideas is visible in the design, as by retrenchment to retrieve

the expenses of his embassy, and was the first person also who introduced to his countrymen the cultivation of turnips and cabbages in the open fields.

The Earl was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland in 1729, but was deprived of that command on joining the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. On the dissolution of the Walpole administration, in 1742, he was made a Field-Marshal of the forces, and the same year went ambassador to Holland, and was constituted Commander-in-Chief of the allied army in Flanders, till the arrival of George II., in 1743. Under his majesty, he served at the battle of Dettingen; but being disgusted at the preference shown by the King to the Hanoverian generals, he presented a memorial, and resigning his command, retired to the Hague. The public mind being much inflamed against the King's partiality to his native troops, opposition took up the matter warmly in the Commons, and in the lords it was said that "the man so long celebrated for his courage, his wisdom, and his integrity; the man who had so frequently signalised his zeal for the royal family, was reduced to a statute with a truncheon in his hand, and was permitted only to share the dangers of the campaign, of which the electoral divan regulated the operations."

He married Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, second Earl of Loudoun, widow of James, first Viscount Primrose, but having no issue, he obtained a charter, in 1707, extending the entail to a nomination of his own, such person being descended from the first Viscount; and failing such nomination, to his elder brothers and younger sons in succession, failing which, to the eldest son. This power of nomination he executed by deed, in 1747, but in favour of his younger brother's son. It was unimpeached as to the estates; but it was set aside as to the title, as giving the power of creation to the Peerage, of which the Crown could not be divested. The Earldom, of course, devolved to the next heir of entail, although the three cousins all eventually inherited it.

The Earl, who was restored to his command in 1744, died at the age of seventy-three, 9th May 1747.

James, third Earl of Stair, nephew and heir of entail, succeeded in terms of the resolution of the House of Lords, 1748. He died unmarried, 13th Nov. 1760.

William, fourth Earl of Stair, styled *Earl of Dumfries and Stair*, having succeeded his mother as fifth Earl of Dumfries, 1742, elder brother of the third Earl of Stair, and heir of entail, married, but died without surviving issue, when the Earldoms separated, that of Dumfries to his sister's son, and that of Stair to his cousin, 27th July 1768.

John, fifth Earl of Stair, cousin and heir, as also heir of his uncle by nomination. He voted as Earl of Stair at the election in 1747, but was dispossessed of the Earldom by the decision of the Lords, in 1748, twenty years after he succeeded. He married, in 1789, the daughter of George Middleton, Esq., banker, London. He alienated Newliston, and died 13th October 1789.

John, sixth Earl of Stair, son and heir, born in 1749, was ambassador to Warsaw in 1782, and to Berlin in 1785. He died without issue, 1st June 1821, and was succeeded by his cousin,

John-William-Henry, seventh Earl of Stair. He was born in 1784, and married, in 1808, Laura, youngest daughter of John Manners, Esq. of Grantham Grange, which marriage was dissolved in 1809, in consequence of a prior contract, in 1804, with Johanna, daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq. of Cluny, deemed a valid marriage by the laws of Scotland when it took place. The latter marriage was annulled, however, in June 1820. The Earl died in Paris, 22d March 1840, without issue ; and was succeeded by his kinsman,

Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., eighth Earl. He was a General in the army, and Colonel of the 26th Regiment. Married, first, in 1795, Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert-Augustus Johnson of Kennilworth, who died in 1823, without issue ; secondly, in 1825, Adamina, daughter of Adam, Viscount Duncan. His lordship was created a Baron of the United Kingdom, 11th August 1841, with remainder to his brother.

Sir North Hamilton Dalrymple succeeded his brother, as ninth Earl of Stair, 10th Jan. 1853. He married 1st, in 1817, Margaret, daughter of James Penny, Esq. of Arrad, county Lancaster, and by her, who died 22d April 1828, has issue:—

1. John, *Viscount Dalrymple*, M.P. and Lord Lieut. for Wigtonshire, formerly a Captain in the Guards. He married, in 1846, Louisa-Jane-Henrietta-Emily de Franquetot, eldest daughter of the Duc de Coigny, and has issue.
2. Elizabeth-Hamilton.
3. Anne, married to Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart., Fountain Hall.
4. Agnes, married to John More Nisbett, Esq. of Cairnhill, Lanarkshire.
5. Margaret-Penny, married to Allan-Alex.-Maconochie-M. Welwood, Esq. of Meadowbank and Garvock, a Judge of the Court of Session, with the title of Lord Meadowbank.

The Earl married, 2dly, Martha-Willet, daughter of the late Col. George Dalrymple, and has by her a son:—

George-Grey, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, born 22d May 1832, married and has issue.

Arms.—Or, on a saltier, azure, nine lozenges, of the field.

Crest.—A rock proper.

Supporters.—Two lions proper.

Motto.—Firm.

Seats.—Stair House; Culhorn, Wigtonshire; and Oxenford Castle, Edinburghshire.

As already stated, the property of Stair was alienated for some time. On the 20th January 1756, we find *Thomas Gordon, younger of Earleston*, seised in the lands of Stair-farm, Shaw Holm, &c., on a disposition by John Dalrymple of Stair, (subsequently Earl of Stair,) dated 17th and 29th Aug. 1755: and on the 18th Oct. 1764, "Thomas Miller of Barskimming, his Majesty's advocate for Scotland," has sasine of "these parts of the lands and estates of Stair, viz. lands of Easter and Wester Davistons: lands of Mackieston, lands of Meadowhead and Kemphouse; of Stair; Stairhill, and Pant, on a disposition and assignation by Thomas Gordon of Earle-

ston, in favour of Thomas Miller, of said lands, by William Dick of Crombie, to said Thomas Gordon, dated 28th February 1757." Dick of Crombie thus seems to have been the original and principal purchaser of the Stair property. About the close of last century, Stair was in the possession of *General Stewart*, whose lady was one of the early patrons of Burns. The property now belongs to the Earl of Stair.

Major-General Stewart of Stair is understood to have been a grandson of the Earl of Galloway. He married Catherine, daughter of Gordon of Afton, and grand-daughter of Sir William Gordon of Earlestone and Afton. Mrs. Stewart succeeded her father in the estate of Afton, in New Cumnock parish. They had three daughters :—

1. Grace.
2. Ann.
3. Catherine, married William Cuninghame of Enterkine, and had issue, William Cuninghame now of Logan and Afton. Mrs. Cuninghame died many years ago, and her two sisters, Grace and Ann, in 1835 and 1842.

Mrs. Stewart of Afton resided long at Stair, and subsequently at Afton Lodge, which she built. She is complimented by Burns as representing benevolence—"a female form from the towers of Stair."

PARISH OF SYMINGTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

SYMON LOCCARD is known to have held the lands of Symington as early as the reign of William the Lion, and from him they are understood to have derived the name of *Symonstown*, now called Symington. In the same way the parish of Stevenston derived its name from *Stephen* Loccard, a branch, no doubt, of the same family. The parish is about four miles in length, and one and a-fourth broad. It is bounded on the north by Dundonald parish; on the east by Riccarton; on the south by Craigie; and on the west by Monkton.

The topographical appearance of the parish is varied, and from several eminences commands excellent views of the Clyde. The soil is generally clayey, on a hard subsoil, and there is no natural wooding to give warmth and shelter to the land. Several belts and clumps of trees, however, have been planted by the proprietors, especially in the vicinity of Dankeith and Rosemount, the lands of which were greatly improved by their respective owners many years ago. As early as 1740, young plantations were springing up around Dankeith, the then proprietor of which was the first to use compost in dressing his fields, as well as to introduce ryegrass in the district. Thirty years afterwards, the example was followed on the estate of Rosemount. Dr. Fullertoun, who returned about 1770 from India, set about improving

the property, by building a new mansion, planting timber, and cultivating the lands in a style greatly beyond his compeers, and which still distinguishes the lands. There is plenty of good spring water in the parish, but no streams or lochs of any extent, save an artificial sheet of water at Cowdam house.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Symington village, or the *town of Symon*, has an antiquated and somewhat romantic appearance. The site, too, was well chosen in reference to the quality of the soil, which rests upon rotten-rock, and is of a light dry nature. The church is old—the period of its erection being unknown; and a few large, venerable trees, surrounding the churchyard and village, convey rather a favourable impression of the site of *Symonstoun*.

There are few historical memorials connected with the parish. At the earliest dawn of our mutilated national records, Symonstoun was held under Walter the first Stewart, by Simon Loccard, in 1165. The same Symon also held a manor in Lanarkshire, which obtained the same name—*Symonstoun*. He was ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee. His son, Malcolm Loccard, who succeeded him in both his Lanarkshire and Ayrshire properties, granted to the monks of Paisley, in pure alms, for the salvation of the soul of Walter, the son of Alan, six acres of land, “in villa Symonis de Kyil.” “The church of Symonstoun was granted to the convent, which was founded at Feil, or Faile, in Kyle, during the year 1252; and it continued to belong to that convent till the Reformation. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner, who had a settled income, and a glebe; and the minister and brothers of Fail enjoyed the remainder of the tithes and revenues. In Bagimont’s Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the vicarage of Symonstoun, in the deanery of

Kyle, was taxed £2, 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated value. After the Reformation the patronage of the church of Symontoun passed through several hands, and was at length acquired by the Earl of Eglintoun,* in whose family it still remains.

The church underwent a thorough repair about the middle of last century, and again in 1797, when an addition was made to it. The manse was built about 1786.

We know not when the lands of Symonstoun passed from the Loccards; but they seem to have been at an early period in the hands of the Wallaces. On the 21st Feb. 1581-2, "Johnne Lindsay in Symontoun, as baillie in that part to Hew Wallace of Carnell and Robert Wallace, his sone and apperand air," gave "stait and sasine of lifrent to Thomas Masoun, actornay for Jonet Campbell, Lady Barskemming," of the five lib. land of Fowtoun, and four lib. land of Symontoun, liand within the baillerie of Kyle Stewart," &c. Again, "Feb. 18, 1583-84.—The quhilk day, Johne Wallace of Cragy past to the landis vndirwrittin, viz. the lands of Goldring (Rosemount), Instelsyd and Cruiksyd, extending to iij lib. land; the x lib. land of Prestuikshawis, with milne thereof; the v lib. land of Symontoun, and v lib. land of Helentoun, liand within the baillierie of Kylestewart, &c., and thare, with his awin hand, gaif heretabill stait and sasing of the saidis landis to Johne Wallace in Burnbank, as actornay for Johne Wallace, sone and apperand air to the said John Wallace of Cragy, haldand of the said John and his airis in fre blanche," &c.

There was, it seems, a property called the Trinity lands of Symontoun, no doubt belonging originally to the church. "March 9, 1584-85.—Hew Wallace in Dundonald grantit him to haif ressauit fra Adam Wallace in Hilhous, the sowme of lxx merkis money of this realme, in lauchfull redemption of the said Adamis landis, callit the Trinitie landis of Symontoun, liand," &c.†

* Chalmers's Caledonia.

† Masoun's Notarial Book.

Antiquities.—"This parish," says the *Statistical Account*, "can scarcely boast of any antiquities. Formerly there was a round mound called the Law-hill, at the foot of the village, partly natural and partly artificial, when the proprietor, Mr. Boyd, in improving his land, caused the Law-hill to be levelled with the adjacent field. Those employed in doing so, found, at no great depth from the surface, several arrow-heads, made of iron, most of them barbed, and very rudely constructed. They also found combs made of horn, in a pretty good state of preservation. . . . There is also an eminence near Helenton, called the Mote-hill, upon which a ruin stands; but of which tradition takes no notice." The Law-hill here mentioned, was no doubt the seat of judgment for the barony of Symontoun; and the Mote-hill that of Helenton.

The heritors of the parish of Symington in 1734 were—William Kelso of Dankeith; Adam Baird of Cowdam; Alexander Cunningham, Bailie in Kilmarnock, for Mr. Finlay of Waxfoord; George Boyd of Townend of Symington; and James Boyd of Kerrix.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF SYMINGTON.

COWDAM OR COODAM.

This small property was possessed, about the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, by a family of the name of Baird.

William Baird of Cowdam. His daughter *Helen* had sasine, in life-rent, of certain sums furth of the lands of Crossflatt, 24th May, 1700. *William Baird* of Cowdam, had sasine of several houses in Kilmarnock, 7th July 1704. He and his wife, *Margaret Aird*, (probably of Crossflat), had sasine in life-

rent, and *William*, their son, in fie, of an annuity of 20 lib furth of the lands of Barwhillan, &c., 30th Aug. 1706. The same party had sasine, himself in liferent, and John Baird, his third lawful son, in fie, and his heirs, whom failing to Adam and William, his lawful sons, an annuity of £120 Scots, furth of the lands of Prestwick-shaws, 28th Nov. 1707. William Baird, and his wife, Margaret Aird, had sasine, in liferent, and Adam Baird, their son, in fie, of the two merk land of Helentoun Mains, 25th March 1709.

Adam Baird of Cowdam, had sasine, as eldest son of the deceased William Baird of Cowdam, of houses and yards in Kilmarnock, 4th Feb. 1710. He had also sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Cowdam, 19th Aug. 1712.

The *Allisons* of Cowdam (from whom the *Allisons of Glaisnock*) appear to have been the next possessors, and from them it was acquired, about 1826, by the late

Mrs William Fairlie, widow of William Fairlie of London, and formerly of Calcutta, who built a splendid mansion upon it, at a cost, together with the improvements in the vicinity, of little short of £20,000. *William Fairlie* was the son of John Fairlie, by Agnes, daughter of Mungo Mure of Bruntwood. He made a large fortune as a merchant and banker in Calcutta. His son,

James Ogilvie Fairlie, the present proprietor, married, first, in 1840, Anne-Eliza, daughter of Macleod of Macleod, and had issue ; and, secondly, in 1845, Elizabeth Constantia, only surviving daughter of William Howieson Craufurd of Craufurdland and Braehead, and has issue.

DANKEITH.

In old documents this property is generally styled *Dalkeyth*, or *Freris Dalkeithe*. It was gifted at an early period to the Black, or Preaching Friars of Ayr, by *Alane of Lawder*, for the benefit of the soul of *Alice Campbell*, his spouse.

This fact is borne witness to by a testificate, on the part of the burgesses and community of Ayr, in 1411.* In this document the lands are called *Dallincath*. The property remained with the convent till the Reformation, when, together with the whole possessions of the Black Friars, it was gifted by Queen Mary to the town of Ayr, subject to a lease of twenty years, granted to her "lovit Charles Craufurd, ane of [her] gentill men-servandis." The lands of "Freires Dankeith" were formally resigned by the Magistrates, Council, and community to the then proprietor, *Cuninghame of Dankeith*, 1st February 1614. The burgh, however, still retains the superiority.

CUNINGHAMES OF DANKEITH.

The Cuninghames were a branch of the Caprington family. The first of them was

Daniel Cuninghame, son of William Cuninghame of Caprington. He appears repeatedly in the local records, though unnoticed in the genealogies of the Caprington family. His relationship is distinctly stated in the following extract from the *Notarial Book* of John Masoun, Town Clerk of Ayr:—"Mercij (April) 28, 1595.—The quhilk day, &c., Johnne M'Cra, ane of the servandis and officeris of the shirrefdome of Air, past, at the desire of William Mure, fear of Middiltoun, in name and behalf [of Daniel] Cuninghame of Dalkeyth, sone lauchfull [to vmquhile] Williame Cuninghame of Caprington, assignay vnder mentionat, past to the mercat croce of the burgh of Air, and thair, be opin proclamacioun, maid dew and lauchfull intimatioun to all and sundrie our souerane lordis liegis, that Annabell Cuninghame, dochtir to the said vmquhile Williame Cuninghame of Caprintoun, had lauchfullie maid and constitute the said Daniel Cuninghame, hir brother, his airis and assignais, hir veray lauchfull,

* Charter Chest of the Burgh of Ayr.

vndoutit, and irreuocable cessionaris and assignayis, in and to the sowme of aughtene hundreth merkis money of this realme, contenit in thrie seuerall reuersionis maid and grantit be hir to Williame Cuninghame, now of Caprintoun, hir broder, for redemption of the xl s. land of Dolquhoyis, xl s. land of the Mainis of Cumnok, with the corne milne thair of, thirle, multure and sukin of the sammin, lyand within Kingis Kyle, &c. And in and to all and sundrie vther guidis, geir, and sowmes of money pertening, or that may appertene to hir ony manner of way, during hir lyf tyme. As als that the said Annabell had oblist hir and hir airis to renunce and ower gif the said Daniellis xl s. land of the Kirkland of Symontoun, quharin scho wes infest be him vnder reuersioun, contening the sowme of tuelf hundreth merkis, with the byrun proffitis thair of, how sone sche or hir airis wer requirit thairto, vpoun thrie dayis warning, as in the letter of assignation maid be hir to the said Daniell thairvpon, of the dait, at Colisfeild, the ferd day of Februar, the zeir of God Imvc. foirscoir telf zeris [1592], contening speciall reseruatioun and prouision, that incais of the said Annabellis marriage with ane husband, hir said assignatioun to be null and without reseruatioun, sielik to hir of the malis and dewiteis," &c.

The same Daniel Cuninghame of Dalkeyth occurs again in Masoun's notes, as having, "in the queir of the Kirk of Air," 1st June 1598, presented to the Moderator of the Presbytery "our souerane lordis presentacioun" of Mr. Johne Cuninghame to the vicarage of Symontoun. William Wallace, minister of Failfurd, also presented the King's letters in favour of Mr. William Wallace to the same vicarage. Both parties took instruments, &c.

"Danieli Cuninghame de Dankeyth, et Mariotæ Wallace, ejus conjugii," had a Crown charter of the lands of Clasens, 25th January 1606. Daniel Cuninghame of Dankeith was alive in 1612, in which year his son, *Daniel*, is mentioned as a witness to the testament of Jonet Boyde, spouse to David Hardie, Symontoun. He must have died soon afterwards, however, for,

Daniel Cuninghame of Dankeith, and his son, *William*, occur in a testamentary document in 1613.

William Cuninghame of Dankeith is mentioned in another testamentary document in 1619, and again in 1623.

Johnne Cuninghame of Dalkeyth occurs in the testament of Jonet Baird, in Staflour, in 1628. The next and last we meet with is

David Cuninghame of Dalkeith, mentioned in the Presbytery Records in 1642.

The lands of Dankeith appear in the service of Sir William Cuninghame of Caprington, 25th March 1685, and were acquired by the ancestor of the present proprietor in 1693.

KELSOS OF DANKEITH.

The original designation of this family was *Kelso of Kelsoland*, in the parish of Largs, which property they finally alienated in 1671. The first of them, according to the continuator of Nisbet, was

Hugo de Kelso, whose name occurs in the Ragman Roll, 1296, ancestor, as is supposed, of

Andrew de Kelcho, or *Kelso*, Prior of the Abbey of Paisley in 1328, who appears in a deed of submission to which he was a party.

John de Kelcho, dominus de Kelsoland, who, with consent of

John de Kelso, his eldest son, and Elizabeth Livingstoun, his spouse, apparently of the house of Callendar, gave in donation the lands of Langley-Bank, lying betwixt Kelsoland and Largs, to the church of St. Mary at Paisley, by a deed of mortification, dated 5th January 1403.

Thomas Kelso of Kelsoland succeeded his grandfather. In a charter of the lands of Kelsoland from James II., dated 4th September 1444, he is styled *oye* and heir of the late John Kelso of Kelsoland. He married a daughter of Boyle of Kelburne. He was succeeded by his son,

John Kelso of Kelsoland, who married a daughter of William Stewart of Fynock, second son of William Stewart of Bute, and by her had

Thomas Kelso of Kelsoland, designed, in a charter from James V., in 1521, "filius et hæres Joannis de Kelso de Kelsoland." His son and successor,

Thomas Kelso of Kelsoland had sasine of the lands in 1536. He married a daughter of Frazer of Knock, and left a daughter, *Giles*, married to Hugh Craufurd of Cloverhill, and a son,

Archibald Kelso of Kelsoland, who was served heir to his father, 10th November 1576. He married Margaret, daughter of James Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall, by Janet, his wife, daughter of George Maxwell of Newark, and had issue :

1. David, his heir.
2. William, whose son,
ROBERT, is said to have repurchased Kelsoland in 1632, and continued the line of the family.
3. Giles, married to John Stewart of Ascog, in Bute, and had a son.
Ninian Stewart of Ascog, who married Janet, daughter of Sir Bryce Blair of that Ilk, and a daughter, the wife of Fullarton of Greenhall.

The elder son,

David Kelso of Kelsoland was served heir to his father, 2d November 1601. He married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of James Stewart, tutor of Blackhall, second son of James Stewart of Ardgowan. His name repeatedly occurs in testamentary documents from 1603 downwards. He is said by Robertson and Burke to have been succeeded by his son, *Archibald*, who died without issue ; but this was not the case, for the son predeceased him. "*Archibald Kelso, zounger, of Kelsoland*," died in April 1613. He left a daughter, *Elspeth Kelso*, by his wife, Sara Brisbane, who subsequently married Sir William Mure of Rowallan. *Archibald Kelso* is said by Robertson and Burke to have been succeeded by his brother,

Robert Kelso of Kelsoland, in 1613, and that he also had no issue. This, however, does not appear to have been the

fact, for "Henrie Kelso, sone to ye Laird of Kelso," is mentioned in a testamentary document in 1614. He may at the same time have died young. Robert Kelso is said to have sold Kelsoland in 1624 to Patrick Schaw (second son of John Schaw of Greenock), and that it was repurchased in 1632 by Robert Kelso of Halrig. This statement, however, is to a certain extent inaccurate, for we find

David Kelso of Kelsoland mentioned in the testament of John Kyle, in Kelsoland-milns, as his *maister*, in 1619. David Kelso, *sometime* of Kelsoland, occurs in the testament of Kathrein Wode, Largs, in 1630. It is therefore evident that it was *David*, and not *Robert*, who sold the lands in 1624.

Robert Kelso of Halrig, who repurchased Kelsoland, was the grandson of Archibald Kelso of Kelsoland. He married, in 1639, Jean, daughter of John Osborne, Provost of Ayr, and commissioner for the burgh to Parliament in 1644. By this marriage he had two sons, *John* and *William*.

John Kelso of Kelsoland succeeded his father. He sold the old family estates, in 1671, to James Brisbane of Bishop-ton, who altered the name to Brisbane. Mr. Kelso, who enjoyed, until his demise, the office of collector and sole surveyor of the Customs of Port-Glasgow, married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Hamilton, minister of Wigton, brother of James, first Viscount Claneboye, and son of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, and had,

1. Robert, who was Captain of an Indiaman in the merchant service. He married Jane Oakley, widow of Captain Norris, R.N., and dying in 1752, left a daughter, Mary, and a son, John, of whom hereafter, as inheritor of Dankeith.
2. William.

The second son,

William Kelso, W.S., acquired, in 1693, the lands of Dankeith. He married Mary, daughter of John Dunlop, of that Ilk. He and his spouse had sasine of the £4 land of Symontouné and Craigis, 5s. 3d. land of the town of Symontouné, 4 merk land of Knockindaill, *alias* Harickhill, 15s. 5d. land

of Spittlehill, Whythill, Cowdam, &c., 17th Dec. 1702, and had one son and two daughters—

1. William, his heir.
2. Mary, who married Dr. Macgill, an eminent physician in Edinburgh, and had a daughter married to Walter Stewart, Esq., who died without issue.
3. Jean, who died unmarried.

William Kelso was succeeded by his only son,

William Kelso of Dankeith. He is frequently mentioned in the burgh records of Ayr, in connection with the property of *Friar Dankeith*. On the 29th May 1725, "William Kelso of Dalkeith produced in Council a decret of sale of the two merk land of Frier Dalkeith, *alias* Gillhead, lying within the parochin of Symington, Bailliery of Kyle Stewart, and Shirrefdom of Air, holding from the Magistrates, obtained before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of the deceased William Kelso of Dalkeith, his father, against Hew-Archibald, eldest lawful son and appearand heir to the deceased Hew-Archibald of Dalkeith, and his tutors and curators, &c., dated in 1698, to which the said William had a right as heir of his father, and desired he might be entered and received vassal," &c. William Kelso died, unmarried, in 1763, and was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Macgill, at whose decease, in consequence of an entail, Dankeith passed to his cousin,

John Kelso, Captain in the 32d regiment of foot, son of Captain Robert Kelso, eldest son of John Kelso of Kelso-lands. He married, 13th June 1758, Margaret, daughter of William Mowate, Provost of Aberdeen in 1754, and had issue—

1. William, his heir.
2. Robert, Major-General in the army, who married Miss Burtzell of Suffolk, and had a son, John Edward of Horkesley Park, near Colchester, and two daughters, Margaret-Augusta and Louisa. General Kelso died at his residence at Bungay, in Suffolk, 13th October 1823.
3. John, an Ensign in the 51st regiment, deceased.
4. Millar, R.N., drowned in the river Ganges, near Calcutta.

5. Alexander Stuart, } both died in the West Indies.
6. Berrie, }
7. Archibald, born 18th March 1771, who purchased the estate of Sauch-
rie. He married, in February 1805, Miss Macharg, daughter of
Macharg of Keirs, and had issue.
8. George, Captain of an Indiaman, who married Miss Plumb, but died
S. P.
9. Andrew, died unmarried.
1. Jane.
2. Frances, died unmarried.
3. Mary, married to the late Patrick Ballantyne, Esq., of Castlehill.
4. Margaret, died unmarried.
5. Charlotte-Christina.

Captain Kelso died in 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Kelso of Dankeith, Major of the 23d Light Dragoons, subsequently Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. He married, 30th August 1784, Susanna, daughter of William Ferguson, Esq. of Doonholm, and had issue :

1. John, who died unmarried.
2. William, his successor.
3. Fleming, Lieut. 13th Light Dragoons, died unmarried.
1. Elizabeth, married to John H. Martin, Esq. of Glencree, Wigtonshire,
son of Samuel Martin, Esq. of Antigua.
2. Margaret.
3. Mary-Susanna, married to the Rev. Alfred G. Utterson (son of John
Utterson, Esq. of Mile-End House, Sussex, and Marwell Hall, Hants),
Rector of Laver Marney, Essex.
4. Eleanora.

Colonel Kelso died 22nd April 1836. He was succeeded by his son,

William Kelso of Dankeith, Lieut.-Col. E.I.C.S. He died unmarried, 14th April 1844, and was succeeded in the property of Dankeith by his youngest sister,

Eleanora Kelso of Dankeith, the present proprietrix.

Arms—Sable, a fesse, engrailed, between three garbs, or.

Crest—A garb, or.

Motto—"Otium cum dignitate."

Dankeith, the family seat, is about five miles south-east of Kilmarnock.

ROSEMOUNT (FORMERLY GOLDRING.)

This property, forming part of the lands of Symontoun, belonged at one time to the *Schaws of Sornbeg*, a branch of the *Schaws of Halie*.

Andrew Schaw of Sornbeg, heir of William Schaw of Sornbeg, his grandfather, was served amongst other lands, in the 5 lib. land of the Mains of Helentoun, with the mill ; the 5 lib. land of Knockindail ; the 50s land of Goldring, &c., 10th December 1549.

Robert Schaw of Goldring (no doubt a younger son of Schaw of Sornbeg), gave sasine to George Jamesoun, burgess of Ayr, "of all and haill his fiftie shilling land of Goldring," &c., 9th November 1578.* The same Robert Schaw of Goldring, apparently, (by his baillie) "be vertew of his precept of sasing insert in ane charter of alienatioun maid be him, with the advis of Katherine Hamiltoun, his spous, to George Jamesoun, burges of Air, and his aires, of all and haill his merkland of auld extent of Woodheid, &c., lyand within the landis of Maynholm, in Kylestewart," &c., 15th February 1580-81. He also, with consent of his spouse, "gaif heretabill stait and sasing of the Mains of Maynholme, extending to ane xls. land or thairby, with mansione place, &c., to George Jamesoun, burgess of Air," &c., 7th December 1584. "Johne Schaw, as sone and air to vmquhlie Johne Schaw of Polkemmet," had sasine of "all and haill the v lib. land of Helentoun, with tour, mains, and milne of the samine, and with those parts of the landis of Helentoun muir, being ane pendicle thereof ; of all and haill the v lib. land of Knokin-dail, and 1 s. land of *Goldring*, in propertie and tenandrie,' &c.†

* Massoun's Notarial Book.

† Ibid.

Goldring seems to have reverted to the Sornbeg family, for Patrick Schaw of Sornbeg, heir of his father, was served in the 50s. lands of Goldring, amongst others, 25th August 1631. It soon, however, passed to the M'Kerrels of Hillhouse, Goldring being in the service of Mr William M'Kerrel of Hillhouse, 24th November 1636. From the M'Kerrels the property was next acquired by the Cuninghames of Preveck, as it appears in the service of William Cuninghame, heir of Mr Adam Cuninghame of Preveck, 17th October, 1647. Goldring subsequently passed to the Dundonald family, and is mentioned in the service of the Earl of Dundonald, 28th October 1690. It was next acquired by

Patrick Fullartoun, second son of Patrick Fullartoun, younger of that ilk. He married Margaret Harper, by whom he had issue :

1. William, a surgeon in India.
2. John, a Major in the E.I.C.S., married and had issue :
 1. Robert, who died in 1774, aged 5 years.
 2. William, of Skeldon, Provost of Ayr, who married Susan, daughter of the late Dr Whiteside, and had issue. He died 10th January 1835.
3. Patricia, died 23d February 1830, aged 89.

Patrick Fullartoun of Rosemount, died 3d June 1743, aged 35. His lady survived him till 30th April 1785. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Dr William Fullartoun of Rosemount, who, on his return from India in 1770, added greatly to the paternal estate, and so improved it that it became one of the finest and best cultivated domains in the county. Dr Fullartoun married Anabella, third daughter of Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, W.S. He died October 22d, 1805, aged 68, leaving no issue. His lady survived till 11th November 1826.

Rosemount was, for a considerable period, the property of Lord James Stuart, brother of the late Marquis of Bute, by whom it was sold to George Bogle, Esq. It is now the property of *William Baird, Esq.* of Rosemount, one of the well known firm of the Messrs Baird of Gartsherry iron-works.

TOWNEND.

The *Townend of Symington* appears, from the sasines, to have belonged to *Hugh Glover of Townend*, in 1701-4. It is now the property of

Major James George Hay Boyd younger of Rodinghead. By feu charter, dated 14th March 1733, *George Boyd*, Farmer in East Overloan, acquired from William Kelso, Esq. of Dankeith, the lands of Townend and others in favour of himself in life-rent, and *Robert* and *William Boyd*, his sons, in fee. *William Boyd* disposed his half of the lands to his nephew, *George Boyd*, surgeon, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, eldest son of *Robert Boyd*. *George Boyd* also succeeded to his father's half, and thus became proprietor of the whole of the lands. He was succeeded therein by his brother, *John Boyd*, sometime of Bengal, Indigo Planter, who was succeeded by his nephew, *William Hay Boyd*, the eldest son of his sister, *Margaret*, who was succeeded by his nephew, the present proprietor, *Major James George Hay Boyd*, late of her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Infantry, who obtained his majority in the Crimea, where he served from the first to the last of that expedition. He is the only son of the late Captain *Francis Hay*, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment of Infantry, and Mrs *Elizabeth Douglas Hay* of Rodinghead and No. 1, Wellington Square, Ayr, daughter of the late George Douglas of Rodinghead. Since his succession, in 1859, Major Hay Boyd has, by purchase, added to his estate of Townend several adjoining farms.

The other properties of any extent were *Knockindaill*, *Helen-toun*, and *Cowdam*. They, of course, formed originally part of the lands of Symontoun, and latterly were united in the barony of Sanquhar-Hamiltoun, so called from the sometime flourishing house of Hamiltoun of Sanquhar. They were appropriated, for a brief space, by the notorious James Stewart, Earl of

Arran ; and on his fall, came chiefly into the hands of Wallace of Craigie, whose family and its branches appear to have been amongst the earliest proprietors of these lands. William Wallace of Ellerslie, had sasine of "the xxxs. land or thereby of the Mains of Helentoun and Bogend, with the tour, fortalice, and manour-place thereof, with the half of the milne of Helentoun," &c., 3d March 1583-4.

Knockindaill was possessed, in 1600, by a family of the name of *Tait of Adamhill* ; and by the *Stewarts of Halrig* in 1609.

PARISH OF TORBOLTON.

ETYMOLOGY, EXTENT, &c.

We quite agree with the author of the well-written article—"Parish of Torbolton"—in the *New Statistical Account*, as to the derivation of the name—"Tor, or Thor-Bol-ton, or toun, is the town at Baal's hill, *i.e.*, the toun at the hill where Baal was worshipped." The hill referred to is a mound, partly natural and partly artificial, in the immediate vicinity of the village; and was no doubt the court-hill of the barony. Of its ancient use, as the site of the worship of *Bal*, or *Bol*, a popular custom still remains as evidence, and is thus recorded by the reverend statistician: "On the evening preceeding the Torbolton June fair, a piece of fuel is demanded at each house, and is invariably given even by the poorest inhabitant. The fuel so collected is carried to a particular part of the hill, where there is an altar or circular fire-place of turf, about three feet in height, and is placed upon the altar. A huge bonfire is kindled, and many of the inhabitants, old and young, men and women, assemble on the hill, and remain for hours, apparently chiefly occupied with observing a feat performed by the youths, who are to be seen leaping with indefatigable zeal upon the altar or turf wall, enclosing the ashes of former fires, and supporting the present one." The parish, which is of irregular shape, is bounded on the north by the parish of Craigie; on the east by Mauchline;

on the south by Stair ; and on the west by St Quivox and Monkton.

The highest elevation is not more than 400 feet above the level of the sea, yet the topographical appearance of the parish is extremely varied and undulatory, and some of the eminences command extensive views—embracing, amongst others, “the great valley of Ayrshire, which stretches from the Doon to Ardrossan, a distance of nearly twenty miles.” The banks of the richly wooded Ayr, which forms the southern boundary of the parish, present numerous picturesque scenes. As in most other parishes, great improvements have recently been made in agriculture.

Besides the river Ayr, so well known to the admirers of Burns, the parish is watered by several other streams, the largest of which is “the Fail.” It originally had its source in Lochlee Loch, and flowing through the pleasure grounds of Coilsfield House, joins the Ayr at a place called Failford. There are numerous springs in the parish ; and formerly there were three lochs, or rather flooded plains, called Lochlee, Fail, and Torbolton Lochs. The former was drained some years ago. The proprietor, the Duke of Portland, having relieved his tenantry from the the thirlage to Milburn-mill, the collected waters of the loch were no longer necessary for the mill.

HISTORY, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL.

Tor-bol, or “the hill,” may be regarded as the nucleus of the village of Torbolton. As its name implies, it was used as a place of Pagan worship, long before the era of Christianity. One of those instruments used by the Druids, termed *celts*, was dug up some years ago in a field to the north-west of the hill. It would seem, from the remains of trenches, that the hill had been used as an encampment, probably by the ancient Britons, or during the Scoto-Irish wars. It is well known

that the Culdees, the first introducers of Christianity, usually planted their *cels* on or near the sites of the Druidical temples, and their example was generally followed by their successors. Hence, as in the case of Torbolton, most of our old parochial churches are to be found in close proximity to the ancient altars of Druidism. The church of Torbolton was in existence in 1335, and probably at a much earlier period.

The first proprietor of the lands of Torbolton, under the Stewarts, who were Lords of Kyle, of whom we have any record, was John de Graham. In 1335 he granted the patronage of the church of Torbolton, with the lands of Unzank, (Unthank) on which the church is built, to Robert de Graham of Welston, his cousin. This charter is dated at the convent of Falle (Fail,) 21st September of the above year, having, no doubt, been written by some of the friars. Divested of its sacred character, the hill of Torbolton was used, under the feudal system, as the court-hill of the barony; and Chalmers says, "the hall formerly built on this mount was the chief messuage of the barons, where seisin was given of the same."

"The church of Torbolton was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the proprietors of Torbolton. . . . In January 1337-8, John de Graham of Torbolton granted to the convent of Failefurd, the patronage of the church of Torbolton, and this grant was confirmed by John, Lord of Kyle, and Earl of Carric, in August 1638. In July, 1342, John de Graham of Torbolton granted to the monks of Melros, the patronage of the church of Torbolton; and this grant was witnessed by Robert the Stewart. It does not appear that either the convent of Failefurd, or the monks of Melros enjoyed the church of Torbolton, in consequence of the above grant. Torbolton continued a free rectory, and the patronage appears to have gone, with the barony of Torbolton, to the Stewarts of Dernley, in 1361-2. In 1429, John Cameron, the Bishop of Glasgow, erected the church of Torbolton into a prebend, or canonry of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. This was done with the consent of Sir John Stewart of Dernley, the

patron of the church thus converted into a prebend ; and the patronage of the prebend was settled to belong to him and his heirs. It was established, at the same time, that a vicar pensioner should have the cure of souls at the parish church, with a stipend of twenty merks yearly, and a manse and glebe. The canon who held this prebend had the whole revenues of the church of Torbolton, with the dedication of the twenty merks to the vicar ; and he was, moreover, taxed £3 a-year for the benefit of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow. The rectory of Torbolton continued a prebend of the church of Glasgow till the Reformation ; and the patronage continued equally with the Stewarts of Dernley, who became Lords of Dernley and Earls of Lennox. In Bagimont's Roll, as it stood in the reign of James V., the rectory of Torbolton, a prebend of Glasgow, was taxed £16, being a tenth of its estimated value. At the period of the Reformation, the rectory and prebend of Torbolton was held by James Chisholm, who let the tithes and revenues thereof to Cuninghame of Capringtoun, for the yearly payment of £160 ; out of which Chisholm paid £20 yearly to the chaplain who served in his stall within the quire of Glasgow. There were several lands belonging to the church of Torbolton, which were granted in fee-farm to Cuninghame of Capringtoun at the period of the Reformation. One of the titles which were given to Esme Lord D'Aubigny, when he was created Duke of Lennox, on the 5th of August, 1581, was Lord of Torbolton. The lands of Torbolton, with the patronage of the church, appear to have continued with that family in 1655. The lands and patronage of the church seem to have passed to the Earl of Eglintoun before 1661. The patronage of the church of Torbolton now belongs to the Earl of Eglintoun. The village of Torbolton, wherein the church stands, was created a burgh of barony in 1671."*

The history of the church of Torbolton forms only a minor part of the ecclesiastical history of the parish of Torbolton as

* Chalmers' Caledonia.

it now exists. The Monastery of Fail, though originally in the parish of Barnweill, is now within the extended bounds of Torbolton. The parish of Barnweill has been at least ecclesiastically suppressed since 1714, although it still stands in the Cess Books of the county as a distinct parish. Fail Monastery was founded in 1252, but by whom is unknown. It belonged to the Red Friars, who were called Mathurines, from the house dedicated to St Mathurin in Paris. They were also styled "Fathers of Redemption"—(*Patres de Redemptione Captivorum*), it being part of their duty to redeem captives from slavery. When this monastery was founded, the *serf* system, or local slavery, prevailed. The peasantry were actually bought and sold along with the soil. We have innumerable instances of this in the feudal transfers of property, even down to a comparatively recent date. In a charter of vendition in reference to certain lands in Girvan parish, so late as the 29th November 1739, before feudal jurisdictions were done away with, we find the old style of conveyance still retained, though *serfage* had long previously ceased to exist—"terrarum et *tenandrie* de Ballochtoull and Air." Such, no doubt, were the slaves originally designed to be redeemed by the Monastery of Fail; but long after their local vocation may be supposed to have disappeared, there remained ample scope for their exertions abroad. Our early merchantmen suffered greatly from foreign piracies, and many of our ship's crews were made captives, and remained in captivity until redeemed by large sums given for their liberty. The Friars of Fail, therefore, had a wide field for their benevolent exertions. Unquestionable evidence remains in the Presbytery Books to show that the benevolent objects of the Monastery of Fail were carried out long after the era of the Reformation. For example the following minute:—

Ayr, 3d August 1642.

"This day William Hunter, ruling elder, presented two letters from sundrie captives of Ayr, now in Salio, taken by the Turks, for their redemption, quhilk being read and considered, the Presbytery appointed the brethren to intimate

the samyn to their people, and desire them to prepare themselves with their charitable contributions to the effect foresaid."

It was, therefore, a noble mission assigned to the Friars of Fail—to strike off the manacles of their fellow-creatures. Unluckily we have no record of their services in the way of redemption; but they have left an imperishable memento of their character as the merriest of the friars of old:—

“The Friars of Fail drank berry-brown ale,
The best that ever was tasted,
The Monks of Melrose made gude kael,
On Fridays, when they fasted.”*

There is another version of this ditty, more characteristic of the jolly fathers of redemption.

“The Friars of Fail
Gat never oure hard eggs or oure thin kale;
For they made their eggs thin wi’ butter,
And their kale thick wi’ bread;
And the Friars of Fail they made gude kale
On Fridays when they fasted,
And they never wanted gear enough,
As lang as their neighbours’ lasted.”†

The principal of the convent was styled “Minister,” and as head of the order, had a seat in Parliament. The Monastery of Melrose is associated with that of Fail in the first of the rhymes we have quoted, and very properly so, for no small portion of the lands of Torbolton were gifted at an early period to the monks of Melrose. From the cartulary of that establishment the author of the account of Torbolton parish, in the *Statistical Account*, has furnished some interesting notices in reference to the acquisition of property by the ghostly monks and friars of Melrose and Fail. “The earliest of the ‘Friars of Fail,’” he says, “in regard to whom anything has been ascertained, is ‘Brother John,’ who was the chief or Minister of Failford in the year 1343. There are

* Ramsay’s Evergreen.

† Statistical Account.

some documents extant relating to this 'Brother John' and a 'White Horse,' which seemed deserving of notice, as bringing to light some of the methods taken by monks and friars for obtaining land and patronage, and displaying the ignorance and credulity of landowners in Scotland in the fourteenth century. In a notarial instrument, dated 25th November 1343, Johannes de Graham, nuper Dominus de Torbolton, confesses that, after his grant to his cousin, Robert de Graham, which grant had been confirmed by the Seneschal of Scotland, and approved by the Chapter of Glasgow, 'Brother John,' Minister of the House of the Holy Trinity at Ffele, in the diocese of Glasgow, had given him a White Horse for the right of patronage to the church of Torbolton, which horse the said 'minister John' had afterwards forcibly taken away (*manu forti abstulit*) from the said John de Graham. . . . This confession was made at Torbolton, in the church of that parish, before Thomas de Gedwrath, monk of the Cistercian order, and others."

"Another document, entitled 'Revocatio Johannis de Graham filii,' sets forth, 'that things which are done through impetuosity of temper and facility of disposition, are revocable; that, being ignorant of law, 'Brother John,' of the House of the Holy Trinity of Ffele, in the diocese of Glasgow, had, by his flatteries and most pernicious present (*non sine munere pessimo*), persuaded him to annul his former grant to his dear cousin, Robert Graham of Walston, of the right of patronage to the church of Torbolton, and land called Unthank . . . that he recalls this error, and will subject himself, as is fitting, to the correction due to his offence.—Datum apud Torbolton, 21st February, for the salvation of his soul, and that of Emma, his wife.'

"A charter by Robert de Graham of Weilstone, granting to the monks of Melrose the patronage of the church of Torbolton, and seven acres of the lands of Unthank, and three acres of Carnegolayn, the nearest to the church—and another charter by the same Robert de Graham, conveying to the monks of Melrose, for the salvation of his soul, and that of

Emma, his wife, the following lands situate in the territory and lordship of Torbolton, viz., ‘Dernehunche, Quyltisfield, and Auldtounburne’—give us to understand why John de Graham was compelled to make and to put on record such humiliating confessions; and show that the affair of the white horse was a struggle betwixt the Monks of Melrose and the Friars of Fail, for the increase of their patronage and the extension of their lands—John de Graham being the dupe of the one party, and Robert de Graham the prey of the other.

“The monks of Melrose, by a promise to Robert of what they could not give—‘salvation for his soul and that of his wife’—had obtained from him not only the advowson to Torbolton Church and glebe, but also a grant of the estate of Coilsfield, and other valuable lands.

“The superior of Fail, by his flatteries, and by the gift of the horse, had prevailed with John de Graham to convey to the house of Fail what was no longer his to bestow.

“Neither John de Graham, nor Robert de Graham, appears to have been able to write his own name. Each charter bears that the person granting it had affixed his seal before witnesses.”

In the reign of Robert II., “the patronage of the Kirk of Fail” was granted, by royal charter, to James de Lindsay of Crawford.* In 1470, “John Quhit of Fale” is mentioned in the burgh records of Prestwick.

“The rental of the Ministry of Fale, as given in by Robert Cuninghame, who was Minister in 1562, amounted to £174, 6s. 8d. in money; 3 chalders of bear; 15 chalders 4 bolls of meal; 30 stones of cheese; 10 hogs (young sheep); 3 stirks

* Robertson’s Index of Royal Charters. “There is a curious document extant (Liber de Melrose) in the shape of a letter, in the old Norman frank of the time, addressed by John de Grahame, Seigneur de Torbolton, to all who shall see or hear this letter, complaining that Sir John de Lyndesay had maliciously, falsely, and wickedly, intromitted with the church of Torbolton, and, with the support and maintenance of William of Douglas, had presented to said church. He then states the grant of the advowson of the church, and lands pertaining thereto, to his cousin, Robert Graham, confirmed by the Seneschal, and ratified by the See of Glasgow; and that the said Sir John, and whoever should maintain him, should be held as intruders against the law of the church and the civil law.”—STAT. ACCOUNT.

(young cows), 2 dozen grilse or salmon. There belonged to the monastery five parish churches, viz., the churches of Barnweil, Symington, and Galston, in Kyle ; of Torthorwald, in Dumfriesshire ; and the church of Inverchoalan in Argyleshire.

The lands of Fail now belong to Edward H. Blair of Dunskey and Brounehill, second son of the late Sir D. H. Blair, Bart. of Blairquhan, who also has succeeded to Blairquhan.

In common with most of the other districts in Ayrshire, Torbolton suffered considerably during the Persecution. In the churchyard there is a martyr's stone, bearing the following inscription : " Here lys William Shillilaw, who was shot at Woodhead by Lieut. Lauder, for his adherence to the word of God, and Scotland's covenanted work of Reformation, 1685."

In virtue of the charter of *novodamus* granted by Charles II. to John Cuninghame, Esq. of Enterkine, in 1671, constituting Torbolton a free burgh of barony, the community is governed by two bailies and twelve councillors, who are annually elected on Christmas-eve. A Town-house and lock-up were erected by subscription in 1836. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in weaving, obtained from Glasgow. Hand-sewing is also carried on to a considerable extent by the female portion of the community. At Failford, about two and a-half miles from Torbolton, there was, some time ago, a manufactory for hones made of the Water-of-Ayr stones, and razor-strops. The cases were finished in a very tasteful manner. Two fairs are held annually in Torbolton.

ANTIQUITIES.

The remains of a Roman camp are still to be seen at Parkmoor. Near to this, and also on the farm of Law, several sepulchral urns have been found under cairns of stones. Near to Fail Monastery similar remains were discovered some

years ago in pits or graves, covered by flat stones. In these ancient depositories of the dead, ample evidence was furnished, from the geometrical position of the pits, in reference to each other, that they belonged to the Druidical era in Scotland.

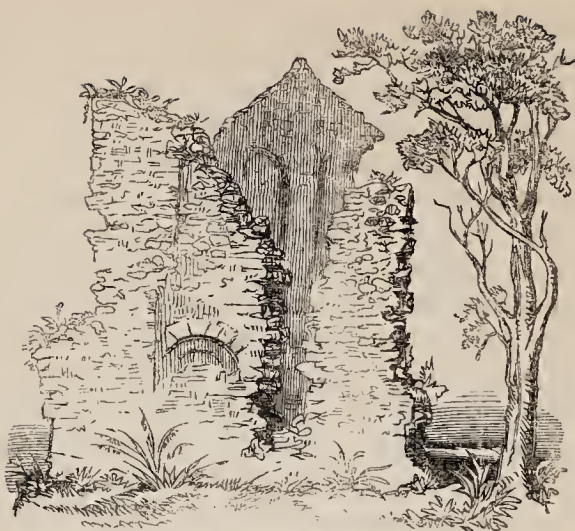
On one of the farms of Failford, named Adamcroft, there were formerly several ancient sepulchres, of which, however, one only now remains entire. These sepulchres consisted of green mounds of an oval form, regularly built in the interior with large rough stones, and containing urns of baked clay, ornamented with diagonal lines, and full of the remains of burned bones. Some of the sepulchres were opened by the late Alexander Cooper, Esq., who presented one of the most perfect of the urns to the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, but it is believed that it soon fell to pieces. A portion of the burned bones was long preserved at Smithstone House. One of the mounds appears to have been thirty-six feet long by eighteen wide; but the one remaining unopened is smaller, being about twenty-four feet by eighteen.

The mound popularly understood to contain the remains of Old King Coil, was opened in May 1837, when it was satisfactorily ascertained to have been a place of sepulture of no ordinary description.*

In 1785, Col. Montgomerie of Coilsfield (afterwards Earl of Eglinton) discovered a slab, with mysterious symbols traced on the stone. It was the cover of a cist, with an urn underneath, full of incinerated bones. These relicts were found on digging a gravel pit at Coilsfield. A drawing of the slab was forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries.*

The only other remain of antiquity of any note in the parish is the gable and part of a side-wall of the manor-house of the chief, or minister, of the Monastery of Fail. There is a tradition that the last laird, or minister, of Fail, who inhabited this old building, was a warlock; and it is said that the house was blown down by the storm which prevailed

* For some particulars regarding Coilus, and the drawing of the cist forwarded to the Society of Antiquaries, see "Historical Sketch."



Manor-House of Fail.

at his funeral.* Blind Harry states that Thomas the Rymer, who happened to be staying at Fail when Wallace was thrown into prison by the English, visited the hero at his nurse's house in the Newton-of-Ayr. It appears that the Monastery of Fail was originally surrounded by the loch. Some years ago, when lowering a portion of the road near to the manor-house, a number of bones were dug up, together with pieces of sculpture, supposed to have been connected with the burying-ground which of old existed in the neighbourhood.

Notable Persons connected with the Parish.—*Alexander Peden*, popularly regarded as a prophet, held the office of schoolmaster in Torbolton previous to his being admitted to the ministry. "He frequently preached at a secluded spot in the Coilhome Wood, called Peden's Cove. The pulpit is a jutting-out mass of red sandstone, overlooking a level piece of ground bounded by the Ayr, and hid from view by precipitous cliffs and lofty banks covered with copsewood. It is re-

* See Part II. of the "Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire."

membered that many of his admiring hearers used to assemble before the pulpit with their loaded firelocks in their hands.”* *Burns*, the poet, passed not a few of the happiest of his days at Lochlee, a farm in the upper part of the parish—and many of the surrounding scenes are alluded to in his poems. *Thom*, the self-taught sculptor, whose figures of “Tam o’ Shanter and Souter Johnnie” have obtained a world-wide notoriety, was born in a thatched cottage about a mile from Lochlee. The late *Rev. Dr. Ritchie*, one of the ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, was for some time minister of Torbolton.

FAMILIES IN THE PARISH OF TORBOLTON.

We have seen that the earliest possessor of the lands or barony of Torbolton, under the Stewarts, was *John de Graham*, Lord (or Laird) of Torbolton. He lived in 1335, and *Robert de Graham of Welston* was his cousin. Who these Grahams were does not appear. Both the barony and patronage of the church of Torbolton passed to the *Stewarts of Darnley* in 1361-2, with whom they remained till the Reformation—one of the oldest families connected with the parish, apart from the great house of Darnley, was the

DUNBARS OF ENTERKINE,

a branch of the Dunbars of Cumnock and Blantyre. On the 22d May, 1576, William Dunbar of Blantyre gave sasine of his 40s. land of Schielzardis to James Blair, son and heir of John Blair of Middle Auchindraine.† The first of the Dunbars of Enterkine we meet with was

* Statistical Account.

† Massoun’s Notarial Book.

William Dunbar of Enterkine, whose son, Mr. Johnne Dunbar, on the 19th August, 1600, "past to the personal presens of Dauid Dunbar of Daldork, and lauffullie warnit him, &c. to pay and deliuer to the said Mr. Johnne, within the parochie kirk of Terboltoun, upoun the tent day of Nouember, now nixt to cume, the sowme of nyne hundreth merkis, &c., as for the lauffull redemptioun, &c., fra the said Mr. Johnne and his airis, of all and hail the said Dauidis merkland of auld extent of Daldork, with the pertinentis, lyand within the parochin of Terboltoun, &c. This was done, &c., befor the said William Dunbar of Interkine, *Gavin Dunbar, his sone*, and Eduard Wallace of Sewaltoun, witnesses," &c. The next we find is

David Dunbar of Interkyne, who is mentioned in the testament of James Hutchesoun in Mauchline, in 1613. "Davidi Dunbar de Enterkin" had a Crown charter of the lands of Beandris, Leifnoreis, &c., 10th June, 1623. His name occurs in various local records down till 1643, when he died. He had a son, named Hew Dumbar, as appears from the inventory of his effects, which was "faythfullie maid and gevin vp be Hew Ker of Kerisland, lauchfull creditor to the defunct, &c., in sua far as the said umquhile Dauid Dumbar of Enterkin, as one of the cautioneris, conjunctlie and seuerallie with Hew Dumbar, his sone, as cautioneris and soverties for William Cathcart of Wattersyd, was justlie addetit and awand to Mr. Thomas Garvane, sometyne scholcmaister at Irwein, and now minister at Collingtoun, the sowme of ane thowsand pundis money," &c.

This is the last notice we find of the Dunbars of Enterkine.* The property afterwards passed into the hands of a branch of the Cuninghames of Capringtoun.

* There were other branches of the Dunbars in the parish—such as the Dunbars of Barmuir.

BROOMHILL, OR BROUNEHILL.

This property was acquired by *Adam Cuninghame*, second son of *William Cuninghame* of Laglane, a branch of the *Cuninghames* of Caprington, soon after the Reformation. He was designed "in Potterhill," and "Tutor of Laglane," in 1553. He is said to have had a son, *John Cuninghame* of Rudelands, father of *William Cuninghame* of Broomhills, who died without issue, when the property devolved upon his next surviving brother, *John*. *Adam Cuninghame* died before 1598, as appears from the following extract from *Massoun's Notarial Book*:—"Apud Air, Sept. 15, 1598.—The quhilk day, &c., comperit person-alie ane honorable man, *Dauid Craufurd* of Kerss, with *Alane Cathcart*, the spous of *Eister Fullertoun*, relict of *vmquhile Adam Cuninghame* of Brounhill, quha presented to *Alexander Lokhert*, ane of the Baillies of the burgh of Air, &c., ane commissioun, direct be the Lordis of Counsale to the Prouest, &c., for ressaung of the said *Dauid Craufurde's* aith of veritie vpoun the treuth and veritie of ane decreit arbitrall producit befor the saidis Lordis, be *daniel Cuninghame* of Dalkeyth, in the mattir movit be him againis the said *Eistir Fullertoun* and hir said spous, and *Williame Cuninghame*, hir sone, &c., of the daitt the xxvij day of July last bipast," &c.

Adam Cuninghame had thus a son, *William*, as well as *John* of Rudelands. *William Cuninghame*, Laird of Brounehill, appears in various testamentary documents from 1613 downwards till 1636, in which year he is mentioned as "his maister" in the testament of "*Johnne Livingstone* in Fail."

Brounehill was disposed by *Sir John Cuninghame* of Lambrughton and Caprington to Provost *William Cuninghame* of Ayr in 1667, and is now possessed by his descendant, *E. H. Blair* of Dunskey and Brounehill, to whom also belongs the lands of

FAIL, OR FAILFORD.

Failfurde, after the Reformation, was held by a branch of the Wallaces of Craigie, under the title of Ministers of Fail. *William Wallace*, son of *William Wallace, Minister of Fail*, was served heir to his father in the manor and Monastery of Fail, 22d April 1617. "Agnes Boyd, spous to William Wallace of Fail," occurs in the testament of John M'Kildune, merchant burghess of Glasgow, in 1630.

 COILSFIELD.

This property, no doubt, derived its name from the grave of King Coel, or Coil, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Mansion-House of Coilsfield. It is called *Quyltisfeld* in the charter of John de Graham, conveying it and other lands to the Monks of Melrose in 1342. It formed part of the original lordship of Torbolton, but continued in the hands of the Monks of Melrose till the Reformation. It was then acquired, with other church property, by Cuninghame of Caprington, from whom it was purchased, with the patronage of the church, by the Hon. Colonel James Montgomerie, fourth son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglintoun, before 1661. The lands of Coilsfield remained with the Eglintoun family until a few years back, when they were sold by the present Earl to *William Orr*, Esq., who changed his name to *Paterson*, in compliance with the will of a relative, which name only he now bears. By the same will, he was bound to call the estate, purchased with Mr. Paterson's funds, *Montgomerie*, which is accordingly now the name of Coilsfield. *Montgomerie House* is an elegant modern building, situated on the southern bank of the Fail rivulet, and embosomed among woods. The situation is delightful.

Burns, in his song of "Highland Mary," alludes to it as "the Castle o' Montgomerie"—

"There summer first unfaulds her robes,
And there they longest tarry."

DRUMLEY.

This property belonged to the Coilsfield estate, and was purchased by *Captain Robert Davidson*, of the E.I.C.'s navy, from *Hugh Montgomerie, Esq.* of Skelmorlie and Coilsfield, in 1791. The Davidsons were merchants in Ayr. The first of them mentioned in the parochial registers was *Patrick Davidson*,* who married *Catherine Cathcart*. They had a numerous family. Robert Davidson, who purchased Drumley, never married, and left the property, in liferent, to his brothers—1. William (father of the present proprietor), a physician in the E.I.C.'s service; 2. Thomas, a merchant in India; 3. James, a major in the army of the E.I.C., who died before Thomas, from the effects of a kick received from his horse—and subsequently to his nephew *Thomas Davidson*, the present proprietor, in fee. Mr Davidson married Janet, daughter of Robert Montgomerie of Craighouse, and has issue, the eldest of whom is named *William-Robert*.

TOWNHEAD OF DRUMLEY.

This fine property includes the lands of Rosemailing Roughlay, Alley of Drumley, Galriggs, Temple-house, &c., &c. It is about two miles south-west of the village of Torbolton, and five miles from Ayr, and is intersected by the road from Mauchline to the county town. It was purchased in 1852 from the heirs of the late Colonel Neil of Barneweil, by George Clarke, Esq. of Kilmarnock, lately merchant in Rio-de-Janeiro, S. A. These lands were in the possession of the Neil

family from 1738, having then been acquired by James Neil, Esq., writer in Ayr. There had, it is probable, from the names and the old dipping wells about it, been a village or clachan on this property, and in all likelihood, a place of worship at or near Temple-house; which, no doubt, was in former times a place of some note, having until of late a fine orchard connected with it. The fine old fruit trees were recently removed in making improvements on the estate. In 1591 Temple-house was the residence of a Marion Sawers. In her testament, of date that year, she left part, or all her property, to the family of Wallace of Cairnhill.

CUNINGHAMES OF ENTERKINE.

Adam Cuninghame of Privet was the fourth son of John Cuninghame of Rudelands. He died in March 1646. From his testament it appears that he married Ester Fullartone—probably a relative of Mr. William Fullartone, minister of St Quivox, who is mentioned as a debtor to the deceased. Amongst his debtis he was owing “Margaret Conynghame, for ye buirding and intertaining of *William, John, and James* Conynghames, the defunctis bairnes, preceeding Witsonday last, 1646 zeiris, xl. lib.” These children were probably of a former marriage. His son,

William Cuninghame, was served heir to his father, “Mr. Adam Cuninghame of Previck,” in the lands of Goldring (now Rosemount) Enterkyne, &c., 7th October, 1647.

John Cuninghame of Enterkine acquired the lands and barony of Monkton from Lord Barganie in 1674. In 1688 he disposed these lands, “with consent of Mrs Mary Cuninghame, his spouse,” to Hugh Cuninghame, writer in Edinburgh, who again sold them to William Baillie, merchant in Edinburgh, son-in-law to Enterkine, Baillie having married his daughter, Margaret. He had another daughter, Esther, who married, first, William Fletcher of New Cranstoun,

advocate; and, secondly, Sir James Dalrymple of Killoch, Bart., and had issue by both. John Cuninghame of Enterkine, who had been brought up as a lawyer, was for several years "furnisher of the News-Letter" to the burgh of Ayr. He was appointed to the office in 1775, in the room of Robert Craufurd of Craufurdstone, who had acted as "furnisher" for eighteen months, and was succeeded by Mr. Craufurd, who was re-appointed on the 16th Feb., 1688. ? 16

John Cuninghame of Enterkine was admitted a burgess of Ayr, 12th April, 1723, and appointed elder to the General Assembly for the burgh, 20th March, 1738. He was succeeded by his grandson,

William Cuninghame of Enterkine, who had a precept of *Clare Constat*, for infesting him in certain burgh property, dated 4th February, 1760. He married Catherine, daughter of Major-General Stewart of Stair, by whom he had a son,

William Allason Cuninghame Logan, of Logan and Afton. He married Miss Allason, heiress of Logan, and assumed the name of *Allason*.

Enterkine is now the property of *John Bell*, Esq.

COOPER OF FAILFORD.

The Surname of this family was formerly written "Couper," and sometimes "Cowper." Playfair, in his *Baronetage*,* states that it is taken from the town or lands of Couper, and that it is nearly as old as the time of Malcolm Canmore; but Sir George Mackenzie, in his "Science of Heraldry," first published in 1680, says that "the Cowpers do for more security carry the flower de luces and ermines in one shield, to signify their descent from France, and from Bretagne in

* Appendix, p. 128.

that kingdom.”* The name frequently occurs in the records, at an early period, among the landed proprietors, in various counties, particularly in the county of Fife ; but the principal families were Couper of Gogar in Midlothian, raised to the Baronetage about 1638, and Couper of Fentounbarns, county of Haddington, descended from William Couper, Bishop of Galloway, and they appear to have been nearly related.

Simon Couper, whom Playfair states† to have been the first ancestor on record of the Coupers of Gogar, swore fealty to Edward I., anno 1296, and he is accordingly mentioned in the Ragman Rolls.‡ Playfair’s statement is corroborated by the Lyon Register of Arms,§ where it is said that the Coupers of Gogar are descended in a direct male line from the above mentioned Simon, “one of the Barons of Scotland, who was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I. in 1296.” Of this family was

James Couper, who, by marriage with Elizabeth Young, daughter, and co-heiress of John Young, burgess of Edinburgh, and niece and co-heiress of Roland Young, acquired considerable properties in that city, of which he and his wife had various sasines in the years 1556 and 1558. He was alive in 1592, as appears from a sasine, dated 7th August of that year, in favour of his son Adam, reserving his father’s liferent. He had issue :—

1. John, who sold his right of succession to his brother Adam, who consequently succeeded his father and mother.
2. Adam, of Gogar.

Adam Couper of Gogar. Various sasines appear in the records in his favour in 1586, 1592, and subsequent years. He was one of the principal Clerks of Session. He married Margaret Danielstoun, of the family of Colgrain, and died 3d December 1608, leaving issue :—

* Edition of 1722, vol. ii. p. 589.

† Playfair ut supra.

‡ The “Ragman Rolls,” printed for the Bannatyne Club, p. 151.

§ Lyon Register, vol. i. p. 510 and 511.

1. John, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, baptized 21st January 1596.
3. James, b. 30th October 1597.
4. Alexander, of Foulfoord, in Midlothian, W.S., b. 15th November 1598.
He married, first, Catherine Cochrane, of the family of Barbachlay, and secondly, Isobel Rae, and had issue by both. On 10th September 1641, he was served tutor to the children of his eldest brother.*
5. George, b. 26th August 1600.
6. Thomas, b. 4th October 1601.
7. Robert, b. 23d January 1603; he was minister at Temple, and died 1668.
8. Margaret, b. 15th February 1604.
9. Andrew, b. 24th February 1605.
10. Adam, b. 23d March 1606; he died in 1653.

John Couper of Gogar succeeded his father. He is said to have been created a Baronet in 1638, but does not appear to have assumed the title. It is, however, alleged that the Baronetcy was not created till 1646, in the person of his son. He married Helen Skeine, of the family of Halyards, who survived him. He was killed, 30th August 1640, in the blowing up of Dunglass Castle. His issue were:—

1. Sir John Couper, of Gogar, born 18th March 1621. He married Margaret Inglis, and had issue several daughters. In 1685, he executed an entail of his estate in favour of his daughter, Mary, and her husband, but his creditors reduced the entail in 1697. After his decease, which took place, previous to 1690, the Baronetcy lay dormant till the service of Sir Grey Cooper, 1st August 1775.
2. James, whose birth is not recorded, but who is mentioned in his father's testament. He is said to have been minister of Humble and Holy Island. From him Sir Grey Cooper, who, in 1775, revived the Baronetcy, claimed descent.
3. Margaret, baptized 12th August 1623.
4. Alisone, b. 28th June 1624.
5. Helen, b. 24th June 1625.
6. William, b. 22d May 1629, from whom the family now settled in Ayrshire claim descent.
7. Alexander, b. 11th February 1634, died young.
8. Robert, b. 17th April 1635. He was alive 28th December, 1685, when he acted as bailie in the sasine of Gogar, under his brother's entail.
9. Alexander, b. 18th July 1637.

* *Inquisitiones de Tutela*, Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, and 1349.

10. Rebecca, b. 22d March 1639.

11. Jeane, b. 7th April 1640.

William Couper, the ancestor of the Ayrshire branch, served as an officer of dragoons in the time of the Commonwealth. He married Christian Scot, and settled in the county of Dumbarton. Robert Couper is witness to the baptism of two of his children. He had issue:—

1. John, of whom afterwards.
2. Maria, b. 16th August 1657, died young.
3. Daniel, b. 17th April 1659. He married Janet Wallace, in 1698. He is mentioned in his brother John's testament in 1687.
4. Maria, b. 23d June 1661.
5. Janet, whose name occurs in her brother John's testament 1687.

John Couper, the elder son, resided at the tower of Banheath, in the county of Dumbarton. He married, in January 1676, Christian Gray, by whom he acquired property, and who survived him. He died March 1687, having had issue:—

1. William, born 1676, died young.
2. John, of whom afterwards.
3. William, baptised 20th January 1684.

John Couper, the eldest surviving son, born 25th August 1677. He also resided at the Tower of Banheath. In November 1708, he married Margaret Thom, a relative of the Rev. William Thom of Kirkdales, minister of Govan, celebrated for his wit and eccentricity, and by her had issue:—

1. John.
2. William, of whom afterwards.
3. Robert, born 28th May 1713.
4. Christian, born 5th December 1714.
5. James, born 28th April 1717, died young.
6. Margaret, born 4th March 1721.
7. Alexander, born 1726, was a merchant in Glasgow, and died unmarried 30th June 1785, leaving considerable property to his brothers.
8. and 9. Katherine and Mary, the dates of whose births are not recorded.

The Rev. John Couper, the eldest son, born 12th November 1709, was settled as a clergyman in the county of Lincoln, where he resided long. He considered himself entitled to the baronetcy of Gogar, and was proceeding to claim it, but desisted therefrom on the appearance of Sir Grey Cooper, claiming descent from an elder branch, in imitation of whom he changed his name to the English name of Cooper, and died at Glasgow, unmarried, 21st September 1789, leaving the greater part of his property, which was considerable, to the children of his brother William.

William Couper, the second son, afterwards of Smeithston and Failford, born 5th August 1711, was a merchant in Glasgow. He was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Falkirk, and carried to the north, but effected his escape. He purchased the regality of Failfoord, or Smeithston, from the disponees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop. He married, in 1753, Mary, eldest daughter of Hugh Stewart, Esq., merchant in Glasgow, and by her, who died in January 1768, had issue :—

1. Mary, born 11th August 1754, died in infancy.
2. Mary, born 17th February 1756, died unmarried 9th May 1783.
3. Cecilia, born 1st September 1757, married, 16th June 1800, Lieutenant-Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General David Shank, an officer who highly distinguished himself in the American war. She died without issue 5th December 1842.
4. Helen, born 8th August 1759, died young.
5. William, born 22d July 1761, died in May 1768.
6. Alexander, } of whom afterwards.
7. Samuel, }

William Couper, like his elder brother, latterly changed his name to "Cooper," which name he entailed on his successors, along with his lands. This change took place subsequently to 1754, as in his postnuptial contract of marriage, dated 9th July of that year, he subscribes his name "Couper." He died 16th May 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Alexander Cooper of Failford, born 12th May 1765, who

revived the former name of his lands, and added to them the adjacent lands of Templebogwood, by purchase, in 1796. He held a commission in the 61st regiment of foot, and served abroad. He was afterwards appointed Captain Commandant of the Mauchline Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d regiment of Ayrshire Local Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. He died unmarried 19th September 1829, and was succeeded by his brother,

Samuel Cooper of Failford and Ballindalloch, born January 1768. He married, 18th August 1795, his cousin Janet, daughter and heiress of Henry Ritchie, Esq., by Esther, daughter and eventually representative of William Craufurd of Balshagray and Scotstoun, the head of one of the most recent branches of the family of Craufurdland. Janet Ritchie died in May 1818, leaving a numerous family. In 1799, Samuel Cooper purchased the barony of Ballindalloch, in the county of Stirling, where he chiefly resided. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Western Battalion of Stirlingshire Local Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county. He died 14th July 1842. His issue were :—

1. Janet Craufurd married, in January 1821, her cousin, William Wallace, formerly of Rhynd, now of Busbie, and has issue.
2. Mary.
3. Cecilia, born 7th August 1799, married, in July 1833, Robert Struthers, Esq. She died at Adelaide, South Australia, on 7th February 1841, leaving issue a son.
4. William, born 29th May 1801, died the same year.
5. Henrietta, born 1st August 1802, married, in April 1825, John Crooks, Esq. of Levan, county of Renfrew. She died 26th March 1827, leaving issue a daughter.
6. Frances, born 27th October 1803, married, in February 1830, Herbert Buchanan, Esq., son of Herbert Buchanan of Arden, county Dumbarton. She died 9th October 1843, leaving issue three sons and three daughters.
7. Ann, married, in June 1829, George Ross Wilson, Esq., late of Benmore, county of Argyle, and has issue one son and one daughter.
8. William, of whom afterwards.
9. Ellinor, married in April 1844, Thomas Gray Scott, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, and has issue a son and three daughters.
10. Esther Ritchie, born 30th December 1814, married in July 1843,

Alexander Dunlop, Esq., younger of Gairbraid, county Dumbarton. She died at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 16th May 1844, leaving issue one son, who died 28th September 1844.

11. Henry Ritchie of Ballindalloch married, in October 1846, Mary Jane, only surviving child of the deceased Gerald Butler, Esq., representative of a family who long held lands in the county of Wexford, by Catherine Byrne, of the family of Cronakeera, county Wicklow, and has had issue—

1. Esther Mary Catherine, born 7th September 1847, died 28th March 1851.
2. Mary.
3. Geraldine.
4. Henry.

Samuel Cooper was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

William Cooper of Failford, and of Solsgirth, county Dumbarton, who married, first, on 30th July 1835, Isabella, daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq., of Comrie Castle,* county of Perth, but she died without issue 4th May 1841; and secondly, on 17th October 1845, Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Professor of Divinity in the College of Glasgow, by Margaret, only daughter of Major Crawford of Newfield,† county of Ayr. Mr. Cooper is representative of the Craufurds of Balshagray, county of Lanark, and of one of the co-heiresses of the Fletchers of New Cranstoun, county of Edinburgh. He has issue :—

1. William Samuel.
2. Margaret Crawford.
3. Janet Ritchie.
4. Alexander Hill.

Arms.—The arms of Couper of Gogar, recorded in the Lyon Register, and quoted by Nesbit, are, “argent, a chevron, gules, charged with another ermine, between three laurel slips, vert. Crest, a dexter hand holding a garland of laurel, both proper.” Motto, “Virtute.” From Sir George Mac-

* See Burke's “History of the Commoners.”

† See page 489 of this volume.

kenzie's work on heraldry, already quoted, it appears that the laurel slips had been originally fleurs de lis, in evidence of the French origin of the family.

In consequence of the change of name, arms were granted to Cooper of Failford analogous to those of various English families of the name of Cooper, and with these they quarter the arms of Ritchie, Craufurd, and Couper or Cowper, all by authority of the Lord Lyon, in whose register they are thus blazoned, viz., Quarterly. First, argent, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant, gules, three crescents of the field, within a border cheque, argent and azure, for Cooper. Second and third, quartered, first and fourth, argent, on a chief, gules, three lions' heads erased of the first, all within a border ermine, for Ritchie; second and third, gules, a fesse, ermine, and in chief a mollet of the last, for Craufurd. Fourth, argent, a chevron gules, surmounted of another ermine, between three laurel slips vert, all within a border cheque as the former, for Couper or Cowper.

Crests—On the dexter side, issuant out of a wreath argent and gules, a dexter hand holding a garland of laurel, both proper. *Motto*—"Virtute." On the sinister side, upon a wreath argent and azure, an oak tree with a branch borne down by a weight. *Motto*—"Resurgo."

MURES OF PARK.

Some account of this branch of the Mures of Rowallan is given in the account of the parish of Maybole. They are supposed to have been the ancestors of Provost Mure of Ayr afterwards of Middle Auchindrine.

SMITHFIELD.

This small but fine property was, previous to the end of last century, a part of Enterkine estate. In 1798, Robert Paterson, Esq., purchased the lands of Gedshall, Sandgate, and part of Gallowhill, from William Cunningham, Esq., of Enterkin, and soon after built the present mansion-house, and named the property Smithfield. Mr Paterson was a blacksmith to trade, went to the island of Tobago, W. I., where he acquired a considerable fortune; hence the name of *Smithfield*. He died soon after the house was built, in 1843. His heirs sold the property to William Forrest, Esq. formerly a merchant in Glasgow; who very much improved it by draining and planting for ornament and shelter. The property now belongs to James M'Naughton, Esq., who purchased it from Mr Forrest.

FAILFOORD OR SMEITHSTON, AND TEMPLEBOGWOOD.

The regality of Failfoord, or Smeithston, and lands of Templebogwood, the property of William Cooper, Esq., lie in the eastern part of this parish, stretching continuously from the river Ayr, the boundary of the parish of Stair, northwards to the march with Craigie parish. The scenery on that part of this property adjoining the river Ayr is highly picturesque.

At the little village of Failford, in a beautiful situation, near the junction of the rivers Fail and Ayr, a very handsome range of alms-houses was erected, about twenty years since, with funds left by the late Alexander Cooper, Esq., for the accommodation of eight aged poor persons, four to be chosen from the parish of Torbolton, and four from the parish of Mauchline, who receive a weekly aliment. It was

at one time feared that this institution might have the effect of increasing the number of paupers in these parishes, but this result has not followed, as the trust-deed requires of the inmates a previous residence in the parishes of five years, without begging.

The lands comprehended in this regality were originally parts of the barony of Torbolton and regality of Darnley. Part of them, at least, are contained in a charter, in favour of John Wallace of Craigie, dated 18th November 1557. William Wallace of Failfuirde is retoured as heir to his father, William Wallace of Failfuirde, on 23d December 1630, "in terris de Smythistoun, Ladyzairde, Adameeroft, et Litell Auchinwet, extendentibus ad 10 mercatas terrarum antiqui extentus, cum salmonum piseariis in aqua seu rivolo de Air, infra balliatum de Kyle Stewart. A. E. 10 M. N. E. 50 M." These lands, together with "the four merk land of Middleton, Younderstoun, Redcraig, Outlands, Newlands and Largieside," were erected into a regality by charter in favour of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, dated 12th August 1706, with all the privileges of the regality of Darnley within the bounds, and with a grant of a "free chapel and chaneery," which is believed to be of unusual occurrence.

It is uncertain at what particular period the name of "Failfoord" was first applied to these lands. In the older titles they appear to have no generic appellation, but are described by the names of the various farms. The Wallaces of Failfuirde being proprietors of the manor place and precincts of Fail, or Failfuirde, the old residence of the Friars of Fail, in the adjoining parish of Barnweill,* as well as of the lands of this regality, it is supposed that they designated their whole property by the name of Failfuirde. When their lands in Barnweill parish fell into other hands, their lands in Torbol-

* It is erroneously stated in the Statistical Account of Scotland, parish of Torbolton, vol. v. p. 761, that the parish of Barnweill was suppressed. That parish still occupies its place in the county valuation rolls, though attached QUOAD SACRA to the parishes of Craigie and Torbolton.

ton still retained the name. From the earliest date to which the county valuation rolls in the hands of the Clerk of Supply go back, viz.—19th May 1759, the whole lands of the Wallaces in the parish of Torbolton, with their entire valuation, amounting to £542, 6s. 4d. Scots, (all now in the hands of Mr. Cooper,) appear in these Rolls under no other name than that of “Failfoord.” This designation is continued down to the present time, and the name of “Smeithston” is in no case applied to these lands in the Valuation Rolls now extant. The Rolls for the parish of Barnweill also contain an article “Failfoord,” with a valuation of nine pounds, twelve shillings, Scots, being the old Manor Place and Precinct of Fail. So that it appears in this instance, as in others in the county, there are, in different parishes, two properties of the same name.

In 1776, Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop sold this regality to John Coghlan of Crutchedfriars, London, who soon afterwards disposed of it to Messrs Brown and Collinson, of that city, by whose creditors it was sold, in 1786, to William Cooper, Esq., with right to the rents from Martinmas 1785. William Cooper built the mansion-house, and laid out the grounds. During his lifetime the lands were popularly designated “Smeithston,” but his son, soon after his succession, revived the old and more correct name of “Failfoord.” The mansion-house, however, is still commonly called Smithstone House.

The adjoining lands of Templebogwood, on the eastern march of the parish, have obviously, from the name, been at one time the property of the Knights Templars. They afterwards, with the other Temple lands of Kyle, fell into the hands of the Cuninghames of Caprington, who appear to have disposed of them to the Farquhars of Gilmilnscroft, but at what date is uncertain. Alexander Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft, disposed these lands to William Gibb, son of James Gibb in Templebogwood, by feu disposition, dated 15th October 1750. William Gibb, son of the said William Gibb, was infeft, as

heir of his father, in 1783 ; and, in 1796, the trustee for his creditors, sold the lands to Alexander Cooper, Esq., who executed an entail thereof in 1817, in virtue of which he was succeeded, at his death in 1829, by his nephew, William Cooper, now of Failford.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page xxv, line 3 ; for *maduerent*, read *maduerunt*.

Page 238, line 21 ; Mr John-Joseph Burnett of Gadgirth died at Naples, on the 16th March 1862 (not 1861), leaving a widow, Martha-Jane, only daughter of the late J. Anderson, Esq. of Kingscourt, Ireland—whom he married in 1859—life-rented, as is understood, in the estate.

The late James Campbell, Esq. of Craigie, died 25th Sept. 1860 (not 1859) as stated at p. 297.

DESCENT OF JAMES MORTON, ESQ. OF BELMONT.

John Morton, farmer, sometime at Welshaw, and thereafter at Cairneyhead, in the county of Lanark ; married Margaret Newlands, and their eldest son,

James Morton, farmer in Green, in the said county, married Janet Cunningham of Cairneyhead. Their eldest son, *James*, succeeded his father in the farm of Green, and their second son,

John Morton, manager of the Loudoun Colliery, in the county of Ayr, and lessee of the farm of Burnhousehill, in the parish of Galston, married Helen M'Math of Galston, and their eldest son,

James Morton, settled as a Writer in Ayr, in February 1800, and in 1843 purchased the estate of Belmont.

Addenda.

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF AYR.

ILLUSTRATED BY WOODCUTS.

BY

JAMES PATERSON,

AUTHOR OF THE LETTERPRESS OF "KAY'S EDINBURGH PORTRAITS," ETC.

EDINBURGH:

JAMES STILLIE, 79 PRINCES STREET.
1871.

The idea of this addition to the "History of the County of Ayr," has been suggested by the defective accounts of the old family of *Kennedy of Ardmillan*, and the *Alexanders of Ballochmyle*. We were under the impression, when the new edition of the History was published in 1863, that the Kennedies of Ardmillan were extinct; but, so far from this being the case, we have discovered that they still exist in the family of Knocknalling, in the parish of Kells, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. We have brought down the account of the Kennedies, in so far as we felt warranted by their connection with Ayrshire.

With regard to the *Alexanders of Ballochmyle*, we may state that the facts now given are drawn from an indubitable source.

The want of proper indices to the various volumes for *Kyle*, *Carrick*, and *Cuninghame* has long been felt as a great disadvantage. This *desideratum* has now been supplied.

APPENDIX.

ALEXANDER OF BALLOCHMYLE AND SOUTH-BAR, FORMERLY OF BLACKHOUSE, BOGHALL, AND NEWTON.

THIS family was settled in and about Paisley in the fifteenth century. Richard Alexander, in the year 1413, was, with several others, chosen to decide upon the transfer of the lands of Holleringshead, near Paisley, by Sir John Ross of Hawkhead. Probably from him was descended

I. John Alexander, burgess of Paisley, whose name appears as witness to some deeds in 1510-12. He died before 1541. He had two sons.

1. Robert, who had a daughter, "Janet," served heiress to her father, 1552.
2. John.

II. John Alexander, son of John above mentioned, signs his name as witness to a charter by John, Archbishop of Saint Andrews, in 1558. He left issue:—

1. Alexander, who married. (Nothing more known of him.)
2. Robert.
3. Catherine, married, Robert, son of John Wilson of Paisley.

III. Robert Alexander, in 1579, mortgaged his house

and land to James Stewart of Ardgowan. He signs his name to the deed, as Robert Alschinder. By his wife, Janet Mathie, he left a son,

John.

IV. John Alexander bought more land in and about Paisley, and in 1621, redeemed the land (mortgaged by his father) from Archibald Stewart of Ardgowan, grandson of the James Stewart above mentioned.

By his wife, Elizabeth Carswell, whom he married in 1598, he left issue :—

1. Robert of Blackhouse and Boghall.
2. James, bailie of Paisley, and commissioner of war, who had issue,
James and Claud.
1. Catherine, married.
2. Janet, married.

V. Robert Alexander, the eldest son, born 1604, was several times bailie of Paisley. He succeeded to all his father's land and houses in and about Paisley, and himself bought a large portion of the land upon which the modern town of Paisley stands.

In 1648 he bought Blackhouse in Ayrshire, and in 1665, Boghall, also in that county ; and in 1670, the estate of Newtoun in Renfrewshire, conjointly with his second son, " Claud."

He died at an advanced age in 1687, having married, 1st, Marion, daughter of Claud Hamilton, by his wife, Janet Orr, by whom he left issue :—

1. James, of Boghall, born 1634, died 1669.
2. Claud, of Newtoun, born 1645 (of whom hereafter).
1. Janet marr. 1st, Robert Love ; 2dly, James Dunlop of Dovcot, and had issue.
2. Marion, marr. 1678, John Maxwell of Bredieland, and had issue,
Robert Alexander, above mentioned ; married 2dly, Janet, daughter and co-heiress of David Hendersone, by his wife, Isobel Algeo, and had issue by her, two sons, viz.—
3. Robert, born 1655 (one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session).

He married Janet, dau. of Alexander Smith of Reidstoun, by his wife, Margaret Buntein, and had issue :

Janet, married Robert Alexander of Blackhouse.

Margaret, married Robert Alexander of Newtoun.

4. John, who settled in Carolina, was born 1664.

VI. James Alexander, of Boghall, born 1634, was minister of Kilmacolm. He died before his father, having married, 1657, Mary, daugh. of John Maxwell of Southbar, descended of Adam Maxwell (fifth son of the first Lord Maxwell of Caerlaverock), by whom he left issue :—

1. John, of Boghall (afterwards of Blackhouse).

1. Elizabeth, died 1671.

2. Mary.

3. John, marr. William Grimlees, bailie of Paisley.

4. Anna.

VII. John Alexander, of Boghall, succeeded to his grandfather at Blackhouse in 1687.

He married Janet, daugh. of Alexander Cuninghame of Craigends (of the house of Glencairn), by his wife, Janet Cuninghame, daughter of William Cuninghame of Achinards, and had issue :—

1. Robert, of Blackhouse.

2. William, Provost of Edinburgh.

1. Anna, married Peter Murdoch, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and had issue.

VIII. Robert Alexander, of Blackhouse, the eldest son, was also (like his granduncle, Robert Alexander) one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session. He married Janet, daughter of his said granduncle, Robert Alexander, by his wife, Janet Smith of Reidstoun, and had issue, a daughter,

Jean, who married John Lockhart of Lee.

IX. William Alexander, of Blackhouse, Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1752, 1753, brother of the above, married St. Croix, by whom he had

X. William Alexander, of Blackhouse, who married — Aitchison of Airdrie, by whom he had, with other children,

XI. Sir William Alexander, of Airdrie, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Robert Alexander, whose son,

XII. Robert Aitchison Alexander, of Airdrie, died in 1667, and was succeeded by his brother.

To return to the ancestor of Ballochmyle.

VI. Claud Alexander was born 1645, second son of Robert Alexander (1st of Blackhouse), by his wife Marion Hamilton, and (with his father) bought the estate of Newtown, in Renfrewshire, in 1670. He married, in 1677, Jean, daughter of William Ralstoun of that Ilk, by his wife Ursula Mure of Glanderstoun, and had issue :—

1. Robert.
2. Claud—lost at sea.
1. Marion, married 1709, Alexander Cochrane of Craigmuir, nephew of William, first Earl of Dundonald, and had issue.
2. Ursula, married 1706, John Russell of Braidshaw, ancestor of Sir William Russell, Bart. of Charlton, Gloucestershire, and had issue.

VII. Robert Alexander of Newtown succeeded in 1703, and married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Robert Alexander (younger son of Blackhouse), and had issue :—

1. Claud, born 1724.
1. Jean, married Robert Neilson of Paisley, and had issue.

VIII. Claud Alexander of Newtown succeeded in 1738, and married 1746, Joanna, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame of Craigends (descended of Glencairn), by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Houstoun, Bart. of that Ilk, and grand-daughter of John Drummond, Earl of Melfort, by whom he had :—

1. Robert, born 1747.
2. Alexander, died unmarried.
3. Claud, of Ballochmyle, born 1752.

4. Boyd, H.E.I.C.S., born 1758, purchased Southbar and Boghall, and was M.P. for Renfrew in 1796, and for Glasgow in 1802. He married his cousin-german, Camilla, daughter of Boyd Porterfield of that Ilk, by his wife Christian, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame of Craigends, and died 1825 without issue.
5. John, Major 56th Regiment, married his cousin Jean, daughter of Robert Neilson, and died s. p.
 1. Catherine.
 2. Margaret.
 3. Anna.
 4. Wilhelmina, (Burns's "Lass of Ballochmyle").
 5. Lockhart, married Claud Neilson, and had issue.
 6. Lilius.

IX. Robert Alexander of Newtoun, the eldest son, succeeded in 1792, and died unmarried.

X. Claud Alexander, his brother, was in H.E.I.C.S. as Paymaster-General, &c. He bought the estate of Ballochmyle in 1783, and married, 1788, Helenora, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Michael Stewart, Bart. of Ardgowan, and had issue :—

1. Claud, born 1789.
2. William Maxwell of Southbar, born 1790.
3. Boyd, born 1796.
 1. Margaret Stewart.
 2. Anna Joanna.
 3. Catherine Maxwell.
 4. Helenora.
 5. Mary, married Joshua Stansfield Crompton, of Azerley, Yorkshire, and had issue.

XI. Claud Alexander of Ballochmyle, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Keatinge, by his wife the Lady Martha Brabazon, daughter of Anthony, eighth Earl of Meath. He died without issue 1845.

He was an officer in the 1st regiment of Guards. He was succeeded by his brother.

XII. William Maxwell Alexander of Southbar, who died unmarried in 1853, and was succeeded by his brother.

XIII. Boyd Alexander of Ballochmyle and Southbar, who married, 1828, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., of Westbury, Wiltshire, and sister of Lord Broughton, G.C.B., and had issue :—

1. Claud, born 1831.
2. John Hobhouse Inglis of Southbar, Captain R.N. and C.B., born 1832, married Isabella Barbara Hume, and has issue :—
 1. Boyd William John, born 1862.
 2. Edwin St Clair, born 1865.
3. Boyd Francis, born 1834, Major in the Rifle Brigade, married Mary, daughter of David Wilson of Castleton, and has issue :—
 1. Marion.
 2. Helenor.
4. William Maxwell, born 1836, late B.C.S.
5. Michael Stewart, died 1855.
1. Helenora Margaret Angela, married her cousin, John Archibald Shaw Stewart, second son of the late Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Ardgowan, and had issue.

XIV. Claud Alexander, the eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, now of Ballochmyle, married Eliza, daughter of the late Alexander Speirs of Elderslie, Lord-Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and has :—

Claud, born 1867.

Arms for Blackhouse and Boghall.—Per pale, ar. and sable, a chevron, and in base, a crescent, and in chief, a pen fesseways, all counter-changed.

Crest.—A hand and pen proper.

Motto.—Fidem Serva. Matriculated 1673.

For Ballochmyle.—Matriculated 1788.—Per pale, ar. and sable, a chevron; in base, a crescent; in chief, a fleur-de-lis, all counterchanged, within a bordure, gules and or.

Crest.—An elephant proper.

Motto.—Perseverantia vincit.

KENNEDIES OF ARDMILLANE.

IN the edition of "the History of the County of Ayr," 1863, we state that "we have not been fortunate enough to trace the Kennedies of Ardmillane upon documentary evidence ; but there is reason to believe that they were of the House of Bargany." The author of 'the Historie of the Kennedyis,' says, "there hes of it cumin the Houssis of Ardmillane, Duneane, Bennane, Kirkhill, Bardrochatt." In proof of this descent, we know that *Thomas Kennedy*, usually styled "the gudeman of Ardmillane," bore the honours of the house of Bargany at the funeral of Gilbert, the seventh laird, who fell in the feud fight with the Earl of Cassilis at Pennynglen, in 1601. In old documents, the proprietors of Ardmillane were invariably known by the peculiar title of "gudeman." The distinction between *laird* and *gudeman* had reference to the titles of the property, whether held from the crown, or merely from a feudal superior. According to the history already referred to, Thomas Kennedy attempted, by reason of his relationship, to procure the tutory of Bargany, but was defeated by the greater interest of Josias Stewart, brother to the Lady Bargany.

Since the issue of the edition of 1863, we learn that the lands of Knockreoch and Knocknalling, parish of Kells, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, appear to have belonged at an early period to the Barony of Corswall, in Wigtonshire. The laird of Bargany had a wadsett of these ten merk lands ; and, upon payment of the reversion, amounting to "ye soume of thretein score of merks," got a discharge from Alexander Campbell of Corswall, dated 16th May 1475. Gilbert Kennedy of Bargany gave a precept of sasine, or warrandice, for infefting his "weil belovyt brother,"

John Kennedy in Ardmillane, in these lands, dated 29th July 1476. This document concludes in these words : "And I, ye said Gilbert, admittis this oblygaciowne to be in the straittest forme of obligaciowne wsit in this realme. In

witness of ye quhilk thyng, I, ye said Gilbert, has hungyn to my seill of myn armys, at Ardstynscher, ye xvij day of October, ye zer of our Lord j^m iii^c sewynty and sex zers." The seal to this document has disappeared, but no doubt it was the same as the one attached to a charter from Bargany, of the lands of Knockreoch, in 1521, and another document in 1527, which contains a plain shield, 1st and 4th a cheveron between three cross-crosslets, quartered 2d and 3d, with the fleurs-de-lis of France.

Various other sasines, contracts, and bands of warrandice are recorded, which secured the Bargany and Ardmillane families in the property they had acquired in the Stewartry. John Kennedy had also sasine of the lands of Arnshene, &c. on a charter, by Alexander Kennedy of Craigneil, dated 12th Jan. 1482. Margaret Richardson, as appears from the following resignation, was the widow of John Kennedy: "Margaret Richardson, relict of John Kennedy of Knockreoch, of the ten shilling land of Dunlarkan, in the hands of Hew Kennedy of Craigdow, superior, for infestung Thomas Kennedy, her son, therein, 22d May 1492." Egedia Grahame, spouse to Fergus Kennedy, resigns an yearly annuity of 6s. 8d. out of the burgh roods of Ayr, in the hand of the bailies, for infestment to be given to John Kennedy of Knockreoch, and Margaret Richardson, his spouse, 26th June 1494.

Thomas Kennedy, son and heir of John Kennedy of *Knockreoch*, had sasine of the five merk land of Arnshene, on a charter by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, 25th May 1517. Thomas Kennedy, "dilectis meis," and Janet M'Dowell, his spouse, had a charter of Knockreoch, &c., from Alexander Kennedy of Bargany, 12th July 1521. He must have married a second time, for he and his spouse, Janet Corrie, have precept of sasine, dated 12th June 1527. They had previously resigned the lands into his hands as superior. Sir Alexander of Bargany gave Thomas of Knockreoch, whom he styles "my kinsman," an obligation of warrandice of the lands of Knockreoch and Knocknalding, dated 16th July 1527. This document was subscribed at Ayr, and witnessed by

“Gilbert Kennedy of Kirkmichael, David Hennedy, Mungo Eklis of that Ilk, John Muyr, and Sir George Davidsoun, chaplane and noter publict. In this document he reiterates the gift of his “grandschir, Gilbert of Ardstinclar,” to “John Kennedy in Ardmillane, and his sons.” Alexander Kennedy of Bargany grants a charter of resignation of the above lands to Thomas Kennedy and Janet Corrie, dated at Air. The same parties, including John Kennedy, their son, enter into a contract with John Gordon of Barskeoch, by which the latter becomes tacksman of Knockreoch and Knocknalling, dated at Ayr, 5th March 1551. The same parties had sasine of three roods of land in Girvan, 27th Feb. 1530. They, including “Alexander their son,” had also a charter from the Bishop of Galloway of the twenty-three merk land of Ardmillane, &c., 8th March 1537. Thomas Kennedy of Knockreoch, and Janet Cory, his wife, had a charter from the Commendator of Melrose, of the 10s. land of Beanthes, 20s. land of Little Smithston, 30s. land of Jeriston, and 13s. 4d. land of Knock Finlin, in the Barony of Monkland, for payment of £5, 9s. 4d. Scots of feu-duty, 28th March 1550. Thomas Kennedy was thus alive in 1550, and there is reason to believe that he survived a few years later. We see that he had at least two sons—John and Alexander, both of whom are mentioned in the documents referred to.

James Kennedy of Ardmillane, as heir of Thomas, his father, of the twenty-three merk land of Ardmillane, ten shilling land of Killingtringan, and ten shilling land of Kilbryde, on precept of Clare Constat, from the Bishop of Galloway, 20th Jan. 1565.

John Kennedy of Ardmillane, and *Marion Campbell*, his wife, had a charter of the seven roods of Temple lands in Girvan, 5th April 1560. Again, the same party, apparently, has the following precept of clare constat: “James, Lord Torphichen to John Kennedy, as heir of Thomas Kennedy of Knockreoch, his father, of seven roods of the Temple lands of Girvan, 20th August 1569.”

[The foregoing two seem to have been brothers, and evi-

dently did not possess their respective properties for any length of time.]

*Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane** was served heir of *John Kennedy of Knockreoch*, his grandfather, in the 20s. land of Bargany, 26th July 1578. He had previously had sasine of Knockreoch and Knocknalling, upon precept of *clare constat* from Bargany, 5th May 1578. *Joannis Kennedy, fratre germani dicti Thome Kennedy de Ardmillane*, was one of the witnesses to the precept. He had sasine thereon 3d April 1589. Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, as heir, served and returned to John Kennedy, his grandfather, had sasine of the 23 merk land of Ardmillane, formerly held of the Bishop of Galloway, upon precept from the Chancery, 16th April 1587. He had also sasine, as heir of Thomas Kennedy, his father, of the 10s. land of Kilbryde, &c., 5th Dec. 1587. On the 1st of April 1591, Ardmillane grants a discharge to Alexander Gordon of Barskeoch, who held a tack of the lands, in which he says, "I, Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, air and successor of John Kennedy of Knockreoch, my grandsire," &c. Thomas Kennedy of Bargany made a gift of the non-entries of Knockreoch and Knocknaldine to his "weil belovit Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane," 31st March 1589. John Kennedy, brother-german to the said Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, is a witness to this document. In 1603 (9th June) Ardmillane had a discharge from Gordon for three thousand merks for his right to the lands of Barskeoch. This Thomas was usually styled "the gudeman of Ardmillane," and bore the honours of the house of Bargany at the funeral of Gilbert, the young laird, in 1601. Bargany granted a discharge to him of certain obligations which his "foir grand-syre," John Kennedy of Knockreoch came under to Gilbert of Bargany, who granted him the charter of these lands, "grandsyre's grandsyre," of the said Thomas of Bargany, 1st Sept. 1627. "Josias Stewart of Reivinstoun" (tutor of Bargany) was a witness to this document. The name of Thomas Kennedy, "gudeman of Ardmillane,"

* Nephew to Thomas Kennedy of Knockreoch, from a memorandum on back of warrandice, by Alexander of Bargany in 1527.

frequently occurs in testamentary documents from 1604 to 1637, in which latter year he died. "Testament, &c., of Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane. . . . Quha deceist in February 1637 zeiris, ffaythfullie maid and gevin up be Hew Kennedy, now of Ardmillane, sone lautfull to the defunct, and executor-dative. Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane had a charter of the Forest of Buchan, by the Earl of Cassilis, 4th November 1625. He had a tack of the teinds of Knockreoch and Knocknaldin, from the Bishop of Galloway, for 19 years, from Pasch. 1614. He married Marion Crawford, of the Kilbirnie family, and was succeeded by his son, besides whom they had a daughter, *Agnes Kennedy*, married to Alexander Kennedy of Craigoach. The contract of marriage "betwixt Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane and Marion Craufurd, his spouse, taking burden upon them for Agnes Kennedy, their second daughter, on the one part, and Alexander Kennedy of Craigoach, 24th Oct. 1615, on the other."

Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillane, who was served heir to his father in the ten merk land of Knockreoch and Knocknalding, 10th Sept. 1640 ; and in the twenty-three merk land of Ardmillane, with various other properties, 18th Sept. 1640. He had sasine of the latter, 1st July 1645. The "gudeman of Ardmillane" had supplicated the Presbytery of Ayr (20th July 1642) that his "twentie-three pund land of Ardmillane" might be annexed to the parish of Colmonell, to which the Presbytery agreed, under protest that the junction should not be prejudicial to the College of Glasgow." Some of the family seem to have favoured Montrose. "[Ardmillane, younger," occurs in the list of disaffected ; and farther, it appears that he confessed before the Presbytery that he had supped with Alaster M'Donald in Kilmarnock accidentally, that he carried a letter to the Laird of Culzean, and that he went to Peebles on the way to Philiphaugh. In 1647 he confessed on his knees before the Presbytery his compliance with the enemy, and was forgiven, and two years afterwards received the communion with the Church. The following sasine has reference to Lady Ardmillane:—"7th

Dec. 1652, Margaret Craufurd, Lady Ardmillane, spouse of Hew Kennedy, Laird of Ardmillane, with consent of Thomas, their son, has sasine of the lands of Ardwell and others in liferent." The elder Ardmillane had a numerous family, of whom the following are on record :—

1. Thomas, who took part with Montrose, as above stated. He died before his father, apparently in 1652. From the Presbytery records, he appears to have been married. In a minute of 1646 reference is made to "the Laird of Culzeane, elder, and the Lady Ardmillane, elder." There is a contract of marriage between Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane and Jean Stirling, daughter of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, dated 16th Feb. 1642. Her tocher was stipulated at 20,000 merks. This lady appears to have died soon, for there is a precept of the Earl of Cassilis, dated Castle Kennedy, 30th May 1657, in favour of Hew Kennedy, *now* of Ardmillane, son of Thomas, which Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, and his sponse, Marjorie Crawford, both deceased, died last vest in the properties of Ballefatoune, &c.
2. John, whose existence is proved by the following sasine, 15th Dec. 1656 :—"Johne Kennedy, lawfull sone of Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane, havand and holdand in his hands ane precept of *clare constat*, made and grantit to him be the said Hew Kennedy, his father, for infestting him, heritable and irredeemable, as immediate elder brother and nearest air to the deceast Hew Kennedy, his younger brother, in the dry muter of the mill of Monkland." Precept signed by Hew Kennedie of Ardmillane, elder, and Thomas, younger. His identity is farther proved by the following :—"Reversion and back tack by John Kennedy to Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, his brother, for renouncing the lands of Clanranie, &c., 6th May 1664.
3. Hew, as above, 5th Sept. 1653—"Compeirit personallie upon the ground of the lands underwritten, ane discreit young gentleman, Hew Kennedy, *third* lawfull sone to Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane," having a charter from the said Hew Kennedy, of the lands of Corwar, Culroy, Dinmuck &c., 10th Dec. 1653. Mr John Boyd of Trochrig had sasine of Culroy, upon a charter granted to him by Hew Kennedy, lawful son to Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane, 4th Dec. 1655.
4. William, who had a disposition of the just and equal half of Knockreoch and Knocknalling from his father and brother, 15th Dec. 1855.
5. David, who also had a disposition by his father, with consent of Thomas Kennedy, younger of Ardmillane, of the just and equal half of Knockreoch and Knocknalling, of the same date.
6. Agnes, married to Thomas Kennedy of Muill, parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire.
7. Marion, married to James Crawford of Baidland, afterwards of Ard-

millane. He obtained possession by decret of apprysing against the Kennedies "for the accumulat sum of L.37,883, 8s. 10d. Scots," 3d August 1658. Marion Kennedy, spouse of James Crawford of Baidland, had sasine of the equal half of the lands of Baidland in liferent, 23d Feb. 1656.

Hew Kenneday of Ardmillane succeeded his grandfather in 1654, as appears from the following sasine of certain tenements in Ayr:—"29th Dec. 1654. Compeirit Francis Mure, in behalf of Hew Kennedy, now of Ardmillane, and clearly showed to the sheriff that the deceased Thomas Kennedy, sometime of Ardmillane, father of the said Hew Kennedy, bearer hereof, died last vest," &c. Lady Ardmillane, wife of Hew, had sasine of certain lands in liferent, 31st March 1656. He had sasine of the five merk land of Dunnemuck, in the Bailliary of Carrick, between 1662 and 1672. In the sasine he is styled "Hew Kennedy, sometime of Ardmillane, as air to his father." He had also sasine of the 40s. lands of Craichdow, in Girvan parish. And, in 1672, "Hew Kennedy, sone of umqll. Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, of the fourtie shilling land of Dound and Burnfoot. After this, we lose sight of Hew or his descendants. The male representation of the family, however, is by no means extinct.

William Kennedy, fourth son of Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane, and David, his brother, continued to hold the ten merk lands of Knockreoch and Knocknalling between them. By mutual dispositions, dated 8th August 1661, in which the boundaries of the respective properties were arranged, they agreed that William should hold Knockreoch, and David Knocknalling. This arrangement seems to have preceded or followed the marriage of David to Anna Kennedy, who has sasine in liferent of the five merk land of Knocknalling, 29th May 1671. William acquired the lands of Muell, or Muill, parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, from Thomas Kennedie, with consent and advice of his spouse, *Agnes Kennedy*. In the disposition, which is dated 21st Jan. 1660, William is designed of Knockreoch; and it is stated that he had obtained the lands in consideration of

certain sums of money advanced and due to him. The document is signed by Thomas Kennedy, "with my hand, at the Clongart." Whether William ever was married, does not appear; but his brother, David, was served heir to him, 29th Dec. 1668. On the 31st December 1669, he had a discharge from Thomas Kennedy, in Gallochan, for himself and his wife, Agnes Kennedy, for any claim they might have through the death of William Kennedy, brother to David. In this document, David is designed *brother-in-law to Thomas Kennedy*. Agnes Kennedy was therefore sister to William and David, and she and her husband were no doubt the parties who sold Muell to William.

David Kennedy of Knocknalling and Knockreoch had sasine of these lands, 19th May 1671. This proceeded upon a disposition by Hew Kennedy, son to the late Thomas Kennedy of Ardmillane, to David Kennedy, his uncle, of these lands, dated 30th June 1669. Hew himself had made up his titles by a precept of *clare constat* from John Lord Bargany, superior of the lands, dated 30th March 1670. In this precept he is styled "Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane, son to Thomas, and grandson to Hew Kennedy of Ardmillane." David had charter of confirmation from John Lord Bargany, 27th Dec. 1670, to himself and the heirs of his body; whom failing, to James Crawford of Ardmillane, and his heirs and assignees. He had sasine upon this charter, 15th July 1671. In 1691, David Kennedy gave a bond to Hew Kennedy, brother-german to the Laird of Drummellane, to which the name of "Captain John Kennedy of Barleith" is attached as a witness, the document having been signed at Ayr. He had a charter and precept of sasine from William Lord Bargany, 11th Oct. 1703. David Kennedy of Knocknalling, and his spouse, *Anna Kennedy*, had at least one son, who succeeded. David survived till about 1703, his wife out-living him a number of years.

William Kennedy of Knocknalling married Margaret Crawford, daughter of James Crawford of Ardmillane. In the contract of marriage, which is dated 13th April 1682,

he is designed "eldest son of David," while, in two previous documents—a bond in 1676, and another in 1681—he is described as the *only son* of David and Anna Kennedy. It thus seems inferable that another son had been born to them between these dates, although the family papers in no way indicate the existence of a younger son or sons. By the contract of marriage, William was to have Knocknalling, David reserving Knockreoch to himself and his wife, James Crawford undertaking to pay to David and William the sum of three thousand merks as tocher. William appears to have been connected with a troop of horsemen from Galloway, about the period of the Revolution. In a letter to his father, from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, but without date, he speaks of having been skirmishing with Buchan and Cannon's troopers, and refers to his mother and his wife, which shows that this must have happened after his marriage in 1682. In a document of 1704, he is styled "Lieut. W. Kennedy." William Kennedy, with consent of David Kennedy, his father, and Anna Kennedy, his mother, together with Margaret Crawford, his wife, gives a tack of the lands of Knockreoch and Knocknalling to John M'Millane of Brockloch, who advanced seven hundred merks in loan, 7th Nov. 1700. By his wife, Margaret Crawford, he had an only son, *William*, and a daughter, *Elizabeth*. By a disposition, dated 16th Sept. 1720, he, with consent of his wife, made over his whole property to his son, on condition of paying the debts, and the sum of two thousand merks Scots to his sister, *Elizabeth*, as her patrimony. In this document, William is described as their only son.

Elizabeth, married to Archibald Stewart of Fintilloch. She had a sasine (17th September 1740) of an annual rent of forty pounds, agreeable to the principal sum of twelve hundred merks, furth of "the lands of Knocknalien, Craigmichael, Merkland, and Knockrome, with the manor place and pertinents," &c., proceeding upon an heritable bond, dated 27th August last, by her brother, William.

William Kennedy, younger, as he was usually styled, married Margaret Blair. In 1740, he entered into a

minute of sale of Knocknalling to David Kennedy, merchant, New Galloway. In the disposition which followed this agreement, he says, "For as much as by a minute of sale entered into and perfected betwixt David Kennedy, merchant in New Galloway, MY COUSIN, and me, of the ane and other parts, dated the tenth of November, seventeen hundred and fourty years," &c. This disposition was subscribed "by me, the said William Kennedy, at Boat Green of Waterside, this twentyieth of October 1744." He had previously sold Knockreoch to David Newall, brother-german to William Newall of Barskeoch. The disposition was by William Kennedy, elder and younger of Knockreoch, with consent of their spouses, and dated 14th May 1728. They retained the houses of Garanie, and were paid 300 merks yearly; 2000 merks to Elizabeth, and all his debts. David Kennedy, "merchant burgess, and one of the present bailies of New Galloway," granted (1743) a bond for 3000 merks Scots to "William Kennedy of Knocknalling, and Margaret Blair, spouses," no doubt as part of the purchase-money of the property. This bond was discharged by William Kennedy, now in Mardrochwood, 22d December 1747. His youngest son, *Alexander Kennedy*, was a witness of his signature. David, one of the sons of William, in Mardochwood, left a small legacy to his *cousin*, David of Knocknalling, about 1760.

BATTLE OF THE BAUGE, IN FRANCE, IN 1421.

In a note to this affair, in the volume for *Carrick*, p. 183, it is stated that "there were Scotsmen on the English side as well as that of France. Douglas entered into a bond with Henry V., by which he agreed to furnish 200 lances for the war. The bond is dated 31st May, and a safe conduct is granted by the King, dated at Dover, 9th June 1421, for 140 lances: then, on the 14th October 1421, he granted another safe conduct for 60 lances, making up

the full number of 200. The first of these included the following parties :—

Alexander Seton and 40 lances,	. . .	40
Alexander Forbes, do. do.	. . .	40
John St Clare, 30 do.	. . .	30
<i>Alexander and Fergus Kennedy,</i>	. . .	30
		— 140
The second was to—		
A. Seton, et homines ad arma,	. . .	40
A. Forbes,	20
		— 60
		<hr/> 200

In the edition of 1683, we could only guess who *Alexander* and *Fergus Kennedy* were. The Ardmillane and Knocknalling charter chests throw some additional light on the subject. *Alexander Kennedy* of *Craigneil* grants a charter to John Kennedy of Knockreoch, 12th Jan. 1482. “Resignation of ane yearly annuity of 6s. 8d. Scots, out of the Burgh Roods of Ayr, by Egedia Grahame, spouse to *Fergus Kennedy*, in the hands of the bailies of Ayr, for infeftment to be given to John Kennedy of Knockreoch, and Margaret Richardson, his spouse, 26th June 1492.” Seasing of the lands of Carletoun, Killike, and Pinmore, lying in Carrick, and three rooms lying in the Barony of Sundrum, by John Kennedy, Dominus de Coiffe, son and heir to *Fergus Kennedy*, resigning the same in his superior’s hand, viz., Allan, Lord Cathcart, 24th Jan. 1447.” The great feud between the houses of Bargany and Cassilis, which terminated in the death of young Gilbert of Bargany, at the fight of Pennyglen, near Maybole, in 1661, is supposed to have originated in the rival claims of chiefship. Bargany claimed to be descended from the eldest son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who was twice married. He had three sons by his first wife, Mary Sandilands, Gilbert, John, and Roland. By his second, Agnes Maxwell, he had, besides James, several others. The first family were

set aside to make way for the second. Gilbert, the eldest, slew his half-brother James, about 1408, and, it is understood, found refuge in France. John, the second son, is admitted by the author of the "Historical Account" himself, a one-sided publication in support of the Marquis of Ailsa, to have been the first of the *Cove* [Culzean] family, who, he adds, "soon became extinct." Now, according to the sasine of the lands of Carloun, &c., dated in 1447, we see that John Kennedy, "Dominus de Coiffe," the proprietor, was the son and heir of *Fergus Kennedy*. The author must, therefore, have been mistaken as to *John* having settled at the *Cove*, but he states that Roland, the third son, became proprietor of *Liffnol*, in Galloway, about four miles beyond Stranraer. "This is rendered more than probable," says the writer, from a curious obligation discovered among Lord Ailsa's titles. The obligation is dated 28th October 1454, and to the effect that Gilbert Kennedy, son and heir of *Roland Kennedy* of *Liffnol*, shall not disturb Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, his master, in his lands and offices specified, under the penalty of £6000 Scots.

Gilbert, the eldest, and his family remain to be accounted for. It is said he died, unmarried, in France; but this is questionable. The author of "the Historical Account" assumes that *Alexander*, third son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy and Agnes Maxwell, was the first of Ardstincher, because he finds him so styled, as a witness to a charter, dated 18th March 1415.

No doubt there was an Alexander Kennedy of Craigneil about that period; and also of Ardstincher, a century later.

It would thus appear, that in 1421, there was an *Alexander Kennedy* of Craigneil, if not also of Ardstincher, as well as a *Fergus Kennedy of Coiff*, who may each have commanded thirty lances on the English side at the battle of the Bauge. The original charter of Knocknalling, as we have seen, was granted by *Gilbert*, of Bargany and Ardstincher, in 1475, to his brother, John Kennedy in Ardmillane. He could hardly have been the son, but he might have been the grandson of Gilbert, who fled to France after the death of

his half-brother, James, in 1408. We have seen that the family of Roland, the younger brother, was in possession of Leffnol, in Galway. In whatever way the Bargany family arose, whether through the kindness of laird Mactaise, or the prowess of "Friar Hew," it is certain that their coat armorial was the plain arms of the Kennedies, without any mark of cadency. If not always, in opposition—for it was Bargany who led the feud against the Campbells of Loudoun for the murder of Cassilis near Prestwick in 1528; yet his power and influence as a rival had long been felt prior to the untoward affair at Penny Glen in 1601.

PARISH OF TARBOLTON.

SPITTALSIDE—KYLE, 204.

This property belonged to the estate of Craigie. It was purchased by James Hume, writer in Ayr, in 1782. James Hume commanded the Newtown and Wallacetown company of the 1st Regiment Ayrshire Volunteers. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew.

James Hume, Captain 2nd Battalion 15th N. I. Madras Army—served in the war against the Pindares and Mahratta States, 1817-18, was present at the capture of the hill fort of Poorunder, died unmarried at Samulcottah in the Madras Presidency, and was succeeded by his brother.

Archibald Hume, merchant in Montreal, Canada, when, during the French agitation in 1837-8, he raised and commanded a company of volunteers. Married in 1843 Anne, daughter of Samuel Watson, merchant in Ayr, and had issue, one son, who succeeded him.

Archibald Hume of Auchendolly, Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P., Lieut. in the Scottish Borderers Militia, married in 1865 Agnes, daughter of John Walker, Esq. of Miteside, Cumberland, and has issue—

Archibald, born June 5th 1866.

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